

NOTES
ON
EARLIER EUROPE TRIPS

V. P. NENE

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EARLIER EUROPE TRIPS
(1887 to 1906 A. D.)

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Naib Huzur Kamdar, Baroda.

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PREFACE

As stated on page 4, these notes have been compiled under orders of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb.

Notes compiled
under Huzur Orders.

2. Originally they were written in the form of letters to Mr. Newham and were not intended for publication. Their original form was slightly changed when they were sent to the press under orders of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb.

Original form
changed.

3. I am grateful to His Highness for entrusting this work to me. This has enabled me to know the past more closely.

Debt of gratitude to
His Highness.

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Thanks.

Baroda,
6th June 1938.

V. P. NENE.

NOTES ON EARLIER EUROPE TRIPS.

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NOTES
ON
EARLIER EUROPE TRIPS

First Trip

I

Mr. C. E. Newham, Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, informed me on December 21, 1936 as under:—

Preparation of a book about His Highness' foreign travels. "His Highness desires that within the next 12 months, I shall write, with your assistance, a book which covers his travels abroad in 25 Swaris, showing something more of himself as an individual than appears in the official and semi-official histories. It is a very interesting project and I have told him that you are also keen upon it."

2. On December 31, 1936, I requested Mr. Newham to let me know the plan of his proposed book, and informed him that in the meantime I would collect the following information for his book:—

Information collected.

- (i) List of places visited during each trip, period of stay etc.
- (ii) List of officers who accompanied His Highness, short account of their career.
- (iii) List of persons who met His Highness.
- (iv) List of functions he attended.
- (v) Social, political, educational and religious gatherings at which he spoke and copies of his speeches, if any.
- (vi) His articles, letters etc., regarding his travels.
- (vii) Interesting incidents, if any.
- (viii) List of articles purchased.
- (ix) List of new measures taken by His Highness as a result of his travels, and
- (x) donations given during the trips.

I collected the information regarding items (i) to (vii) with the help of the staff of the Huzur Kamdar's office and for the rest, sought the help of all the heads of departments. In May 1937, I sent all the material to Mr. Newham.

3. Answering my query regarding the plan of his proposed book,
 Plan of the Book. Mr. Newham wrote to me on January 23, 1937:—
 “No, there is no intention whatever of attempting a day to day diary. The plan I have in mind and the one which His Highness approves, is to cover in suitable chapters his travels as a whole, showing how they have affected his outlook in respect of new measures, describing what is of interest and discarding the rest, and above all attempting to write something of the Maharaja Saheb as a man and not purely as a ruler or administrator. I know how difficult that is but for the benefit of posterity it is worth trying.”

4. On my informing him that there are no official reports of His Highness' 2nd to 7th trips to Europe, under His Highness' instructions Mr. Newham asked me to reconstruct them with the help of the available literature.
 Order to reconstruct reports of earlier trips.

5. In pursuance of these orders, I have made an attempt to reconstruct the story of His Highness' earlier trips with the aid of such literature as I was able to trace. How far I have succeeded in my attempt is for my readers to judge. I beg to crave their indulgence for any mistakes that might have crept in in these notes.
 Preparation of notes.

II

6. Turning now to the report of the 1st trip, the first question that arises in our mind is how His Highness decided to go to Europe when the public opinion was not in favour of foreign travel at all. It is common knowledge that those who dared to cross the Indian Ocean at that time were ostracised by the Hindu society. Lives of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Sir Surendranath Bannerjea, Mr. R. C. Dutt and others furnish us with examples of social tyranny, as was practised by the orthodox Hindu society in the latter half of the nineteenth century. When commoners had to face ostracism for undertaking foreign travel either for study or pleasure, what price the society must have demanded from the scion of an illustrious Ruling House known for the protection it affords to “cows and Brahmins,” can better be imagined than described. Writing to Mr. Elliot from Makarpura on February 17, 1887 His Highness writes, “...people do not like to see me run about so much. They consider the manner in which I have been out in British territory infinitely degrading, though they do not know the reasons that compelled me to go; still taking all in all, I cannot say

that they are wrong." If visits to places in British India were so distasteful to the people, what must have they thought of the trip to Europe?

7. His Highness' keen and extensive reading and the teachings of his instructors must have created in him a strong desire to see European countries and their civilisation. Mr. Seargent, the celebrated author of the Ruler of Baroda, tells us that His Highness had a keen desire to spend some days in Oxford as a student. His Highness was conscious of the manifold blessings that foreign travel and education bring in their train, and had, therefore, sent to Europe for study his younger brother, the late Shrimant Sampatrao, and his cousin, the late Dewan Bahadur Ganpatrao S. Gaekwar. His Highness' friend, the late Mr. Khaserao Jadhao, was also in England at that time. Mr. Jaisingrao Angre, the then Khangī Karbhari, had also gone to Europe on his own account. Reports from these persons must have strengthened His Highness' desire to go to Europe. Writing to Mr. Angre from Baroda on August 25, 1886, His Highness wrote, "I envy you, indeed, very much for your visit. I should like very much to do the same thing once. I hope this will not be very long realizing."

8. How and when to undertake the journey was the question. On the one hand there was that strong desire to see Europe, on the other there was that hateful idea of leaving the Baroda territory for one's pleasure. Public opinion was strongly opposed to it; his own kith and kin equally disliked it. Sea-voyage being unknown to Indians for a very long time, there were some real and imaginary difficulties and danger in undertaking it. Is it as safe and comfortable as a railway journey? Will the party be able to stand the rolling and rocking of the ship or will it fall a prey to sea-sickness? Suitability of European food and climate to an Indian's constitution was another thorny question. I imagine that these questions were probably uppermost in His Highness' mind at that time.

9. But they were soon solved to the satisfaction of all concerned by the wonderful experience His Highness had in his sea-trips along the Indian coast. His Highness and party travelled in the country boats to Umrath, Goa, Kathiawar and Ceylon and found that everybody who mattered was able to stand the sea-sickness. Writing to his mother, the late Her Highness the Maharani Jannabai Saheba, His Highness informed her of his safe journey

from Umrath to Goa by boat (1886). In the same letter he wrote that from his personal experience he found that sea-voyage was really more interesting than railway journey and that it was not so difficult as alleged. Writing to Lady Reay in January 1887, he informed her, "We had a pleasant tour in Kathiawar, except that many of my followers did not like the sea-voyage. Her Highness, I think, on the whole, stood very well the rolling and tossing about of the ship". "I was not at all sea-sick," this is how he wrote to Major General Watson in the same month. Of his Ceylon trip he wrote in the same strain. As regards food and climate, reports from his two brothers must have assured him. With the imaginary difficulties of his people thus removed, the idea of going to Europe took strong roots in his mind.

10. Commenting on foreign travels, a famous Indian publicist had remarked in 1883: "What is the use of visiting foreign countries when you know nothing of your own? When you go to Europe, ignorant of your own national life, you will miss those thousand points of comparison and contrast, those thousand shades of difference, those thousand beauties and blemishes that modern European civilisation presents. At the best, you will *look at* things not *see* or *see through* them. Knowledge is best acquired, take my word for it, by the comparative method. And what will you compare your new acquirements with, when there are not half a dozen home ideas in that empty head of yours? You go to see the Windsor Palace and are lost in admiration at the sight. Have you seen Agra? Had you seen some of the architectural glories of your own country, you might at any rate have controlled your faculty for admiration. You might have been quite at liberty to admire the modern structure, but at the same time you could have seen what beauty it has which the palaces of India do not possess, and *vice versa*." Happily His Highness had travelled far and wide not only in his own State but throughout British India before he undertook his first trip to Europe. The above remarks of Mr. Malbari do not, therefore, apply to his case. With thorough knowledge of his own country, he went to Europe, and enjoyed every new place that he visited, "gaining something at every stage, and that something such as to be of immediate practical use on the next stage."

11. The immediate reason for his decision to go to Europe was the need of taking rest. Constant labours at the State desk, brooding over the losses that Baroda had to suffer during his minority, suspicious attitude of the Residency and difficult political problems that awaited solution (e. g. Military and Abkari, Contingency and Gir territory) had robbed His Highness of his

Learning by contrast.

Insomnia.

sleep. He continued to pass sleepless nights, and as the days rolled on, the serious drain upon his sturdy constitution began to show itself. When he mentioned this to his nearest relatives, instead of advising him to consult a specialist, they expressed satisfaction and hailed the news of his insomnia with unbounded delight! According to them, His Highness told me once, they were signs of good omen as a Hindu Raja ought to be wide awake! In course of time those who had affected to believe that his ailment was imaginary began to be slowly convinced of its stubbornly real character. Change of air and climate was later recommended. In consequence His Highness began to spend a great deal of time out of his capital, and even away from his State. He tried Navsari and Mount Abu, and also spent three weeks in Ceylon. Short trips to these places proved very expensive but they failed to do the Maharaja any good.

12. On his return from Colombo His Highness went to Mahabaleshwar. Writing from that place to his brother Shrimant Sampatrao (April 1887) His Highness says:—"I am not suffering from any particular disease; but I have lost much flesh and have suffered considerable dimunition in weight. I still go on suffering from sleepless nights, though by God's grace, the attacks are few and comparatively less severe. For all this I have determined to have a complete rest of six months. If this period does not set me up, I shall have to extend it. I am sorry to leave our State and cut myself off from the work, but I believe it is a prudent course to follow. What is more important in this world than health?" A fortnight before, His Highness had written a letter to His Highness the Maharaja of Dhar in which he had hinted the possibility of his going to Europe for this purpose. Wrote His Highness, "A trip to England has long been under contemplation and there is nothing I love so much as a voyage to the European continent. Perhaps next year may see me there."

13. His Highness did not find Mahabaleshwar so much to his liking. According to Mr. Elliot His Highness did not derive as much benefit as could be wished and that he did not pick up fast enough. His Highness, therefore, thought of going to Ooty. The Surgeon General of Bombay, Dr. Moore was then in Mahabaleshwar, and taking advantage of his stay there, Mr. Elliot called him in for examination. He seems to have examined His Highness several times. According to Dr. Shamsuddin Sulemani, Dr. Moore did not find anything abnormal in His Highness' urine. In his letter of April 18, 1887 from Mahabaleshwar, Mr. Gajanan Krishna Bhatavadekar, who was with His Highness as Huzur Officer at that

time, informed the Minister that Dr. Moore saw His Highness on Saturday forenoon and "gave an opinion that though such a trip (to Europe) was not a necessity, yet as it would tend to a change of scenes and change of associations, and give complete rest to the mind it would be a desirable step. He has been asked to give his opinion in writing and the plan is being gradually developed."

14. In an earlier letter (13-4-87) Mr. Bhatavadekar has described the working of His Highness' mind. He says, Working of His Highness' mind. "The ardour for proceeding thither (Nilgiris) has rather abated and that for visiting Europe has proportionately increased. His Highness desires me to mention to Your Excellency in confidence, that though no definite course has yet been fixed upon, still His Highness is considering the question whether it would not be advisable to avoid fresh absence from the capital next year, by utilizing the present opportunity by a visit to Europe. That His Highness stands in need of change and rest is clear. Instead therefore of postponing the visit to the next year why not utilize this season. This is His Highness' argument, and Your Excellency will see there is some force in it. Kazisaheb too is of the same opinion. However nothing is yet settled, and for aught I know the trip to Ooty may yet stand. I simply mention it for Your Excellency's information at the direction of His Highness."

III

15. The final decision to go to Europe was probably taken when Dr. Moore's report was received. The question then arose as to the exact date of departure, fixing of the Swari staff and making necessary arrangements for proceeding to Europe. Final decision.

16. The work of making Swari arrangements was then entrusted to Mr. F. A. H. Elliot who was to accompany His Highness as Political Officer. Mr. Elliot arranged for the passage, outfit, banking facilities etc., in consultation with the Minister. At that time there were no rules fixing the outfit and daily allowances. The State arranged and paid for the lodging and boarding and outfit of the staff, and gave a small amount to each member of the staff as pocket money, the maximum amount in this behalf being ten pounds a month per person. Mr. Elliot asked to make Swari arrangements.

17. The work of making arrangements did not prove so difficult as the one of selecting the staff. His Highness had already decided to take Her Highness with him to Europe and to leave "His Highness the Chhota Maharaja" (Prince Fatehsinh) behind in charge of his brother Selection of staff-officers.

Shrimant Anandrao, Mr. Pestonji D. Khandalawala and Dr. Batukram Mehta. Dr. Shamsuddin Sulemani was asked to accompany His Highness as personal physician and Dr. D. R. Dhume, a hospital assistant, was selected in lieu of a compounder. The object of selecting a hospital assistant was that he might be of use at the head-quarters whenever Dr. Shamsuddin was away with His Highness. The work of selecting a person to lead the staff proved rather difficult. His Highness first wanted to take Mr. P. D. Khandalawala with him. The Minister (D. B. Laxman Jagannath) suggested the name of Mr. Jaisingrao Angre. "His age, position, experience of the Khangī and also of Europe, tact and judgment, and above all the confidence which he enjoys of Your Highness, and of all the members of the party eminently fit him to take command of the party," wrote the Minister while recommending Mr. Angre. After a good deal of thinking His Highness decided to take Mr. R. V. Dhamanaskar as Chief Officer and Mr. V. M. Samarth as second officer. According to Mr. Bhatavadekar His Highness did not like the idea of defining the duties of the staff just in the beginning of the trip.

18. His Highness wanted to take the late Shrimant Ukhajirao Gaekwar, Shrimant Tatyasaheb Mane and Mr. and Mrs. Bhausahab alias Chintamanrao Mujumdar. Shrimant Ukhajirao did accompany His Highness. Mr. Mujumdar gave in writing that he was prepared to go to Europe with his wife, but when his wife was medically examined, she was found unfit to go. Mr. Mujumdar begged the Minister to excuse her and offered his personal services, but he was told that as his wife was not prepared to go, his personal services were not required. Thus they were dropped. Likewise Shrimant Tatyasaheb Mane had also agreed to proceed to Europe with his wife. But later on they were dropped at the instance of Her Highness the Maharani Jamnabai Saheb, and Mr. and Mrs. Pandurangrao B. Mane were selected instead. From the Minister's letter (8-5-87) to Mr. Bhatavadekar, we know why Shrimant Tatyasaheb Mane was dropped. He says, "I saw Her Highness Jamnabai Saheb this morning. She said that Tatia Saheb gave a reply to me without proper consideration. She said that she herself was not often times well, and Tatia Saheb and Gajarabai are the only relations on whom she has to rely. She also said that Tatia Saheb is indiscreet and has curious temper. It would not do send him." After three days the Minister wrote again, "I tried my utmost for Tatyasaheb and his wife. On account of Her Highness Jamnabai Saheb, they will not be inclined to go, and I think it is after all in the interest of all that they do not go." Mr. Ramsaheb Ghatge and his wife were also mentioned in this connection but they seem to have refused to accompany Their Highnesses to Europe.

19. Speaking of the troubles he had in selecting the staff for his first trip to Europe, His Highness observed, "I was myself, in those days, very ignorant, and my people were more so. No one knew how many followers I ought to take with me, no one told me a large number was unnecessary. You will laugh now, in the light of the greater knowledge which the years have brought us, at the thought of the size of the retinue which accompanied us on our first visit to the West. We took with us fifty-five persons, including a tailor to look after our clothes, and a priest to guard our spiritual welfare. Unfortunately the latter found the customs of the West so much to his liking that certain habits he developed became a source of inconvenience to me."

20. Proceeding further His Highness said, "Another question of great difficulty at the time was, who were to accompany us. Our officers and Mankaris, when asked, all declared their extreme willingness to die if need be for the Huzur. As our proverb puts it: "Wherever you spit, there will our blood lie." But, some-how or other, mysterious ailments began to exhibit themselves amongst them or their families, the wives of some were stricken with rheumatism, the fathers, mothers or sisters of others were too ill to be left, and the situation was the reverse of simple. We turned to our relatives. They were unwilling but from affection they would accompany us."

21. The Hindu women of those times use to wear very simple dress. Socks and shoes, petty coats and other garments were generally unknown to them. Dress difficulties. When the ladies who were to accompany Her Highness went to Bombay, they were virtually bewildered at the dresses which Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Elliot showed them. They were however fitted with suitable clothes. In order that people in Baroda should not unnecessarily discuss what these ladies wore in Europe, details of their dresses were not shown in the bills under orders of His Highness.

22. From the files it appears that the party took with it large quantities of rice, wheat, corn, flour, spices, beetle nuts, and all kinds of Indian (Ayurvedic) medicines which were alone worth Rs. 800. In those days it was considered to be a sin to take English medicines, containing as they do some alcohol. In order that the party should get fresh milk on board the ship, two Indian cows were also taken with the party.

23. On May 28, 1887 His Highness the Maharaja Saheb sanctioned Rs. 5 lakhs for the Swari expenses. In his characteristic fashion he directed in his own handwriting that the expenses of the Swari must not be heavy. "An eye for reasonable reduction should be kept and exercised here". An additional amount of Rs. 2 lakhs was sanctioned later on for the purpose.

24. The Minister opened an account with Messrs. King and King & Co. of Bombay with an opening credit of Rs. 1 lakh. The firm addressed their agents in London, Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. and arranged credit in favour of Mr. Dhamanaskar for an equivalent amount in English currency. Mr. Dhamanaskar was to draw upon this credit and to inform the Minister by cable every time of his having done so. The arrangement did not prove satisfactory, and caused unnecessary delay and complications in the accounts.

25. Though Mr. Elliot was doing his best in making necessary arrangements for the party's voyage, Messrs. Dhamanaskar and Samarth were also sent to Bombay to acquaint themselves with the arrangements made and to see that they were adequate. It was thought that Mr. Elliot with all his knowledge would not be able to know the *actual* requirements of the Hindu household. Both Messrs. Dhamanaskar and Samarth were allowed *kutchra* expenses during their stay in Bombay as a special case.

26. When all the arrangements were completed, His Highness returned to Baroda from Mahabaleshwar to see his mother and other relatives. What happened at the interview between the mother and the son has not been recorded. From the Minister's letter, however, we find that so far as Baroda was concerned there was no trouble at all though His Highness' decision to proceed to Europe gave a rude shock to his orthodox subjects. In the file I find a copy of an anonymous circular, addressed to Sardars, Darakh-dars, Mankaris, Shiledars, men from the army and other citizens. The circular was not worded happily. Its purport was that trusting the words of a red-faced Saheb His Highness had gone to Europe and that the people should oppose the appointment of a committee (Regency Council?) for carrying on the administration of the State. According to Mr. St. Nihal Singh, "some of the simple minded men suspicioned that the British would arrest their Ruler on some pretence and never permit him to

come back to them", while "some contented themselves with saying that Sayaji's 'awful behaviour' was due to his alien instructor having perverted him. Others circulated the report that His Highness was likely to become a *Kristan* (Christian)—the worst crime a Hindu could commit." Needless to say that His Highness was not at all dismayed by these reports, and "refused to give up his intention of going 'Home' (as many English educated Indians, aping the manners of their Rulers, call Great Britain)".

27. It appears that before leaving Baroda His Highness decided to give substantial help to six of his nearest relatives to enable them to build their own houses at their native place called Kavalana. From the correspondence I gather that Rs. 30,000 were given to Shrimant Ukhajirao Kakasaheb Gaekwar for the house he built in Baroda. It may be noted that Shrimant Kakasaheb had agreed to accompany His Highness to Europe.

Family houses at Kavalana.

IV

28. Their Highnesses and party sailed for Europe by the P.&O. Co.'s s.s. 'Bokhara', on May 31, 1887, cost of their passages being Rs. 23,095. In his speech which I have quoted above, His Highness tells us, "On the steamer, we had to have purdah arrangements, cabins kept rigorously private and inviolate, separate cooking arrangements, and a hundred and one other things."

Departure.

29. The voyage cannot be said to be uneventful. His Highness had cold and fever during the voyage but he recovered soon. On June 2nd and 3rd, 1887 the sea was rough, and "our women servants were seasick." "Our cows died" before the party reached Aden and "one English lady, advanced in pregnancy also died on board the ship."

Voyage not uneventful.

30. I shall not detail here the movements of His Highness in Europe. A detailed description of his travel, the places and institutions he visited, the opinion he formed of them, the impressions he gathered etc., will be found recorded in 29th chapter of Mr. St. Nihal Singh's biography of His Highness. I shall however narrate here the difficulties that the party had to face and other unrecorded incidents which took place during the first trip.

Sea report for details.

31. The party was not accustomed to the life in a hotel. Some of the members of the party were orthodox to a fault and demanded special arrangements for themselves. Being unaccustomed with the life and manners of the West, they must have proved a source of constant

Special accommodation in hotels.

worry and trouble to His Highness. Speaking at the Sayaji Vihar Club at a dinner party on December 17, 1914, His Highness narrated some of his experiences during his first pilgrimage to Europe. He said, "In hotels we had to engage special accommodation, for which, you may be sure, the Managers remembered to make special entries in their bills. Our officers had to study the bills, and in their ignorance I have no doubt the Managers had no difficulty in making much profit out of the arrangement. Another difficulty in the hotels was presented by the carpets. The ladies, poor things, when no one was looking, used to jump over the carpets and passage rugs with dishes in their hands, to avoid the pollution which contact with the fabrics would bring about."

32. Continuing His Highness said, "Often the Managers positively refused to make special arrangements for us at all. In vain did we offer to pay highly for the privileges we needed. No, they would not accept our suggestions on any terms. They said that the smell of our cooking would so annoy their other guests that they would lose their customers if they consented. In England it was generally possible to make arrangements in the hotels, but on the Continent we had to rent private houses at very high cost. And even in the matter of these rented houses we had trouble. Meat had to be killed for us in a special way, and this had to be done in the house cellars. In other ways some of the things done by our servants offended the susceptibilities of the house-owners so much so that one ingenious gentleman managed to get damages out of us for certain stains on the floor. It transpired that he had used those stains as a means of extorting damages from two tenants before us".

33. It appears that His Highness was not long in realising the undesirability of travelling with an army of followers. He left them in Italy and went to Aix-le-Bains alone. But owing to peculiar circumstances he had to send for them soon.

34. On his arrival in Europe, His Highness deputed Shrimant Sampatrao and Mr. Dhamanaskar to represent himself at the Jubilee day of Her Majesty the Queen Victoria. The deputation was warmly received. "After the Princes present in person, the deputations came," writes Mr. Dhamanaskar to the Minister. "Ours was second, that is, next to the Nizam's. We had afterwards numerous invitations to attend Balls and parties in Royal Palaces and noblemen's mansions."

35. In October 1887, H. E. H. the Nizam announced his decision to place his army at the disposal of the Imperial Government whenever they required. In this connection the late Raja Sir T. Madhao Row, the ex-Dewan, telegraphed to the Minister as follows : "It is the interest and duty of every Native State to study Nizam's offer to Viceroy and its accompanying sentiments and support the same." The Minister sent a copy of the telegram to Europe for His Highness' information, and observed : " I suppose the example set by one State will be followed by the rest and Baroda ought not to be backward. At any rate we should say that our Military can be made available for service at any time the British Government may require it."

Sir T. Madhao Row's suggestion.

36. During the stay of His Highness at St. Moritz there was an earthquake there which rocked the whole party. (16-8-37).

Earthquake.

V

37. Till the end of August 1887, His Highness took complete rest and did not transact any State business of importance. As the month of September set in, he began to show signs of restlessness. He started enquiries about work, whether any letters, diaries or papers, requiring his orders, were received. No such papers were sent from Baroda. The only papers that were sent to Europe were dividend warrants, Government promissory notes and cheques for His Highness' signature. At that time, shares, Government promissory notes etc., were purchased in the name of His Highness himself and not in the name of the Accountant General as at present. The result was that His Highness was required to sign a number of papers, though the State holdings were not so numerous as at present. This involved considerable delay and caused much inconvenience to His Highness. The system was, therefore, changed later on.

His Highness asks for work.

38. As His Highness wanted to finish his holiday and start work, Mr. Dhamanaskar wrote to the Minister on September 7, 1887, " His Highness the Maharaja Saheb has been pleased to direct that all questions of importance including those (important only) connected with the Residency should be sent up to him for orders, prepared in the usual way and with the papers in each case, together with a list showing them in serial number according to their relative importance. Thus the most important will come first, on the list, the second in importance will come second, and so on, so that

Instructions to the Minister to send State papers.

His Highness may know which to dispose of first. This will also facilitate the communication of sanction by telegraph so as to prevent the inconvenience and delay incidental to Postal Agency." It will be observed that the present list of cases is prepared on nearly the same lines.

39. Before I detail here the orders passed by His Highness during his first Europe Trip, it would not be out of place if I give an idea as to the nature of cases that used to be submitted to His Highness in those days. A cursory glance at the printed volumes of Huzur Orders of that period shows that decentralisation or devolution of powers was unknown in those days. Unlike these days, the powers of the various officers were not fixed, no general principles had been laid down, nor was there a body of precedents for guidance. The system of preparing cases was far from satisfactory. Multitudes of files or even loose correspondence used to be submitted to His Highness who was expected to go through the whole correspondence and form his opinion on the merits of a case. The result was that there was an enormous waste of time and energy in disposing of the cases that used to come up before His Highness for decision. How trivial were some of the matters brought up for his decision can be easily illustrated. "In 1882 he was asked to sanction the expenditure of less than eight annas for candles when he rode one night to the Residency on an elephant, the expenditure of one rupee eight annas on the purchase of gunny-sacks, and the transfer of one acre from waste to arable land. In 1883 he was asked to agree to the grant of a quarter acre of land for sinking a public well. In 1885 the question of a monthly rent of four rupees for a house to be used as a village school required his consent. Some years later he noted in an order that he had spent time and energy in disposing of cases asking for sanctions for a door-handle and a mat." List of pending papers in an office, diaries of subordinate officers, proposals to engage temporary clerks or to increase salaries of peons or to fix their liveries were also submitted to His Highness in those days. All this must have entailed hard and strenuous work, and one is certainly amazed to find that the Minister and other high officers did not even suggest a change or an overhaul in the system of work.

40. His Highness had gone to Europe mainly for rest, and there is, therefore, no wonder if the number of orders, which he passed during his stay in Europe, be small. From the Swari letters I find that he had suggested the following innovations:—

Important
Orders.

Huzur

- (i) Installation of electricity or gas plant in Baroda for lighting purposes.

- (ii) Provision of a lift in the L. V. Palace which was then under construction.
- (iii) Introduction of electric bells for calling servants.
- (iv) Decision to prepare a marble statue of the late Her Highness the Maharani Chimnabai Saheb I. (Rs. 20,000 were subscribed towards the fund started for the purpose).
- (v) Suggestion to use wooden blocks (as in Europe) for preparing roads within the L. V. Palace compound.
- (vi) Suggestion to bring the G. B. S. railway line within the Palace compound and join it to the B. B. & C. I. line through the city, for the convenience of the people.
- (vii) Consideration of the scheme for starting calico-printing in Baroda.
- (viii) Orders to manage the Gandevi Sugar works and the Baroda Weaving and Spinning Mill in such a way as to make them profitable concerns.

In this connection it may be noted that the Minister had suggested the use of animal charcoal for refinement of the sugar, manufactured at Gandevi. But His Highness disallowed the proposal as he thought that it would injure the religious feelings of his subjects. It is common knowledge that in those days foreign sugar was tabooed.

- (ix) Purchase of glass and porcelain at Milan and Paris.
- (x) Purchase of nearly 1,500 books for the Palace library. His Highness had decided to spend Rs. one lakh on the purchase of English books and Rs. 30,000 on the collection of Sanskrit manuscripts and books.
- (xi) Translation of "Cassel's Dictionary of Cookery".

The translation was entrusted to Mr. Kershaw and Mr. Wadia who did it with the help of clerks specially engaged for the purpose.

- (xii) Order to translate a number of English and Sanskrit books into Vernaculars.
- (xiii) Decision to start a Museum in Baroda. His Highness purchased a number of curios for the proposed Museum.

41. One of the Huzur Orders which requires special mention is His Highness' decision to send two persons to England for advanced studies in forestry. One Training in forestry. Mr. Kershaw did go to Europe. He was to see His Highness on his arrival in Europe. There is a mention of his landing at Venice, but what he did later is not known. Another person selected for the purpose was one Mr. Mehta. He expressed his inability to go to Europe. In his letter to the Minister, he has stated his reasons. He says, "Soon after I came from Dehra Dun I was put in charge of the forests near Songad, by which my health has suffered a little. It is necessary, therefore, that I should stay here (Baroda) at least for two or three months and then decide for going. My mother being old, it is simply heart-rending to her, if I go thus for a long time, but if she sees me settled in life, I now soon get over the difficulty. I am betrothed, and I am to marry most probably in February or March next year. If I give up this opportunity, I will never get a chance of marrying in my own Nagar caste." The fear of social boycott was at the root of his trouble. On the recommendation of the Minister, the idea of sending him to Europe was dropped.

VI

42. We now come to His Highness' health during the trip.

Health.

43. Change of scenes and climate did a lot of good to His Highness. Soon after his arrival in Europe, he got himself examined by a specialist and took his treatment for considerable time. From His Highness' Blane's treatment. Mr. Dhamanaskar's letter of 14th July 1887 we learn that His Highness was under the treatment of Dr. Blanc of Aix-les-Bains, who used to give him a course of douches. Mr. Dhamanaskar wrote, "His Highness now a days gets good sleep, though now and then it is disturbed. His appetite is fair, and he takes a fair amount of exercise. There has been no increase in his weight."

44. Within a fortnight Mr. Dhamanaskar was able to report an increase in His Highness' weight. The weather of St. Moritz acted as tonic, and within a week His Highness registered an increase of 2 lbs. in his weight. While here His Highness took a course of baths of mineral water, as recommended by Dr. C. Veraguth. These baths also proved beneficial, for according to Dr. Shamsuddin His Highness put on 6 lbs. in weight within the next three weeks. At the end of October

His Highness moved from Switzerland to Paris, and the doctor was able to send a very good report to Baroda about His Highness' health. "Since coming to Paris His Highness has on the whole been sleeping well, and has gained in weight which is at present 131 lbs. whereas in India it was 120 lbs.", wrote the Doctor to the Minister. There was again an increase of nine pounds by the end of January 1888, and His Highness maintained it even after his return to India. According to Dr. Shamsuddin, His Highness was then jolly and quite happy.

45. Reports that Her Highness the new Maharani Saheb was carrying reached Baroda at the end of the year 1887. On hearing these, the Minister wrote to Mr. Dhamanaskar as follows:—"I am glad to learn from different sources that our Rani Saheb is *enceinte*. Any how there is general rumour in the city, and I have reason to believe it. In this case it is advisable that His Highness the Maharaja Saheb should return as quickly as possible. If this cannot be done the latter must leave at once."

VII

46. Her Highness the Maharani Jamnabai Saheb and other Palace ladies were then in Baroda. The Minister used to meet them very often and report their health to His Highness every week. These ladies seem to have proved a source of constant worry to His Highness. Their demands for funds were unlimited, and when they were refused on right and reasonable grounds, they used to complain to the Agent to the Governor General, who in return used to refer their complaints to the Minister for taking necessary action. It appears from the correspondence that Her Highness the Maharani Jamnabai Saheb had incurred heavy debts and was in urgent need of funds for liquidating them. His Highness was prepared to advance her Rs. 50,000 for the purpose and liquidate her debts after examining the accounts of her creditors. But she did not like the idea of her accounts being examined by a third party. As we shall see later on the question of settling her debts remained pending for a long time owing to her unhelpful attitude.

47. I have already said that His Highness had left his son — Prince Fatehsinh behind in India in charge of his eldest brother and officers. The Prince was then only four years old and at the time of His Highness' departure to Europe he was suffering from cold and fever. He was afterwards removed to Umrath. Reports of his health were regularly cabled to His Highness in Europe and the Minister also kept himself in touch with the officers and

the doctor in attendance upon the Prince. When the monsoon set in, the question arose as to whether he should be brought to Baroda where cholera was raging. The Minister wanted to send him to Poona, while His Highness suggested Satara. As stray cases of cholera were reported at Poona, the young Prince was brought to Baroda and kept in the Makarpura Palace till His Highness' return to Baroda.

VIII

48. In the beginning of the year 1888, His Highness and party became home sick. Dr. Erichson (?) of Brighton had advised His Highness to take more rest and spend six months in a cool place. At one time His Highness had an idea to prolong his stay in Europe but later on he decided to return to India and take some more rest in Ooty. Accordingly he sailed for India in the beginning of February and reached Baroda on the 20th of February 1888. It is needless to say that his subjects were delighted to see him hail and hearty in their midst.

49. On their return to Baroda, the whole party had to take Prāyaschitta for crossing the ocean. The total expenditure in this behalf amounted to over Rs. 27,000.

50. I think it desirable to say something about the work of the staff. Life and work in Europe was unknown to them. Though they were new to the work, it appears that they did their job well. His Highness had already presented a ring to Mr. Samarth for his good services. He gave a present of Rs. 100 to Mr. Sadashiv Mahadev, the first Swari accountant. To Mr. R. V. Dhamanaskar he gave a suitable promotion. The Huzur Order in this behalf reads, "Mr. R. V. Dhamanaskar has had heavy work and responsibility during the time he was with His Highness the Maharaja Saheb in his travels in Europe. Mr. Dhamanaskar performed his duties most satisfactorily and His Highness the Maharaja Saheb takes this opportunity of conveying his appreciation of his services. He is also pleased to sanction a special promotion of Rs. 150 a month to Mr. Dhamanaskar from 1st March 1888."

20th May 1937.

P. S. :—Dr. Dhume had taken some medical course in London. He seems to have stayed there for three months. On his return to Baroda he was appointed chemical analyser.

SECOND TRIP

TO

EUROPE.

I

This Note relates to His Highness' second trip to Europe.

Second trip.

2. There is no official report of this trip. Mr. St. Nihal Singh has however given a description of this trip on the strength of a printed brochure, referred to by Mr. Rice in his biography as "Early trips".

3. As stated in para 48 of my Note on the first trip to Europe, His Highness had decided to spend some days at Ooty after his return from Europe. Accordingly Their Highnesses went by sea to Ooty via Calicut after spending eight days in Baroda.

4. As desired by His Highness the staff had gone there in advance. Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, who was then working as the Huzur Assistant, accompanied His Highness as Chief Swari Officer. As the season was good, His Highness took with him his two favourite horses viz. "Pariru" and "Shikari."

5. Prince Fatchsinh went there afterwards.

Prince Fattesinh
goes to Ooty.

6. Their Highnesses and party stayed at Ooty from 4th March to 20th June 1888.

Duration of stay.

7. During their stay, Her Highness gave birth to a son on May 12, 1888. Everybody was delighted to hear the news, and Their Highnesses received congratulations from Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Dufferin), H. E. the Governor of Madras (Lord Connemara), H. E. the Governor of Bombay (Lord Reay), the Agent to the Governor General at Baroda, Sir Oliver St. John, His

Royal Highness the Duke of Connought, Their Highnesses of Gwalior, Indore, Dewas, Travancore, Raja Sir T. Madhao Row, Sir Jamshetji Jijibhai etc. Baroda was en fête at the time and as a token of joy, sugar was distributed from the back of a Royal elephant according to the prevailing custom. On the 12th day, the child was named as Jaisinhrao. To mark this event, His Highness gave a Banquet and a Ball to all the Ooty Europeans who had been introduced to him, and ordered the release of some prisoners in Baroda. He also gave presents to his friends and relatives. From the report of the Khangī department, I find that His Highness spent about Rs. 13,000 for the purpose. A sum of Rs. 60,000 was sanctioned for the celebrations in honour of this event.

8. Raja Sir T. Madhav Row was His Highness' guest for some days at Ooty. Writing to the Minister about Sir Madhao Row's visit, His Highness informed him that Sir Madhao Row looked very well though he was then 60 years of age. In His Highness' opinion he was not however fit for any active work, as he was old and physically feeble.

9. The visit of Sir T. Madhav Row seems to have given rise to funny rumours. For His Highness writes, "I am told there are thick rumours abroad that he (Sir T.) is likely to be appointed in your place, with extensive powers, to carry on the administration work in my absence. What a folly ! All this shows the morality of the people, who set afloat gossips of this kind, and who listen and believe these rumours betraying thereby their weakness and standard of morality."

10. In his letter to Lord Dufferin, His Highness tells us about his life and health at Ooty. Writing on May 19, 1888, he says:—" I am glad to inform you that my health has been gradually and steadily improving. For the last several weeks, I have been sleeping most soundly. The stomach-aches, from which I used to suffer very frequently, have not appeared from the 1st of June 1887. My power of digestion has decidedly and perceptibly improved. The climate of this place has much improved since the several falls of rain. Everything here is now quite green and picturesque, and it pleases me to behold the natural scenery of the blue hills. In a certain way, it reminds me very much of Europe." After thanking the Viceroy for his congratulations on the birth of a second son, His Highness wrote, "I used to go out very often for picnics and be out of door in the open air as much as possible. Lord Connemara has been very kind and nice to us. I have been out with him riding more than once. He is a very fine rider and looks to



FIRST ROW (Sitting) : Mr. Chimasahab Mohite; Mr. F. A. H. Elliot; H. H. the Maharaja Saheb, Mr. Abbas Tayabji;
SECOND ROW (Standing) : Mr. Appasaheb Kale, Dr. Batukram Mehta, Mr. Fillion, Barkale Huzrya.

be quite at ease, when he is in his saddle. I have also seen a great deal of the Maharaja of Mysore. He is such a charming pleasant young man."

11. In an earlier letter (15-3-88) written from Ooty, His Highness had hinted to the Viceroy the possibility of his going to Europe again. He wrote, "I am sorry to say that Ooty, though a most pleasant and delightful place, is not such as would do me much good. I require a much cooler and bracing climate and I intend seeking it when circumstances will permit me to do so." This bracing climate, he could find only in Europe and thither he decided to go alone, leaving Her Highness and his two children at Poona.

Hint of going to Europe.

II

12. Their Highnesses and party left Ooty for Bombay on the 20th of June and reached Poona on the 23rd. His Highness halted in Poona for two days and went to Bombay just in time to catch the mail boat "s. s. Clyde" which left Bombay on June 26, 1888.

Departure.

13. His Highness seems to have taken a very limited staff in this trip compared to that of the first trip. The following persons accompanied him to Europe during this trip :—

Staff.

(1) Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwar.

(He had just returned from Europe after being called to the Bar. He had to give up his studies at Oxford as he did not fare well there.)

(2) Mr. Abbas Tayabji, Chief Officer.

(3) Dr. Batukram Mehta, Personal Physician.

(4) Mr. Baburao N. Kale.

(5) Mr. Chimasaheb Mohite, Mankari. (?)

(6) Mr. Govindrao, and six servants.

Dr. Batukram had taken one medical pupil (Mr. Shambhuprasad) with him.

14. His Highness wanted to take Mr. Elliot with him as Political officer but the Government of India did not allow him to do so. They however granted leave to Mr. Elliot and allowed him to go to Europe in his private capacity. Mr. Elliot seems to have gone with His Highness this time as his friend.

15. In this connection it may be noted with interest that the Government of India ruled that it was not necessary that His Highness should be accompanied by a Political Officer during his visit to health resorts of Switzerland, and that should His Highness wish, later on, to visit England or any of the European capitals, his intention should be notified to the Governor General a fortnight beforehand by telegraph, when arrangements would be made for a properly accredited officer joining His Highness from London. The records do not show if any officer was eventually appointed in connection with this trip.

16. Unlike the first trip, the duties of the staff were properly defined this time. Shrimant Sampatrao was to attend to His Highness' private correspondence and write a daily diary of His Highness. Mr. Abbas Tayabji was to work as Chief Officer, and (1) to make all travelling arrangements, (2) to supervise the staff, (3) to make payments and control the Swari expenditure, (4) to attend to the State correspondence and (5) to endeavour to give His Highness complete rest. He was not to submit any matter to His Highness for orders unless he thought that it could not be postponed without detriment to the State affairs. Dr. Batukram was ordered "to look after the health of the party and see about His Highness' health, meals and exercise."

17. A general order was also issued laying down that (1) every officer accompanying His Highness should keep £ 5 with him; (2) generally all expenses should be incurred with the knowledge of the Chief Officer as far as possible; (3) Messrs. Sampatrao, Tayabji, Batookram and Chimasaheb should receive £ 10, Mr. Baburao £ 5, Govindrao £ 2 and the servants £ 1 each per month until it appeared to the Chief Officer that some other arrangement should be made; and that (4) every member of His Highness' suite should be provided with complete kit for six months.

III

18. Before leaving India His Highness made necessary arrangements for carrying on the administration of the State during his absence. The arrangements made in 1888 were different from those made in 1887. Administration arrangement during first trip.

During the first trip, the heads of departments used to submit all cases requiring Huzur sanction to the Minister who used to dispose of them in consultation with the head of the department concerned and another officer who in his opinion was able to advise in a particular case. This Council had no authority to confirm sentences of capital punishment or to sanction expenditure exceeding Rs. 10,000. Consent of the Agent to the Governor General was necessary for these purposes and also in other important cases. The Minister was specially instructed not to take up any political matter of the first importance in His Highness' absence, without first referring to him for sanction to do so.

19. In 1888, a regular Council was constituted consisting of the Minister as President and (1) the Senapati, (2) the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, (3) the Chief Justice, (4) the Huzur Assistant, (5) the Sar Suba, (6) the Settlement Commissioner and the Extra Huzur Assistant and (7) the Huzur Assistant as members. This Council was to be known as General Council and was empowered to transact the following business:—

- (1) Appointments above Rs. 250 and for more than six months;
- (2) dismissals and punishments falling within Huzur powers;
- (3) settlement of general principles;
- (4) proposed laws and rules affecting the life, liberty and property of the public;
- (5) introduction of new rates of settlement;
- (6) important appeals;
- (7) confirmation of sentences of death and life imprisonment passed by the High Court;
- (8) political or other matters which the Minister considered important, and
- (9) any matter in which two of the members of the ordinary Council disagreed and such other matters as the ordinary Council thought fit to place before the General Council.

There was to be another Council named as 'Ordinary Council' which was to dispose of matters other than the above matters. This Council was a sort of a Committee consisting of the Minister, head of the department concerned and one or two other officers. The decision in matters placed before both the Councils was to be according to majority, subject of course to the reservation in clause 9 above.

IV

20. His Highness and party reached Aden on the night of July 3, 1888. Writing on that day, Mr. Abbas informed the Minister that they did not meet with a storm although the sea was very rough for three days. "His Highness, though wearied by having to keep quiet owing to the rolling of the ship, has been fairly well during the voyage. Dr. Batukram, myself and the servant Nathoo also did not suffer much from the sea. The rest of the party however suffered somewhat and for the greater part of the voyage were invisible on deck." As the party left Aden, there was a remarkable improvement in weather conditions and as a result they had a smooth sailing. They passed through the Suez Canal for the first time and reached Brindisi on the 12th of July.

21. They passed the day at Brindisi and left for Naples in the evening. As the season in Naples was over, the hotels were not "so well provided with the necessities of life." Mr. Tayabji had asked the hotel people by wire to reserve necessary accommodation and to make proper arrangements, but from his letter to the Minister, it appears that his instructions were misunderstood and the hotel management failed to make proper arrangements. He complained to the Minister in the following terms: "It is a very difficult thing to travel in this blessed land without having some one who understands and speaks Italian especially at the stations where matters are very difficult to arrange."

22. From Naples His Highness and party went to Rome and Florence and thence to Stressa. According to Mr. Abbas, "His Highness did a great deal of sight seeing at Rome. At Florence he went out a good deal the first day but yesterday (18-7-88) he and some of the other members of our party suffered somewhat from indigestion. Thank God, however, His Highness is perfectly well and in far better spirits than I have seen him since we landed at Brindisi." In the same letter, Mr. Abbas acknowledged the assistance which he received from Mr. Elliot and informed the Minister that His Highness had made large purchases at

Naples, Rome and Florence and that he intended to proceed to Zermatt where Shrimant Sampatrao had gone ahead with a guide to make arrangements for the party.

23. The party went to Zermatt on July 22, 1888. As the arrangements made by Shrimant Sampatrao were very costly Mr. Abbas had to make other arrangements. At Zermatt, From Dr. Batukram's letter of July 24, 1888 we learn that at Zermatt His Highness had good appetite and slept very well. He found the place not very cold but pleasant and the scenery very good. "No one except His Highness is desirous of getting experience of greater coldness," wrote Mr. Abbas.

24. The staff which went to Europe this time was not so communicative. Nor did it write regularly to the Minister who had often to complain about its neglect. In his letter of August 5, 1888 Mr. Abbas explained the reasons of his silence. He wrote, "You must really excuse me if there has been any delay or apparent neglect in my writing to you, for in the first place it is impossible to find out in this blessed land where (when ?) letter for India must be posted and in the next place I have been moving about to make arrangements for His Highness."

25. From Dr. Batukram's letter of August 15, 1888 we learn what His Highness did at Zermatt. He wrote, "While at Zermatt His Highness took long walks. One day he went to the top of Bright Horn (?) which is 13,000 feet high. The road to it is all covered with snow." According to Mr. Abbas His Highness looked very good in health. "The cold at Zermatt seems to suit him well. The misfortune is that all over Europe this year the weather is extremely unsettled and for every one good day we have to put up with two bad ones."

26. It appears that His Highness wanted to go to St. Nicholas from Zermatt and had therefore sent Mr. Abbas there for making arrangements. Later on he seems to have dropped the idea of going there, and went to St. Moritz instead.

27. His Highness stayed at St. Moritz for many days. No details are available about what he did or how he liked the place. Writing to the Minister on September 5, 1888 from St. Moritz, Mr. Elliot informed the Minister that His Highness would sail for India on the 24th September from Brindisi. He wrote, "It is possible we may be a

week later but I think not. So you see His Highness has kept his promise of making the visit a short one and of confining himself to the Swiss mountains." As regards His Highness' health, Mr. Elliot informed the Minister that His Highness was getting on well. He added, "I think that if he can pull through the heat for eight months successfully he will be quite restored to health. Really he must not overwork or worry himself for that length of time. It would be easy for him to stop back instead of making progress. That is as evident as anything can be." Writing about the trip in general Mr. Elliot had to state with regret that His Highness did not enjoy the visit as much as the previous one. He wrote, "The novelty is gone. I doubt if he feels that he has made as much progress as on the first occasion, but that is because there is not so much progress to make. But at any rate he is thoroughly tired of his wandering life and no wonder."

28. From St. Moritz His Highness seems to have gone to Vienna and thence to Brindisi. He sailed for India on September 24, 1888 and landed in Bombay on October 8, 1888.

Departure for India.

29. As Prince Jaisinhrao was not well, His Highness did not stop in Bombay but went straight to Baroda, his arrival there being private.

Return to Baroda.

V

30. I now turn to the State business. During this trip His Highness does not seem to have transacted any important business of the State. His stay in Europe this time was very short, and as we have already seen, he had warned the staff not to broach any official matters to him. In one of his letters Mr. Abbas informed the Minister, "His Highness has sealed up his lips about Baroda matters, and has positively ordered me not to talk to him any matter for orders except when I think the keeping back of such matters would be detrimental to the State interests." His Highness seems to have stuck for some time to his decision not to do any work, but became restive after a month or two and began to ask for State papers. Thinking that His Highness would like to go through the diary of the Council, the Minister had sent copies of some of the Council proceedings to Mr. Abbas, but on hearing from Mr. Abbas His Highness' decision, he discontinued the practice of sending the weekly diary. His Highness did not like this and cabled to the Minister to send all the diaries so as to reach him at Suez. They were accordingly posted to Suez.

Decision not to do work.

31. I do not think that any other papers were sent to Europe for
 Orders passed. submission to His Highness for orders. From
 the records I find that Mr. Abbas had communi-
 cated to the Minister some independent orders of His Highness. They
 were as under :—

(1) "Two sharp and clever Karkoons (clerks) from the Revenue department should be sent to Bombay for two or three months to study shorthand writing. They will be required to take down in shorthand such orders as His Highness may tell them."

The Minister accordingly selected Messrs. Waman Malhar and Dhume for the purpose.

(2) For laying out the Makarpura and L. V. Palace gardens, His Highness engaged one European gardener, Mr. Goldering, and gave detailed instructions to Mr. Abbas for communicating them to the Minister. Mr. Abbas was really perplexed as he did not know the palace surroundings at all. One of the instructions reads, "Carry the line of the garden straight to the wall of the Motibag garden near the place where tailors in the Military department sit and then join up to the east near the big Mastu Bag well."

(3) Purchase of an electric plant for the Makarpura Palace, and a yacht named Zingara.

(4) Due to shortage of rains, Baroda was threatened with famine. The Minister therefore pressed the Government of India to sanction the Petlad-Anand railway scheme, and informed His Highness of the steps taken. His Highness sanctioned the construction of this railway as a famine work and expressed his pleasure at the initiative taken by the Minister. "The receipt of such news is conducive to the production of beneficial result on my health," observed His Highness.

(5) Layout of streets outside the L. V. Palace compound and publication of the scheme in the Baroda Watsal (a Marathi weekly) for information of the public.

(6) One landscape painter Mr. Gironi was sent to Baroda for painting some scenes.

(7) The question of decentralisation of powers was ordered to be taken up.

- (8) A legislative committee was constituted to advise Government in matters of new legislation. It may be noted that this committee was later turned into the present Dhara Sabha (Legislative Council).
- (9) Publication of the Government Gazette.

His Highness' observations regarding the contents of this Gazette may be noted: He wrote:—"Any matter which when given out will affect public interest is not a fit subject for being published. Other questions of policy may be given out to interest the public in their own welfare. If they know the policy they can make representations when they are in any way affected."

- (10) All sorts of appeals used to be preferred to the High Court against judgments of district judges. This unnecessarily used to increase the work of the High Court. His Highness therefore directed that the right of appeal should be properly restricted.
- (11) Mr. Fillion's designs for the decoration of the Library and Study rooms in the new palace were approved and the work entrusted to Messrs. Demon & Co.

VI

32. Now the domestic events. Under this head there is nothing important to record. As already stated Her Highness' stay at Poona. Her Highness and Princes Fatehsinh and Jaisinh were staying in Poona during His Highness' absence in Europe. Mr. Pestonji Dorabji Khandalawala, Dr. Shamsuddin and Dr. Talwalkar were with them. They often used to meet Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connought and Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay. From Mr. Pestonji's letter it appears that Her Highness had then made little progress in her English and her tutor, Mrs. Nandbai Pitale, used to act as interpreter. Mrs. Pitale was on leave for some time during which there was nobody to act in that capacity.

33. Her Highness and Prince Fatehsinh kept good health in Poona, known in those days for its "happy-go-lucky" climate. Her Highness seems to have received two letters from His Highness during her stay in Poona. It appears that she took part in public functions while there. Once she attended the party given by one Mr. Bedarkar at which arrangements

were separate for the Hindus and others." (29-7-88). She gave donations of Rs. 150 each to the Orphanage, the Female Training College and the National Indian Association. She had also invited the students of the Female Training College and Girls' High School to her bungalow, and was pleased to see their progress and exhibition.

34. Her Highness was, however, anxious about the health of her only son Prince Jaysinh. He suffered from acute convulsions of and on. Writing to Mr. Abbas about the Prince's illness, the Minister says, "The immediate cause of the disease seems to be indigestion and bad milk of the wet nurse. Dr. Shamsuddin has changed the wet nurse, and I hope that there will be no more cause to complain."

Prince Jaysinh suffered from convulsions.

35. Her Highness and party returned to Baroda on the 10th of September 1888. After some time, Prince Jaysinh had convulsions again. Dr. Hojel and Dr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatavadekar were called from Bombay. Dr. Hojel prescribed some medicine but was astonished to find on the following morning that it was not given to the Prince. The Palace ladies had their own objections to the English medicines, and therefore gave their own medicines to the Prince. The Minister kept His Highness informed of the health of the Prince. From the records I find that cables and telegrams were sent to Suez, Aden, Bombay and Navsari, about the health of the young Prince.

Drs. Hojel and Bhatavadekar were called from Bombay.

36. We find some family news in the Minister's letter of 6th August, to Mr. Abbas. He wrote: "Her Highness Jamnabai Saheb, Radhabai Saheb and Revubai are doing very well. Kashibai, the grand daughter of Revubai Saheb, has come here in "enciente" condition. She appears to be in rather weak state of health, and I am afraid there will be a demand for money from Revubai Saheb." With regret the Minister wrote further, "Mr. Avachitrao's wife died on the 1st instant. Mr. Avachitrao is here (Baroda) on that account. She gave birth to a son who died on the 4th day of his birth, and a couple of days after the mother followed him."

Palace ladies.

37. When His Highness returned to Baroda, he found that his brother Shrimant Anandrao had gone to Kavalana, as his mother was not well. His Highness seems to have made enquiries about his mother's health through Shrimant Sampatrao.

Mother's illness.

22nd May 1937.

Duranti affair and Zingara yacht.

I propose to touch the following two points in this Note :-

Two points.

- (1) Count Duranti affair, and
- (2) the purchase of a yacht named Zingara.

II

2. In my Note dated the 22nd May 1937, I have casually referred to what is known as Count Duranti affair. I have now been able to collect the details of this case. I give them here with a hope that they will be found interesting.

Details of Count Duranti affair.

3. During His Highness' first Europe trip Mr. Elliot had rented a house in Paris in his own name "but really on behalf of His Highness" at 6,000·00 francs a month. (September 1887).

Mr. Elliot rents a house.

4. His Highness and party occupied this house till about the end of October (1887), and then went to England.

Duration of occupation.

5. It appears that the house was slightly damaged by the staff. An expert from Messrs. Arthur & Co. examined the premises in the presence of one Madame Britonnerie. This woman represented the landlord, and was a party to the original contract for the lease. She received the keys of the house and agreed to have "5,000·00 francs for the damage done to the premises and rent for 15 days."

Damages fixed.

6. One Mr. Dècle was entrusted with the duties of settling with Madame Britonnerie, which unfortunately he delayed too long. According to Mr. Abbas, "if Mr. Dècle had paid to her (Madame Britonnerie) Frs. 5000·00 at the time nothing of all this (trouble) would have ever been heard."

Delay responsible for the trouble.

7. In the meantime the owner of the house, Count Duranti, came to Paris. In his letter dated November 14, 1888, Mr. Abbas describes this Count as "the most awful swindler there is in Paris. Every time he has a tenant there is a row with him."

An awful swindler.

8. On his arrival in Paris, the Count learnt that the person to whom his house was rented was one of the Ruling Princes of India. Here he saw a golden opportunity to screw out as much money as he could from His Highness and to exploit this affair to the detriment of His Highness if he were to refuse what the Count demanded. He therefore disowned all that had been done by Madame Britonnerie and "declared he would have asked for three times as much rent as had been received had he known the character of his tenant." He asserted that "his hotel" (184, Boulevard Haussmann) had been damaged to a far greater extent and claimed 18,000.00 francs and upwards by way of compensation.

9. Whilst His Highness and Mr. Elliot were in England the Count filed a suit against both of them. In that suit Mr. Elliot was represented by a Mr. Mercier, who, without any authority, received the summons issued against His Highness but did not put in an appearance on his behalf.

10. The French Court appointed an expert who reduced the amount of the damages to about 10,000 francs "for which a judgment was passed jointly and severally against the two defendants."

11. From Mr. Samarth's letter I gather that the Count had given a lot of trouble to His Highness and party on their way back to India. After crossing the English Channel His Highness and party came to Paris. At Paris they took a special train for Brindisi and as the train was about to leave the platform, the Count tried to stop the special and attach His Highness' property. But he failed miserably in his attempt to stop the special both in Paris and at a suburban station. According to Mr. Abbas, when the order of attachment reached the station authorities, the train was over the borders.

12. During his second visit to Europe His Highness learnt about the existence of this decree against him. He therefore left Mr. Abbas in Paris to investigate the matter and to submit a report.

13. With the assistance of a lawyer Mr. Abbas was able to collect necessary material for his report. He submitted his report to His Highness and advised him to offer a sum of 5,000.00 francs to the Count, and in case of his refusal to accept the sum, to take steps to get the *exparte* decree modified.

14. Later on the Count filed a second suit against His Highness for an additional sum of 18,000.00 francs, being rent for three months at 6,000.00 francs a month on the ground that he was unable to rent the house for that period as his first suit was pending.

The second suit.

15. On receiving the report of Mr. Abbas, His Highness' Government directed him to effect an amicable settlement for a reasonable amount if he could, and in case of failure, to take such steps as he might be advised. It may be noted that the Residency also advised His Highness to settle the matter privately.

Instructions to Mr. Abbas.

16. In accordance with these instructions, Mr. Abbas saw the Count. From Mr. Abbas's letter we learn that "the Count declared he was an honourable man and that by his accepting anything less than Frs. 30,000.00, I would think he had been trying to 'exploit' the price; so he could not possibly compromise. I subsequently offered him Frs. 10,000.00 to settle the whole claim, whereupon after many protestations of his honesty, he asked for Frs. 20,000.00 which I refused."

Mr. Abbas sees the Count.

17. Before approaching the French Court to get the decree modified, Mr. Abbas thought it necessary to consult the British Embassy in Paris. He therefore saw M. Marmottant, Legal Adviser to the British Embassy. Mr. Marmottant read the papers and told Mr. Abbas that an attempt was being made to extort money by taking advantage of some technicality. He therefore advised Mr. Abbas to dispute the jurisdiction of the French Court to entertain a suit against His Highness "who is a reigning sovereign prince with absolute powers within his own territories and who, at the time the house was rented, was travelling in his capacity of a prince and was further accompanied by Mr. Elliot representing Her Majesty's Government."

Advice to dispute French Court's jurisdiction.

18. M. Marmottant suggested two methods for proving that His Highness is a reigning sovereign prince and that he was travelling as such, viz., (1) a declaration to that effect given under the hand of the Secretary of State for India, and (2) a similar declaration by Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris.

Two methods suggested.

19. Mr. Abbas thereupon applied to the British Embassy at Paris for such a declaration, but was advised to approach the India Office for "none could be given without instructions being received from that office."

Mr. Abbas applied for a declaration.

20. Mr. Abbas had therefore to approach the India Office. He wrote to the Under Secretary of State for India: "I beg that a declaration as sought for might be given to me by the Secretary of State for India, or Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris may be directed to give in order to enable me to meet the Count's grossly exaggerated claim."

Mr. Abbas approached the India Office.

21. On January 28, 1889, Mr. J. A. Godley of the India Office acknowledged Mr. Abbas's letter and informed him that instructions would be issued to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris and that the legal adviser of His Highness should place himself at once in communication with Her Majesty's Embassy there.

Reply from the India Office.

22. His Highness' legal adviser saw the officers of the British Embassy accordingly. After about a fortnight or so, he was given a copy of a letter addressed by British Government to their Ambassador in Paris. According to Mr. Abbas (14-2-1889), the letter read: "It should be known that no court in British India has jurisdiction over His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda and in consequence of this, it ought to be held that the French Tribunals have also no jurisdiction except in certain circumstances which do not exist in Duranti business."

French Courts have no jurisdiction.

23. His Highness' Government were however advised to settle this question privately. Mr. Abbas had offered Frs. 10,000.00 to the Count, which he had refused to accept. His Highness' Government again made that offer to the Count through M. Marmottant and informed him that if he failed to avail himself of that last opportunity, they would withdraw the money deposited with their legal adviser for that purpose.

Our last offer to the Count.

24. It appears that the Count did not give a final reply for a long time. He had sued the French railway authorities for not attaching His Highness' baggage, and was evidently waiting for the Court's decision. As was to be expected, the case was not decided in his favour.

Decision to withdraw the offer.

Mr. Fillion, thereupon, requested the Minister to withdraw our original offer as it was contingent on the Count not taking any further legal action in the matter. The Minister accordingly asked Mr. Marmottant to withdraw the offer. He, however, did not receive any reply from M. Marmottant in spite of several reminders.

25. By this time His Highness had got disgusted with the whole affair. He therefore ordered the Minister to settle the question 'finally by paying him (the Count) a little more, if necessary, than what he claims for 'damages.' His Highness further directed that an early intimation of the settlement should be given to him.

His Highness' desire to settle the affair.

26. The Minister accordingly informed Mr. Fillion and asked him to expedite the settlement.

Request to Mr. Fillion.

27. On March 9, 1892, the Minister received a cable from Mr. Fillion as follows:— "Judgments thirtythree thousand. Duranti requires twenty five thousand francs. Orders wanted."

Mr. Fillion's cable.

28. Before the above cable was received, the Minister appears to have had a conversation with His Highness. On the strength of this talk, he asked Mr. Fillion to settle the matter for 25 thousand francs.

Limit of final payment.

29. Mr. Fillion was however able to reduce this figure to Frs. 18,000·00 by correspondence, and by way of grace, he recommended that an additional sum of Frs. 1000·00 should be paid to the Count. The Minister left the decision entirely in the hands of Mr. Fillion, who, to keep his own word paid the additional sum to Count Duranti.

Final settlement.

30. The agreement was signed at Geneva by the Count's advocate and Mr. Fillion representing the State. It was registered and sealed in the Swiss Chancery and also by the French Consulate at Geneva. When the agreed amount was paid, the Count delivered all the original papers, judgments, decrees etc. to Mr. Fillion who handed over them to Mr. Samarth, Chief Officer in His Highness' third trip to Europe.

Settlement registered in Switzerland.

31. Encouraged by the additional grant of Frs. 1000·00, the Count appears to have demanded more money – of course by way of grace – but Mr. Fillion was against giving him any more money. Later he advised Mr. Samarth to pay Frs. 500·00 more to the Count and requested him (Mr. Samarth) to write him a letter of protest. As this letter is typical, I cannot avoid the temptation of quoting from it. Wrote Mr. Samarth to Mr. Fillion, “I have received your letter of the 21st instant (October 1892.) I am afraid Count Duranti and his advocate appear to me to be much too grasping, and, you know, my personal sentiments in this matter are not at all complimentary to Count Duranti. However, in deference to your recommendation, I asked His Highness, and His Highness reluctantly consents to your paying Frs. (500) five hundred more to Count Duranti in consideration of his advocate having had to travel from Paris to Geneva to see you in connection with the settlement of the complaint. I think in paying 18,000 Frs. to Count Duranti you have already paid him more than he should, if at all, have been paid.”

32. Thus the matter was finally and formally settled and a curtain was rung down on this unpleasant affair.

Final curtain.

III

33. Now I turn to the yacht “Zingara”.

Zingara.

34. Sea-voyages having proved beneficial to his health, His Highness decided to purchase a yacht for cruising in the Indian Ocean. He therefore asked Mr. Abbas to purchase a yacht capable of carrying 20 to 25 private servants for a price not exceeding £ 10,000 after making enquiries in proper quarters.

35. When His Highness sailed for India at the end of his second trip to Europe, Mr. Abbas went first to Paris and thence to Liverpool. At Liverpool he found it rather difficult to secure a suitable yacht for the price His Highness was willing to pay. He wrote, “After making a careful enquiry I find that you cannot have a first rate yacht, and I don’t suppose anything inferior would be suitable for His Highness for anything less than £ 20,000. All the yachts owned by the great noblemen have cost much over that figure. The amount of accommodation required by His Highness cannot be found even in yachts which have cost £ 35,000.”

According to Mr. Abbas another difficulty in this connection was that the yachts, which were then available, were "constructed as to be able to carry only two or three private servants."

36. Mr. Abbas thereupon appears to have made enquiries regarding the cost of constructing a new yacht. According to him, "a yacht say of about 400 tons could be built for about £ 16,000 which could have the accommodation His Highness requires. To completely furnish it and fit it out would probably cost £ 2,000 more." But his difficulty was that he had no instructions to do this.

37. So he continued his searches. After some time he was able to find a "pleasure sea steamer" for £ 10,000. He cabled to Baroda for instructions to buy it but as they were not received in time in spite of several reminders, Mr. Abbas had to withdraw from the scene. The owner of the steamer could not wait for a reply for an indefinite time. He therefore sold it to another person.

38. Mr. Abbas was totally disappointed. "The yacht was taken up by another gentleman yesterday so that the only thing that could have possibly suited His Highness is not to be now had," he wrote to the Minister on November 14, 1888. In the same letter he added, "Practically I am at an end of my search for the yacht."

39. When Mr. Abbas went "to bid Good Bye to the agents," they advised him to go and have a look at another boat called "Zingara", which was lying at Holyhead. Mr. Abbas thereupon went to see the boat and found that there was not sufficient accommodation in her as she then was. However he consulted Lord Brassey in the matter. "The moment Zingara was mentioned to him he said that that was the most suitable boat for the money to be got and praised her sea-going qualities very highly, having himself sailed in her. He also made some very valuable suggestions as to the necessary alterations."

40. The agents quoted £ 10,000 as her price but Mr. Abbas offered £ 7,500 and later raised the amount to £ 7,750. This second offer was accepted by the agents, and on December 6, 1888 Mr. Abbas was able to write to the Minister, "I am happy to say that the yacht Zingara is ours. I am still happier to say that there is not a finer yacht in

England for her size, not barring even the Sun Beam. Three months hence this vessel could not have been purchased for less than £ 10,500 to £ 11,000. As it is even just now there are many bidders for her in the market. Every one who hears of her says she is one of the first class yachts built in England and that she has been got dirt-cheap. These praises by people who understand yachts has produced a quieting effect on me, for you can well understand what my feelings were when I was forced to purchase her at almost a day's notice by the fact that the seller had received some other offers and hopes. I should not purchase her if he did not give me the time I wanted."

41. Mr. Abbas sent to Baroda the plans of the Zingara showing her condition (i) at the time of purchase and Alterations proposed. (ii) after the proposed alterations. As regards the alterations, he wrote to the Minister, "There will be also electric light all through and if possible a refrigerator so that meat could be carried in good condition for a few days. I have also arranged that there is a nice large cabin for three officers who may be with His Highness." In the same letter he informed the Minister that her engines were surveyed by Lloyds surveyors who found them quite in order. The alterations, he added, would take about six weeks. He assured the Minister that everything necessary for His Highness' comfort and those with him would be provided for at the lowest cost possible.

42. In a subsequent letter, (13-12-1888) Mr. Abbas informed the Minister that the yacht was handed over to the contractors for alterations. "It is undergoing such alterations as I deemed to be absolutely necessary for His Highness' comfort. The contract has been given for £ 1,460. Besides this it will be necessary to spend about £ 400 for electric light and a couple of hundred in furniture etc." Later on Mr. Abbas found that he had underestimated the cost. He wrote to the Minister on January 10, 1889, "The alterations are being rapidly carried out, and I am sure the boat and its arrangement cannot fail to give satisfaction. To thoroughly light up the yacht it required 65 lights. This number is much larger than I had anticipated, and of course the cost is proportionately larger. I am doing my very best not to exceed the amount of £ 10,000 but I hope in case it be over (by) £ 100 or so, you will not blame me; for I found that all the beddings and other things are perfectly rotten and unfit for use and so had to order new ones to be made. I had never anticipated this because to look at, the things looked almost new. Having shown so much confidence upto this time, I hope you will not lose it now."

43. But beddings were not the only things that needed overhaul. Some defects were noticed in the new electric dynamo purchased from Messrs. Simens. It had therefore to be replaced. His Highness' tastes had become refined as a result of his two trips to Europe, and the Minister had to sound Mr. Abbas to note this fact while furnishing the yacht. "If there is no proper furniture on board the steamer," wrote the Minister to Mr. Abbas, "he (His Highness) may get displeased." Mr. Abbas had further instructions to get Their Highnesses' photos painted on the porcelain. Accordingly he got two "admirable likenesses" of Their Highnesses painted on porcelain, which were used as "ornamentation" in the yacht. "If I had the photos of the young princes I should have had them done too," he wrote to the Minister.

44. The result of all this can better be imagined than described. The expenses began to mount up and as they exceeded the sanctioned amount by £ 400, Mr. Abbas appears to have become nervous. In his letter of February 14, 1889, he wrote, "There are so many unforeseen expenses connected with the fitting out of the yacht that it is impossible for me even at this moment to give you an accurate idea of the sum I have to spend beyond £ 10,000;" and in an apologetic tone he added, "in such a large transaction and of a kind respecting which I had no previous experience, I could not, nor could any one else, foresee the thousand and one things which are found necessary to be done, once repairs are undertaken."

45. One Mr. Caws was engaged as a captain, and he was given the commission of taking out the yacht to Bombay. The expenses for bringing the ship to Bombay. The expenses for this were estimated to be over £ 689 which included £ 100 as Suez canal dues.

46. It appears that Mr. Abbas and Dr. Nevins came to Bombay in this yacht.

47. His Highness appears to have used this yacht for pleasure cruising several times. It foundered on a rock near Alibag harbour and had therefore to be abandoned.

IV

48. Before I conclude this Note, I should like to say a few words about Dr. Nevins. He was appointed as personal physician to His Highness on Rs. 1,000 a month with a free furnished house. He was in service

till 1894 when his period expired. In his letter to the Minister dated January 24, 1889, Mr. Abbas, who was asked to secure a good doctor for His Highness, wrote, " You must admit this appointment is a delicate and ticklish matter. I have done my best to have a man who will not be only a doctor for His Highness but also a companion going about riding and shooting with him. Having travelled to China and South America, he has good experience of men and things. Of course I have warned him that when in India *you* (the Minister) are the only one to whom he may talk palace matters freely but that so far as any one else is concerned, he is to be a 'sealed book' ". How far Mr. Abbas's estimate of Dr. Nevins proved true will be seen in a subsequent Note.

10th June 1937.

Third Trip to Europe.

This note deals with the third trip of His Highness the Maharaja
Third trip. Saheb to Europe.

2. No official report of this trip is available. Mr. St. Nihal Singh
Its description. has given some description of this trip in his biography. This description and the information given in this Note will, I hope, enable the reader to have an adequate idea of this trip.

II

3. His Highness returned to India on October 8, 1888 from his
Interval. second trip, and went again to Europe on May 7, 1892. There is thus an interval of about 3 years and 7 months between his return to India at the end of the second trip and his departure to Europe at the beginning of the third trip.

4. Of this period of three years and seven months, His Highness
Where spent. spent 2-1-26 years in the capital; 2 months and 8 days in his dominion and 1-2-26 years outside his State.

5. Much water had flown under the Vishwamitri bridge during
Policy of enriching Baroda. this intervening period. His Highness tried to strike out new lines of progress, to develop new policies and reforms and to move forward and to carry the State forward. He encouraged enterprise and talent in younger men, welcomed new ideas and new schemes and initiated progress in all lines to make Baroda a richer and a happier State.

6. In his domestic affairs, everything appears to have gone well.
Domestic life. Their Highnesses were leading "a happy married life". There was further addition to their family. On July 31, 1890 Her Highness the Maharani Saheb gave birth to her second son—Prince Shiwaji Rao. Hardly two years had elapsed when Princess Indira Raje was born (19-2-1892). The eldest son Prince Fatehsinh had now begun to learn the alphabet, and His Highness had

begun his searches for engaging an English tutor for this young Prince. The other children were also progressing satisfactorily. "My third boy promises well," wrote His Highness to Lady Reay.

7. As regards health, His Highness appears to have kept fairly well. On two occasions his health caused anxiety, viz., (i) in 1890-91 when he suffered from double pneumonia and (ii) in December 1891 when he had dysentery. The first illness was rather serious. According to Mr. St. Nihal Singh, his life was despaired of at one time during this illness. But His Highness' sturdy constitution withstood the shock, and casually he picked up strength.

8. During his convalescence His Highness was afflicted with boils, one succeeding the other in the same spot on the nape of his neck, each one longer than that which preceded it. The last one showed the characteristics of a carbuncle according to Mr. St. Nihal Singh. "It was finally cured by the use of native drugs after European medicines had failed to effect a remedy."

9. In December 1891, His Highness' health broke down again through a severe attack of dysentery. He went to Bombay for a change, and there consulted a specialist, who recommended an ocean trip. "He however could not tear himself away from his work, and returned to Baroda in stead of proceeding to Europe, as he had been directed by his physician to do at once."

III

10. To Baroda he came with a purpose. The Ajwa water works, the first sod of which was turned in January 1885, were nearing completion and His Highness was anxious to throw them open to the public. Accordingly the formal inauguration of the supply of the water to the city from the reservoir took place on March 29, 1892. "We had a great Tamasha at the time of opening it (the Sayaji Sarovar) and never did I feel happier than at the time," wrote His Highness to Sir Richard Meade. In his speech at the inaugural ceremony, His Highness recapitulated all that he had done for his subjects and indicated some of his ideas and his hopes for their welfare. He exhorted them to rise to their opportunities and to give him their best assistance. The following extracts from his speech may be read with interest.

“Though Mr. Lynn (the then Chief Engineer) rightly places this scheme (water works) amongst the earliest I considered, I must allow, that chronologically, it was my railways that first occupied my thoughts. I am right glad that I have already seen 118 miles of railway constructed and can look forward to further progress. × × But today I put the thought of my railways aside and joyfully confess that I look upon the Ajwa reservoir and this water scheme as the most important single public work brought to completion since my accession to power.

“ × × The Laxmi Vilas Palace has, perhaps, cost more, but I cannot strictly place among works of public utility the construction of that richly chiselled pile and of the costly Makarpura Palace now encircled by the tasteful gardens we owe to Mr. Goldering. No, it is this gift of pure filtered water that I am most pleased to have bestowed upon the capital. The great domed college, the Countess of Dufferin Hospital, the Baroda Middle School whose tower we can discern from here on the bank of the reservoir (Sursagar) which my predecessor gave to Baroda, the Chimnabai Market which will cover all the space on which we stand (this is now called the Nyayamandir), the Museum in the Public Park, the vast public offices which are in contemplation, × × are works of utility and adornment to Baroda and will be revealed to us as one harmonious whole, when, after solving our next great difficulty, the proper conservancy of the city, we shall rapidly widen and readjust our main streets and communications according to plans I have long since matured. But all these to my mind are nought, compared with this blessing of pure water, the first requisite of sanitary well-being; abundance of water, sanitary reform, these are the good things I wish to give my people in profusion.

“This water scheme is but the foremost instance of what I am doing or hope to do for all the 3,500 towns and villages which have not yet got them, few in number as such villages are. Except where water is quite close to the surface, or where a river flows past the village-site, means have been provided, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 per 100 of population, for the drawing of water from the well, morning and evening, to supply the people and the village cattle. As for sanitation, a great army of scavengers will soon, I trust, be called into existence to be disciplined by special officers. x x

“It is the co-operation of my people which I require to gain for them the advantages of physical health. Some simple book learning, therefore, I wish the masses to acquire that I may take them into my confidence and partnership. I am as you know all for publishing the laws, the regulations, the acts, the appointments of Government; but

will the masses learn to avail themselves of the information? I entertain the hope that they will do so, however chimerical it may appear.

“In this city and in most of the big towns there are now many schools, some of them advanced. Our Baroda College now teaches up to the second year B. A. and B. Sc.; institutions have been called into existence for the study of handicrafts, for that of agriculture, for that of law, and even for that of music. Books are being compiled and books are being translated. So we do not think of expansion alone. Our habit of occasionally sending a few selected pupils to Europe, there to receive a generous teaching, proves that. But I will say that, after the multiplication of girls’ schools, there is no measure I have more at heart than the dissemination of primary education among bona-fide cultivators, and more especially, by gifts and other inducements, among the depressed classes of my subjects. x x x The movement is in its infancy. Requests for schools are pouring in. I want and expect to see hundreds of villages develop themselves intelligently.

“It is in order to encourage self-help that I have issued orders intended to give fresh life to the village community, headed by the Patels, assisted by the Panch. The salaries of the Patels through out the State are being uniformly raised, and to the village police guard is now apportioned 4 per cent of the entire revenue paid by the village to Government. I trust that these and some other similar measures will lead to good government, security, and helpful activity. Remember that the Government aid cannot go very far, it depends mainly upon you to turn its assistance to good account.

“Physical improvement, mental development, the independence of self-help, cannot, I am aware, be expected so long as the State lays upon its subjects a crushing taxation. It has, therefore, been my task to reduce the aggregate Government demand while equalising it as far as possible, spreading its burden over many shoulders, and at the same time simplifying the demand so that both Government and the taxpayer may know what each man pays and why. This is why I have reduced the tax on Government lands, by from 10 to 50 per cent and more, in the great majority of villages now surveyed and settled. This is why I have called on alienated lands to contribute a share of the revenue, granting at the same time to their land lords Sanads which make their position more secure than it has hitherto been. This is why I propose to regulate the dues of the non-agricultural community. This is why at one stroke of the pen I wrote off 23 lacs of arrears due to the State by cultivators. This is why I have patiently heard and brought to a close, once for all, the thousands of disputes which had

been left to simmer for a quarter of a century between Government and my subjects, regarding the rates and tenures of certain lands.

“We start afresh, my people and I. I repeat that it is my desire to take my people into my confidence by publishing the acts of Government so that all who wish may read and criticise. I own that recent changes have produced a momentary sense of confusion and disturbance which, I trust, will subside as the years go by, giving way to a feeling of general contentment. I own that in many directions Government is still groping for a way to rule wisely. Have patience. Let time show the real value of what is now being done. I assure you that all my energies are being devoted to free and enrich my people, and to improve the machinery of the administration.

“You are aware how, within the last year, export dues have been almost entirely swept away, and the range of import dues is shortly to be greatly restricted, and how many small imposts have been abolished. x x x This and other measures are being undertaken to free you, while to enrich you I have caused, and am causing, great drainage works to be made. I am making an endeavour to conserve our forests, to push on agricultural experiments, to discover what riches, if any, the earth holds for us in her bosom; in short, to utilise within the State the savings from my revenues.

“As for the machinery of Government, I own that in some fear and trembling I am attempting to decentralise and at the same time to supervise. The new Small Cause Court system and the bench system for civil and criminal cases; the separation of the judicial from the executive branch; and the Panchayat system are among the efforts I am making to improve and simplify our administration. x x x We must use more despatch, summon up more courage, enforce and submit to more discipline, cherish more public spirit. Then will the stream of our progress flow smoothly and pure, and reach all our homes, as does this water from Ajwa which cleanses our lips, fortifies our bodies, and bids our spirits rejoice.”

11. The municipal scheme embodying the principle of election was another important measure which His Highness took before leaving for Europe for the third time.

Municipal scheme.

IV

12. While in Baroda, His Highness did not forget the advice of his doctor to undertake an ocean trip. He had some important measures in contemplation, and as soon as they were passed, he decided to go to Europe. On March 26, 1892 he wrote to the Minister, “The question

Decision to go to Europe.

that I want you to let me know this evening is whether I should now give my final word to Mr. Samarth to engage passages for trip to Europe. I have kept things in suspense as long as I could and not without harm, but now I can do it no longer."

13. On the following day, His Highness sent for his Minister. D. B. Manibhai Jasbhai and Mr. Athalye, one of the Naib Dewans at the time. They discussed the question of His Highness' intended trip to Europe and fixed the 9th of April as the provisional date for His Highness' departure to Europe.

14. The Minister had already informed the Agent to the Governor General (Col. E. S. Reynolds) of His Highness' projected visit to Europe for the benefit of his health; and from the Europe Trip Selection of that year, I find that correspondence was going on from the beginning of March 1892 between the Minister and the Residency regarding the date of His Highness' departure, the probable duration of his trip, what countries he intended to visit and above all the arrangement which His Highness proposed to make for the conduct of affairs of the State during his absence.

15. In his letter dated the 12th March 1892, the Minister supplied the necessary information to the Residency. As regards the administrative arrangements he observed, "x x In case His Highness goes to Europe, he will make the same arrangements that he made when he left for that continent in 1887, with the difference that he will ask more papers to be submitted to him now than on the former occasion wherever delay in disposal will not be prejudicial. Bearing in mind that the lines of policy in the administration are more clearly settled now than when he last left for Europe, and secure in the great trust and confidence which he has in his Minister and his colleagues, and above all fully relying on your taking a deep interest in the administration, and your giving to the Minister your sympathetic co-operation, His Highness sincerely trusts that no difficulty will be experienced in his short absence."

16. It appears that the above letter of the Minister did not satisfy the then Agent to the Governor General. At an interview on March 28, 1892, he demanded full particulars as to the names of the principal officers and the total number of the followers accompanying His Highness to Europe, and told the Minister that he would not move in the matter

before he received the information asked for. A tentative list of officers and servants accompanying His Highness was accordingly furnished to the Residency, and the Minister pressed the Agent to the Governor General for a reply.

17. Earlier the Agent had suggested to the Minister the desirability of a Political Officer going with His Highness. He stated "x x on some occasion there may not be the need of a Political Officer to accompany, as when a Prince is going to England, yet in cases of visits of important personages from different countries and also for arranging for travel, a Political Officer would be desirable." The Minister seems to have informed His Highness of this. What His Highness said to him regarding this suggestion is however not on the records.

The Agent advises to take a Political Officer.

18. His Highness had to abandon the idea of sailing on the 9th of April as no reply was received from the Government of India. On the proposed date of departure, Col. Reynolds informed the Minister that he had received orders from the Government of India to accompany His Highness to Europe. Col. Reynolds also informed His Highness, who was then in Lonawala. In his letter to His Highness he wrote, "I shall be glad to know if I can be of any assistance to Your Highness. Mrs. Reynolds also will be very pleased to give such help as she can to Her Highness the Maharani on the voyage."

Col. Reynolds nominated as Political Officer.

19. After five days, the Colonel informed the Minister that the Government of India desired that the Council should have full powers of administration during His Highness' absence.

Desire to invest Council with full powers.

20. This was not the kind of reply which His Highness expected from the Government of India. The way in which this question was being handled by the Political department caused him considerable trouble, and His Highness was really annoyed to see the obstructive attitude adopted by the persons concerned. In his letter to the Colonel dated April 15, 1892, he has given expression to his feelings. He wrote, "I have received the different communications you have sent on to the Minister about my trip, but I am afraid the real point about the conduct of business during my absence on which I wanted to hear in full in stead of piece-meal as at present, is what has not yet come to hand and who knows when it will come. This puts me in such an

His Highness' annoyance.

awkward position of uncertainty and doubt that I have never experienced till now such a state of affairs. Giving the Council full powers is impossible. Certain matters must be referred to me in my interest as well as that of the administration. I am feeling very much the dilatory and curious way that arrangements are being made." Col. Reynolds was to accompany His Highness upto England only, and was to go on leave afterwards. It was not known who was to succeed him as Political officer. His Highness, therefore, added, "I do not know who and what kind of officer is going to be with us after you leave me. What amount of good the trip will do me will greatly depend upon the way the officer deputed by the British Government chooses to behave."

21. As no reply was received from the Government of India till the 27th April 1892, His Highness wrote again to the Agent to the Governor General informing him that he (His Highness) proposed to sail for Europe by "S. S. Rome" leaving Bombay on May 7, 1892. In the same letter he elaborated the arrangements he had made for carrying on the administration during his absence. He wrote, "I have sanctioned such arrangements of the administration as I think are necessary for the conduct of current and emergent work and the rest, which I believe will be very little, will be referred to me for orders. I cannot with due regard to the interest of myself and of the State, present and future, give full powers to the Council nor is it at all required by the State of the administration. My knowledge of my administration and of the people ought certainly to be counted as something in the arrangements to be made before any definite line is meant to be laid down. I write this to you in order that you should know the line of my orders, so that there may be no misunderstanding as to how the work will be conducted in my absence. In making these arrangements, I have given the fullest possible attention to your letter of the 13th instant to the Minister, and consequently, have given some more powers than I first thought of giving."

22. But all this fell upon deaf ears. The Agent to the Governor General earnestly advised His Highness to reconsider the question and His Highness in return asked, "How can I, for reasons which ought to strike any person, give full powers to a body of officers in my absence in Europe? What would such a step lead to in future?" He added, "Do not kindly let trouble arise on such points where I might, with justice and reason, be treated with indulgence and certain amount of freedom."

23. What were the reasons which His Highness said would strike any person? They are not far to seek. In his letter to the Minister His Highness has explained why he was against giving full powers to the Council. His Highness' reasons.

He wrote from Lonavala on April 15, 1892, "I am prepared to go the length I have mentioned in my letter to meet their wishes subject to such changes as circumstances may require. I mention this particularly for any orders sent by me from Europe may be construed as illegal by any bold person who may have a voice in the matter as in these uncertain days when the position of Native Princes is anything but stable I should not be surprised at such an occurrence arising."

24. While the matters were thus drifting, the Government of India dropped a bombshell in the form of instructions to the effect that Mr. Elliot should not be appointed to the Council of administration during His Highness' absence. In stead of appeasing the matters, this added fuel to the fire and elicited an immediate protest from His Highness' Government. In his letter to the Agent to the Governor General, the Minister pointed out how inconvenient it was to receive that kind of intimation at the eleventh hour, and added, "on both the said occasions (the first two trips of His Highness), the Survey and Settlement Commissioner was a member of the administrative body and there appears to be no reason for excluding that officer now. Indeed such exclusion will not only be undesirable in the interest of the State and the general satisfactory working of the State machinery, but will, it is apprehended, be a departure from a settled policy for no valid reason and may involve an invidious distinction quite unmerited." The Minister, therefore, requested the Agent to move the Government of India by wire, if necessary, that Mr. Elliot should "not be excluded from the administrative body" of which he would be an ex-officio member by virtue of his very office as head of an important department of the State. Mr. Elliot not to be a member of the Council.

25. In view of the attitude of the British Government His Highness consulted his principal officers viz., the Minister, Mr. Athalye, Mr. Elliot and Mr. Pestanji Dorabji. Opinion of the Minister.

"One thing is certain," wrote the Minister to Mr. Elliot, "when the Government of India say that during His Highness' temporary absence he should give full powers of administration to the Council, they of course cannot mean that the power of exercising Royal Prerogatives such as giving Inams etc., should vest in the Council during His Highness' temporary absence. So the wording of the Residency communication is not to be taken literally in the sense

that all powers of the reigning Maharaja are to be vested in the Council. We have to take the wording in a reasonable and modified sense, which appears to be that powers necessary to conduct the administrative routines should be vested fully in the Council and the latter should not say, when a question requiring immediate disposal turns up, that "His Highness is not here, we must await his return." If that question is an important one of policy, or one the effect of which will be such that the Council as temporary administrators should not take it up; it must be reserved for His Highness". To Mr. Pestanji he wrote in the same strain on May 3, 1892. "Only three days intervene between this and the date fixed for His Highness' departure, and I have thought it best to bring the above to His Highness' notice. The other fear I have and which I have so often expressed is that the submission of the question to the Government of India would probably put us into a worst position than we are in at present with the generic expression "full powers" on which there is room to put our own construction."

26. Mr. Elliot was of the same opinion. He wrote to the Minister in reply, "I cannot believe that there is any great meaning in the stipulation of the Government of India that "full powers" should be given to the Council. It is impossible that Government should ask His Highness to hand over all his powers to a Council. This would involve the possibility of certain acts which cannot be contemplated. × × I personally do not believe that the stipulation need in the least give His Highness any concern whatever, or that its meaning should be sought. All Government wishes is that in the absence of His Highness there should be some substitute with which it can deal. That is a very natural request and in accordance with universal diplomatic procedure. Napoleon III is made prisoner at Sedan, say the Government, who is the French Government? A very difficult question to answer. When His Highness is in Europe who is the Gaekwar (or to whom communications are to be addressed). A natural question. His Highness wrote me a question on the point. I answered the letter but not the question as it did not strike me as having any importance whatever."

27. On May 1, 1892 His Highness sent the following urgent telegram to Col. Reynolds from Lonavala:—
His Highness agrees to give full powers.

"Have reconsidered and judging by kind consideration of Government of India in past similar circumstances feel myself able to give what must be meant full powers. If you think necessary kindly pay me visit informing me of your intention to do so if coming."

To this the Colonel replied the very day. He informed His Highness that his telegram regarding the powers of the Council was not clear. "Government require full powers to be given and definite reply therefore was asked for. There is now no time for discussion this or other matters, nor is it possible to obtain orders from Government by 7th."

28. As the Agent to the Governor General at Baroda closed the discussion, His Highness approached the Foreign Secretary, Sir Mortimer Durand. He informed the Foreign Secretary that he was going to Europe on the 7th of May 1892 under medical advice and that he was "ready to give same powers to Council as before and more," but that he deprecated giving unlimited powers. His Highness requested Sir Mortimer to state limits and enquired whether "complete interregnum" was desired by the Government of India.

29. Sir Mortimer's reply to His Highness was couched in some what sympathetic terms. After pointing out what arrangements His Highness had made when His Highness first went to Europe, Sir Mortimer informed His Highness that the Government of India wished him to make similar complete arrangements. Sir Mortimer then observed, "Your Highness will remember that the Government of India is charged with the control of the Empire including the Native States and if Your Highness is absent from India it is necessary that there should be in Baroda a responsible Administration invested with the powers necessary for the conduct of public business. Those powers are delegated by Your Highness and the delegation in no way derogates from your position as Chief of the Baroda State. It is not likely that your known or supposed wishes would be disregarded by a temporary administration nominated by you and you need not be afraid that the Government of India will fail to safeguard your interest or will permit advantage to be taken of your absence in order to pass measures vitally affecting your State without your knowledge but it is not possible to define the position more accurately than by saying that the Council must have full powers of administration."

30. This reassuring message appears to have heartened His Highness. He thanked the Foreign Secretary and informed him that he (His Highness) would sail on the 7th May 1892. On the same day i. e. 5th May 1892 Col. Reynolds telegraphed to His Highness saying that the Government of India had accepted His Highness' telegram of the 1st of May 1892 as satisfactory. It may be noted that to the Colonel the

telegram was not clear! However the matters were satisfactorily settled, and His Highness and party were able to sail for Europe by "S. S. Rome", Col. Reynolds accompanying as Political Officer.

31. Before describing the composition of His Highness' party and his sea-voyage, I would like to refer to the question raised by His Highness and also by Mr. Samarth regarding the duties and powers of the Political Officer. In his letter dated April 12, 1892, Mr. Pestanji asked three questions to the Minister under His Highness' instructions. They were:—

Queries regarding
Political Officer.

- (1) Who is going as a Political Officer,
- (2) what his functions are to be, and
- (3) who is to defray the cost of his passage and expenditure.

32. To these questions D. B. Manibhai gave replies in his letter to Mr. Pestanji. As regards the first point, he informed Mr. Pestanji that the selection rested with the Government of India who would doubtless give the greatest consideration to His Highness' wishes. Regarding the functions of the Political Officer, D. B. Manibhai was not able to quote an authoritative ruling, but only described the prevailing practice. He wrote, "I consider the deputation of a Political Officer on His Highness outside India will be something like the deputation of British Officer on Foreign Prince travelling in India. The intercourse with foreign authorities in Europe will be arranged through the Political Officer, such as visits, return visits, etc. As to domestic arrangements he will have nothing to do except when on account of our being in foreign land or other reasons, we seek his help or advice or when our people come in conflict with foreign people which renders mediation of the Political Officer necessary or desirable."

The Minister
answers the queries.

33. As regards the expenses D. B. Manibhai suggested that a distinction would have to be made as to the character or nature of the total expenses, e. g. (i) travelling expenses, and (ii) salary. D. B. Manibhai thought that the Native Prince ought to bear all the travelling expenses. As to salary, he thought that the duration of the deputation was the deciding factor. He wrote, "If the duration is short, say a very few months, probably the British Government may not think of calling on the Native Prince concerned to pay the salary; but if it is pretty big, then I doubt, if that Government will think of saddling the British treasury with the burden."

Who is to bear the
expenses.

34. Mr. Samarth was then to go with His Highness to Europe as Chief Swari Officer. In order that misunderstanding should not arise, he wrote to the Minister on April 30, 1892, requesting him to define the duties of the Political Officer. He asked, "Have we to consult him in any matters? What is the amount of supervision he is to exercise over us so far as other peoples' dealings with us are concerned? Who makes arrangements for him whenever he goes with us? In what matters can we expect his assistance." These were very delicate questions, and Mr. Samarth assured the Minister that he had raised them with the best of motives. In his opinion it was quite necessary to have a mutual general understanding at the very outset to obviate any mistake on his part or on the part of any of the responsible members of the party.

35. It is not difficult to imagine what reply the Minister gave to Mr. Samarth, though there is nothing on the record. I presume the understanding was that in matters which concern His Highness' domestic and private affairs such as making hotel arrangements, making appointments and engagements, making purchases, arranging excursions, paying visits to friends, accepting calls etc., it was not necessary to consult the Political Officer though it was open to the Chief Officer to thankfully receive and seek the Political Officer's friendly and private assistance.

V

36. Let us now see the actual arrangements made by His Highness for carrying on the administration during his absence. The Europe Swari Selection of 1892 contains one Huzur Order on the subject. It is dated May 6, 1892, and was probably signed at Lonavala a day previous to His Highness' departure to Europe. By this order His Highness authorised the Minister to dispose of all Huzur power cases excepting those of patronage, policy and capital sentences in murder cases. In so doing the Minister was required to consult (1) the Senapati, (2) the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, (3) the Sar Suba, (4) the Chief Justice, (5) the Huzur Assistant, (6) the Accountant General, (7) the Chief Engineer, (8) the Police Commissioner, (9) the Chief Medical Officer and (10) the Director of the Anglo Vernacular and Vernacular Instruction. Sub-Committees were formed from among the above-mentioned officers for different departments. As the British Government objected to the appointment of Mr. Elliot, it was decided that as head of the Survey

and Settlement department he should submit his departmental papers and that his opinion should be counted as one vote. The Minister was authorised to dispose of any question according to the opinion of the majority but he was given "a double vote" whenever he wished to avail himself of it. In case of a tie, it was laid down that the Senapati's opinion should be called in and the matter decided according to the majority of opinions. When the Senapati happened to be a member of a sub-committee, the Minister was to call the Sar Suba in stead of the Senapati. In matters of grave importance where the Minister differed from the Majority, he was directed to refer the matter to His Highness and in cases of emergency, he was authorised to pass orders according to his discretion and to report them immediately to His Highness. Approval of the Agent to the Governor General was necessary for giving capital punishment and employing armed forces for suppressing disorders or jail outbreaks. Para 13 of the order prohibited the Minister from deciding any political matter of first class importance in His Highness' absence without referring it to His Highness. Reference to His Highness was made essential in cases where a change in the settled policy or previous order regarding the Barkhali department was contemplated. The Council was however authorised to stay the execution of any such orders on reasonable grounds, pending final orders of the Huzur. As regards new expenditure it was laid down that the Council should sanction new expenditure not exceeding Rs. 25,000. All cases exceeding this amount were to be submitted to His Highness. In cases of emergency the Council was authorised to incur the expenditure but was required to submit an immediate report to His Highness

VI

37. Detailed information regarding the actual staff that accompanied Their Highnesses to Europe during this trip, is not available in the records. The Minister's letter dated March 28, 1892 to the Agent to the Governor General stated, "His Highness will be accompanied by not less than 25 and not more than 50 servants. x x x His Highness will have the following companions, though one or two, it may be found, will eventually not be able to go.

1. Tatyasaheb Ghatge,
2. Narayanrao Ghatge,
3. Avchitrao Gaekwar,
4. Senapati Saheb Anandrao Gaekwar,
5. Okhajirao Gaekwar,

6. Dadasaheb Mane,
7. Shankarrao Gaekwar,
8. Sampatrao Gaekwar,
9. Dr. Nevins,
10. Dr. Batukram,
11. Mr. Samarth,
12. Khaserao Jadhav."

After two days the Minister informed the Agent that two of the companions and three of the servants mentioned in the above mentioned letter would not accompany His Highness owing to domestic difficulties of theirs. It is not known from the letter who these companions were, (Probably they were Nos. 4 and 12. They accompanied H. H. in the next trip) and whether other persons were taken in their stead. His Excellency the Senapati Saheb did not go as he was appointed as a member of the Council. Mr. B. N. Kale went again as Swari Accountant.

38. Of their four children, Their Highnesses took with them the first two viz., Prince Fatehsinhrao and Prince Princes and their Jaysinhrao. In the middle of the trip His Highness sent for Mr. (now Rao Bahadur) G. S. Sardesai to teach Marathi to the Princes. It is interesting to note that Mr. Sardesai was called to Europe on condition that the State would not pay him the expenses for his readmission into his caste. This shows the change brought about in the outlook of His Highness and that of the educated classes.

39. From the correspondence it appears that His Highness had a mind to take with him two medical students one of whom was to be the late Dr. R. N. Jadhav. In the correspondence I find the name of one Mr. Shah, and I presume, he was a medical pupil. Dr. R. N. Jadhav's name is not mentioned in the correspondence.

VII

40. Dr. Nevins appears to have gone ahead one week earlier to make arrangements for the party. As stated in para 30 of this Note, Their Highnesses left The party reached Aden. Bombay on May 7, 1892. They reached Aden on May 12, 1892. The steamer was crowded but according to Mr. Samarth 'that circumstance was no inconvenience' to them.

41. The party reached Suez on the 16th of May. From here Mr. Samarth informed the Minister that their voyage was good and uneventful. 'The head wind which is blowing in the Red Sea has mitigated the proverbial heat, and I think, we are on the whole lucky in our voyage,' added Mr. Samarth.

At Suez.

42. From Mr. Samarth's letter we further learn that the party's passages were engaged as far as Malta and that the original idea was to go to Marseilles from that place. During the voyage His Highness had to give up this idea. Explaining the reason of this change in the programme Mr. Samarth wrote, "The inconvenience of this voyage and journey over the Continent are too great, and His Highness has decided to go to England all the way by sea. This course will save considerable worry and fatigue and will give His Highness the benefit of a larger voyage." In the postscript to this letter Mr. Samarth informed the Minister that he was disembarking at Brindisi in order to go to London in advance for making arrangements for their stay. "I hope to be in London about the 20th or 22nd and His Highness and other members of the party will follow in the steamer the same by which we are going now and will reach Plymouth about the 29th or 30th instant. I think His Highness has taken a very wise decision in going all the way by sea," concluded Mr. Samarth.

43. But there was again a change in the programme of the party as is evident from Mr. Samarth's letter of May 20, 1892. It reads, "We reach Brindisi somewhere between 1 and 2 O'clock today. I communicated to you His Highness' decision of going to England all the way by sea. That decision was contingent upon the prospect of a pleasant voyage in the Mediterranean, which, however, has not proved favourable to the party. Ever since we left Port Said, the sea is rough and the wind is chilly and cold. The Princes and the ladies did not feel very happy and for part of the voyage—these three days—they were slightly suffering from sea-sickness. It has therefore been decided to land the whole party at Brindisi. Thence we proceed to Naples and to Rome and after some stages, go to Paris and then to London. Somebody on board told His Highness that London was just now cold. We shall, therefore, go slowly enough until we find London weather will be agreeable."

44. From Brindisi the party went to Naples where they stayed till the 26th of May. The joint health report of May 25, 1892, signed by Messrs. Samarth and Batukram Mehta, stated that the Royal members of the party were in good health and cheerful spirits.

At Naples.

45. Rome and Milan were the next places visited by the party. From Milan the party moved to Paris and stayed there for about ten days. While there His Highness consulted one eminent French doctor named M. Charcot. We find what opinion he gave in Mr. Samarth's letter to the Minister dated 9th June 1892. Mr. Samarth informed the Minister that according to Dr. Charcot His Highness had no disease, but that he was weak and there was anæmia. "Dr. Charcot has recommended His Highness to go to Vichy and take a course of mineral water for which the place is famous. It is a well known health resort and Surgeon Major Moore in his book on health resorts of Europe for Tropical people recommends this place in enthusiastic terms. Let me see, however, what other doctors say," added Mr. Samarth. As regards their future programme, Mr. Samarth stated, "We have not yet decided when we are going to England, and in the circumstance, how long we are going to stay there. Some decision must be arrived at in a day or two. Possibly His Highness will go to England only for a short while."

46. His Highness soon moved to London from Paris, and had a very busy time there. I find nearly full details in Mr. Samarth's letter (17-6-92) of what His Highness did in London, and I cannot do better than quote them from it. Mr. Samarth wrote, "His Highness has been very busy making calls and receiving return calls. His Highness was received on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen Empress, who observes mourning owing to the Duke of Clarence's death, and the Duke (?) returned His Highness' visit. Lord Cross, Secretary of State for India, was seen at the India Office and Lord Cross returned His Highness' visit. His Highness was received by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House today and the Prince who observes deep mourning left cards at the Hotel for His Highness. The Duke of York also, the Prince of Wales' son, left cards. Today in the afternoon His Highness went to see Lord Northbrook and was very cordially received. Lord Northbrook had already called on His Highness. In fact he was among the first to call. This afternoon His Highness, by previous appointment, went to the Houses of Parliament and was received there and shown over by Sir Fitz Gerald, Political A. D. C. to the Secretary of State for India. In the Houses of Parliament several distinguished men such as Lord Salisbury, Lord Cross, Lord Rippon, Sir Richard Temple, Sir R. Lathbridge and others met him, and showed every regard towards His Highness. Everything so far, as you will see, is satisfactory. I have had to go with His Highness on the occasions of these visits and to arrange details regarding them, and could not find a moment for other work."

47. Besides these calls, His Highness appears to have visited some interesting places. Mr. Samarth wrote, "They Sight - seeing in London. (Their Highnesses and the two Princes) are all of them doing a good deal of sight-seeing and are evidently receiving the impressions which travel in civilised countries must make on their minds." "Yesterday we went to see the races at Ascot. We were given a saloon on the railway train at the expense of the India Office and at Windsor from where we drove to the races. We drove in a Royal Carriage put at our disposal for the occasion by H.M. the Queen who is at present staying at Osbourne. We had seats in the Royal enclosures at Ascot."

48. Before leaving London for the Continent, His Highness called Call on Mr. Gladstone. on Mr. Gladstone who was then the leader of Her Majesty's Opposition in the House of Commons, and later dined with Her Majesty the Queen at Windsor on July 4, 1892.

49. Their Highnesses left London for Lucerne on July 6, 1892, and reached there the following day. Lucerne Visit to Lucerne. was specially recommended to His Highness for its bracing climate, and from all accounts it appears that it did considerable good to him.

50. While at Lucerne His Highness decided to call the younger Killedar boy (Shrimant Dadasaheb?) to Europe Young Killedar sent for. for education. The boy was in his teens at that time, and it was not an easy thing to separate him from his mother. His Highness knew well that his decision to send the boy alone to Europe would break the heart of the boy's mother. He gave therefore careful consideration to the matter and weighed well all the issues involved in the step he had decided to take. In this connection I may quote what Mr. Samarth wrote to the Minister. In his letter of July 11, 1892 Mr. Samarth informed the Minister as under:-"It is natural that with her little education the mother of the boy should feel nervous about sending him, so to say, alone and that she should feel very much disinclined to agree with the advice in this respect of the well-wishers of herself and her family. It would be no wonder if she stoutly opposes it. But His Highness thinks that, under certain reservations, too well known to mention here, it is our duty, as well-wishers of the family and guardians of the boy to give him the best education that it is possible for us to give him. He has nearly finished the ordinary school course of vernacular education, and at his age nothing could be better for him than to commence his

English education and training in England. Admitting the necessity and usefulness of English education, to me the course suggested by His Highness appears to be the best. It will save the boy much waste of energy and he will acquire a vast deal of superior education in a shorter time and with less effort than would be the case in India, supposing it even possible, which it is not, to get such advantages in the latter country. His Highness' idea is to keep the boy for some time in a good English family and for the first few days either Mr. Yusafali or some other native gentleman will be asked to look after him till he gets over his home sickness and is able to get on. Then he might be sent to a good school where every care will be taken of him and excellent arrangements may be made for his education. If a few months' experience shall show the experiment to be favourable and hopeful, His Highness has in view, to send for elder boy to join his brother. Above all it must be remembered that Government is actuated with the best of motives for the good of its ward."

51. No apology is needed for this long extract from Mr. Samarth's letter. It describes the working of His Highness' mind and tells us something about His Highness' ideas regarding education in Europe. It is now common knowledge that these ideas have undergone material change and that His Highness now thinks that our boys are de-nationalised if they spend their boyhood amidst surroundings quite foreign to our culture. But of this, I shall write more later.

52. Their Highnesses accompanied by Shrimant Avachitrao, Dr. Batukram Mehta and Their Highnesses' personal servants, moved to Chur from Lucerne, and after halting at Churwalden for some hours, they went to St. Moritz. The rest of the party, i. e. the two Princes, Mr. and Mrs. Sampatrao and Mr. B. N. Kale (Accountant) joined Their Highnesses at St. Moritz via Interlaken.

53. Under His Highness' instructions, Mr. Samarth went to Zurich to see the Poly-Technic Institute. He spent there four or five days and was much impressed with what he saw. Writing to the Minister from St. Moritz on August 5, 1892, he observed, "The Poly-Technic at Zurich is a grand institution and the Swiss Government spends on it about six lacs rupees every year. The professors are men of eminence in service and nothing is spared to make the institution complete as far as technical studies of superior order are concerned." Concluding Mr. Samarth added, "I have put down my impressions for His Highness' perusal in the form of a memorandum. I think, we ought to send some intelligent Indian graduates

to study there. The cost per student sent from India will be about £ 10 ten pounds per month and the knowledge gained will be immensely superior to what they have opportunities of gaining in England even."

54. Their Highnesses and party stayed at St. Moritz till the 19th September 1892. The stay was fairly long and Their Highnesses appears to have done some good to His Highness. stay at St. Moritz. According to Mr. Samarth His Highness took regular exercise in open air while at St. Moritz and also put on some weight. Her Highness was however laid up with fever soon after her arrival, as a result of a little exposure. Prince Fatehsinh kept fairly well and awaited the arrival of his tutor, Mr. French, under whose care His Highness had decided to place him. His younger brother Prince Jayasinh, however, did not keep well. On August 4, 1892, he exposed himself to cold, which proved detrimental to his health. He had high temperature, and on August 7, 1892, his condition became serious which threw the party into "a pool of anxiety." Their anxiety was increased when the party heard that the condition of Prince Shivajirao at Poona was also serious. With the two Princes lying seriously ill at two ends, Their Highnesses and party must have felt that they were placed between two stools. What their state must have been during this critical period, can better be imagined than described here. With prompt and proper medical aid, Prince Jayasinh's fever was soon checked, and to the joy of the whole party came the report that the health of Prince Shivajirao was after all not so serious as the party had imagined. He suffered from teething which often becomes a source of great worry and trouble to children and their parents.

55. Soon after their arrival in St. Moritz came the welcome news from Lord Cross, the Secretary of State for India, Her Highness becomes C. I. in Lord Salisbury's second administration, that Her Majesty the Queen Empress was pleased to confer on Her Highness the Maharani Saheb the Imperial Order of the Crown of India. Their Highnesses received congratulations from all quarters and their followers were immensely pleased to see that their Masters' services were recognised. When the Minister received this delightful news, he seems to have arranged to give it wide publicity. In his letter of thanks to the noble Lord, His Highness observed, "The fact that Her Majesty has been pleased to decorate Her Highness the Maharani Saheb with the C. I. has pleased her and us all very much." Lord Cross had also received the title of G. C. S. I. at this time and His Highness took that opportunity to congratulate him on his getting that new honour.

56. During their stay at St. Moritz Their Highnesses made some excursions to some interesting places round about. While at St. Moritz, His Highness realised the futility of travelling with a great retinue and the consequent discomfort and hardship he had to suffer and also the waste of money it entailed. His Highness therefore decided to effect as much economy as possible during this trip. In his letter of August 5, 1892, Mr. Samarth hinted to the Minister the possibility of some of the staff returning to India earlier than Their Highnesses. The idea did not materialise till August 20, 1892 when Mrs. Sampatrao, Mr. Baburao Kale and some servants were sent back to India. There was thus no companion left for Her Highness, so to say, and His Highness had therefore soon to think of sending "for a lady to come here from Baroda."

57. With the advent of September the weather became cold and as the thermometer went down 3 or 4 degrees below the freezing point, in the first week of that month, the people began to expect an early winter that year. Their Highnesses therefore decided to descend to an agreeable place of less altitude. The choice fell on Montreux, and Their Highnesses decided to leave St. Moritz on September 10, 1892. The party did not go there all at once. The reason for doing so is found in one of Mr. Samarth's letters to the Minister. In his letter of September 7, Mr. Samarth wrote, "For the present a portion of our party *viz.*, Their Highnesses the Maharaja Saheb and the Maharani and some others go to a place called Thusis about 12½ hours journey from here (St. Moritz). The rest *i. e.* Prince Jayasinhrao, Dr. Batukram, Shah, Avchitrao and others go the other way to Lugano and thence join us by slow stages at Montreux. This course has been necessitated by the health of Prince Jayasinhrao who is convalescent but still very weak. I am going ahead to Thusis to arrange for accommodation. I experience great difficulty in making arrangements for the party owing to paucity of working hands." In the same letter Mr. Samarth dropped a hint to the Minister that His Highness had an idea of sending two Princes, Mr. & Mrs. French and Sardesai etc., back to India towards the end of October or in the middle of November 1892.

58. The young Killedar, his uncle and Mr. Sardesai, who had come to Europe in pursuance of His Highness' order were staying with the party upto this time. When the party moved from St. Moritz, His Highness sent the Killedars to England. Mr. G. S. Sardesai accompanied them there with instructions to join the party again after keeping the Killedar boy in charge of Mr. Pratt of Bedfield Rectory, Sussex, who had agreed to keep the boy in his house for education.

Staff reduced.

Their Highnesses
leave St. Moritz.

Mr. Killedar sent to
England.

59. There appears to have been some change in Their Highnesses' programme mentioned in para 57. From the available Swari letters they do not appear to have gone to Montreux as originally fixed. After leaving St. Moritz, they made short stays at Thusis and Zurich and reached St. Beatenberg, near Interlaken, on September 19. After spending 5 or 6 days there, they proceeded to Berne and thence to Geneva. From Mr. Samarth's letter of October 6, 1892, we learn that Their Highnesses left Geneva for Paris, and stayed there only for a day just to return the call of Lady Dufferin. From Paris they went to Richmond on October 13, 1892.

60. From Richmond the party migrated to Brighton. Mrs. Nandbai Pitale, Her Highness' coach, was not keeping well. In Mrs. Pitale's own interests, Her Highness decided to send her back to India with her husband. Both of them sailed from Brindisi for Bombay on October 30, 1892. As a mark of favour, Mrs. Pitale was allowed to stay in Bombay till Their Highnesses' return to India, "without any curtailment of her salary". On his return to India, Mr. Pitale was asked to see Her Highness' parents and Prince Shivajirao and Princess Indira Raje who were then in Deolali.

61. After the departure of Mrs. Pitale, Mrs. Elliot was requested to join the party as companion to Her Highness, in order that Her Highness might not feel lonely.

62. In his letter of November 10, 1892, Mr. Samarth has given details of what His Highness did while in England. To the Minister he wrote, "We completed our tour to Birmingham, Sheffield, Manchester and Liverpool and came here (London) for the Lord Mayor's show. His Highness made an excellent speech at the Guildhall yesterday which is reproduced in the papers this morning. His Highness exchanged visits with H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge (privately) and with Lord Kimberley, Secretary of State for India. Everywhere in society His Highness is well received."

63. Mr. Samarth further wrote to the Minister, "The Princes Fatehsinhrao and Jayasinhrao and suite will leave about the 15th instant in order to go to Marseilles for the Pekin on the 19th instant. His Highness particularly wishes me to say to you that every arrangement should be made to accord them a fitting reception at Baroda, Bombay, Navsari and so



SITTING : Dr. Nevins, Dr. Batukram, Prince Jaysinh, His Highness, Prince Fatehsinh, Mrs. French, Shri. Avachitrao Gaekwar.

STANDING : Mr. Salunke, Mr. Samartha, Col. Fitzgerald, Mr. French. (Brighton, 1892)

forth. At Baroda they should be received by the Sardars, Darakh-dars, etc. This letter preceeds them only by one mail. The next mail is taken by the same steamer which takes the Princes." The Princes and Dr. Nevins returned to Bombay on December 9, 1892, and were received by the Minister.

64. The climate of England did not suit His Highness. According to Dr. Batukram His Highness did not keep so well in England as he did in Switzerland. He therefore advised His Highness to leave England as early as possible. On November 21, His Highness went to Windsor where Her Majesty personally invested Her Highness the Maharani Saheb with the insignia of C. I. and on his return from that place, decided to proceed to the south of France via Brussels and Paris.

Her Highness invested with C. I.

65. During his stay in London His Highness attended the Banquet at the Mansion House given by the Lord Mayor on October 24, 1892 in honour of the elder brethren of the Trinity. H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh and Lord Roseberry, the Duke of Norfolk were among the distinguished guests. The Lord Mayor proposed His Highness' toast in very eulogistic terms and referred to the progress made in the Baroda State. His Highness made an excellent speech appropriate to the occasion. It was made almost *impromptu* and His Highness was complimented after the Banquet was over, by most people including H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh and the Earl of Roseberry. "This morning's papers reproduced the speech but what the papers give is only the draft speech. His Highness' own words are not there; but the substance is almost correct. His Highness was loudly cheered when he rose to make a speech, during the delivery of the speech, and at its conclusion. Altogether a very good impression was produced," wrote Mr. Samarth.

His Highness' speech at the Mansion House.

66. In para 45 of this Note I have referred to Dr. Charcot's opinion regarding His Highness' health. In October 1892, this eminent doctor had again the opportunity to examine His Highness. He found that his Royal patient had made considerable progress since he first examined him, but advised His Highness to prolong his stay in Europe at least by three months. He suggested to His Highness that he (His Highness) should spend this period in Cannes, a well-known holiday resort in the Riviera. His Highness consulted Sir Gwyer Hunter, once Surgeon General of Bombay, who advised him to spend in Europe one year more. As the two eminent doctors did not

Doctors advise His Highness to prolong his stay in Europe.

agree, His Highness was at a loss to know as to whose advice he should follow. For some time he deferred his decision, but eventually the natural desire of his followers to return home and stay among their people triumphed, and he decided to sail for India in the middle of December 1892. In his weekly letter of November 24, 1892, Mr. Samarth was able to communicate this news to the Minister in the following terms:— "We leave Brindisi on the 18th December by 'S. S. Paramatta', change ship at Aden, and go to Bombay by the 'Oriental'." From Dr. Batukram's letter it appears that His Highness had an idea of going to Egypt before returning to India. But the doctor does not tell us why it was given up.

67. After seeing the Prince of Wales Their Highnesses and party left for Brussels, Paris, Cannes, Genoa, Naples and Brindisi, where they spent about a fortnight prior to their departure to India. Till almost the last day, His Highness was uncertain whether he would go back and in order that people in Baroda should not be surprised or alarmed by an eleventh hour change in His Highness' programme, Mr. Samarth confidentially informed the Minister what was passing in His Highness' mind at that time. This is an important letter, and I cannot avoid the temptation of taking a long extract from it. Wrote Mr. Samarth, on December 2, 1892, "It goes without saying that the news of His Highness' return has been received in the official circles and by His Highness' friends at Baroda with feelings of pleasure, but I write this to tell you that there are serious doubts entertained here as to the wisdom of the step taken. I have kept you informed from time to time as to the state of His Highness' health. On the whole, His Highness has enjoyed a fairly good health and there is some perceptible improvement, but this is far from saying that the improvement is complete or permanent. His Highness does not yet feel quite strong physically, and the necessity still remains for him to stay for some period in a good bracing climate. Some of the doctors who have been consulted are of opinion that His Highness should remain in Europe still for considerable time, though there are one or two who do not take the same view. His Highness is not able to stand much worry or excitement, nor does complete quiet seem to agree with his temperament. He appears to derive benefit from fine and bracing weather combined with moderate amusement. Such conditions exist to a considerable extent at nearly all the health resorts of Europe. Nowhere in India is it possible to combine good pure bracing air with some amusement, and in this essential respect Indian hill stations seem to fail.

Mr. Samarth on His Highness' stay in Europe.

“For the moment, the question for consideration is what is the best course to follow, that is should His Highness return to Baroda for a short while, say, a couple of months and get away either to the hills or Kashmir or to Europe again after that brief stay or should he remain in Europe till a complete cure has been obtained? There are arguments both for and against either of the courses. It may be taken as a fact regarding which there should be and can be no difference of opinion that it is in no circumstances desirable that His Highness should, from whatever cause, be compelled to remain in Baroda to the detriment of his health. Nobody regrets more than His Highness himself does, that he has been compelled to stay away from Baroda from time to time from considerations of health. It is a totally false imputation, supposing such is made, that His Highness is fond of seeing new countries and wants new amusements to the neglect of his legitimate work at Baroda. It is well-known to those who know him, and as the measures inaugurated, initiated and fostered by him attest that his interest in the welfare of the State is almost too close and incessant wherever he may happen to be for the time being. His Highness often thinks of the painful necessity which keeps him away from Baroda so frequently as it has done during the past ten years; but I think, all are agreed that he must remain in Baroda and be at his post so to say, in robust health. That he returns at short intervals only to go away again is productive of mischievous impressions and gives rise to baseless excitement among certain classes. In these circumstances, by far the most preferable course to follow would be for His Highness to stay in Europe long enough to secure complete restoration to health and vigour after which end should be attained he would be in the position of resuming his proper share in the administration of the State in a manner worthy of himself and to the lasting benefit of those committed to his care. Thus, the considerations for His Highness’ further stay in Europe would seem to outweigh those in favour of his return just at present, and in returning to Baroda by the ‘S. S. Paramatta’, His Highness has been moved by the one consideration that he may while he can, so far as weather is concerned, return to stay among his friends, relatives and subjects with the fullest understanding on the part of all concerned that the object for which he has been travelling in Europe has been but partially gained and that a return to Europe in the next spring or summer is almost indispensable to gain it completely. Possibly His Highness will try Kashmir, but a return to Europe appears to be inevitable. Any interruption to the improvement in health which has let in is to be deprecated and should be resisted in the interests of His Highness no less than of the State. It should be made clear to the Residency that His Highness’ return is necessarily temporary and that

it does not imply any changes in the arrangements which he has made for the conduct of the administration during his absence. The Residency should also be kept early informed of His Highness' intention to return to Europe or to go to some hill station in the beginning of March next, for it is fair that they may like to know the actual condition of His Highness' return in case some officer has to be deputed on political duty with His Highness. Any difficulty in this respect should be anticipated and met in a fair and proper spirit from now.

“In fact, it is a thousand pities that His Highness has not been allowed to take rest long enough without interruption. What seems to be possible and due in the case of a private individual has been denied to His Highness. The illness from which His Highness is suffering is peculiar but is not extraordinary. I know of instances in which private gentlemen have often been found to suffer from nervous complaints and long and continuous cessation from work is the only effective remedy in their case. In His Highness' case the right step was taken in 1887 when he came to Switzerland and England; but unfortunately he was advised to return prematurely. The same remark must apply to the renewed attempt in 1888 not having been continued much against His Highness' own inclinations, and probably if on the present occasion too the improvement is not carried on under proper conditions, the blame will fall on His Highness' responsible officers and advisers. The considerations of His Highness' health are paramount to every other consideration, and if this fact is fully appreciated, every endeavour should be made to prevent a prolongation of ill health in respect of His Highness. Every friend of the Baroda State must view the circumstance however regrettable in the only proper way suggested above *viz.*, that His Highness should be allowed the benefit of cold and bracing air combined with moderate amusements from March next when it is expected that weather at Baroda will commence to be hot and injurious to him. I beg you, therefore, to take steps from now to put every thing in train for His Highness' departure from Baroda in or about March. Let there be no occasion to regret that political and administrative considerations were allowed to override considerations of His Highness' health. It is due to His Highness that he should be allowed every facility to bring about restoration of his health now that the results of a few months stay in Europe have been so favourable as to have demonstrated in a manner to create every reasonable hope that rest for some months in a cold and bracing European climate will effect a complete cure to him.

“His Highness apprehends that political difficulties would be raised such as with respect to sending a political officer with him and so

forth in connection with his return and although he would like to return just for a few days to be among you all, it is possible he may change his mind and not return owing to his fears that political spokes, so to say, would be put in his wheel of health. If His Highness should not return this letter will explain to you and the responsible officers what led him to decide not to return to Baroda just yet."

68. Mr. Samarth again referred to His Highness' desire to return to India only for a short time in his two subsequent letters. On December 5, 1892, he writes, "We hope after all to sail by the Paramatta. Till to-day His Highness was very uncertain as to whether he should go at all; but it appears to me now certain by most chances that he will go. He will not however stay in Baroda, I think, for more than a couple of months, nor would it be wise to compel him to stay at Baroda under any circumstances. Though climate is not the only thing, it is to me plain that cold bracing climate has its advantages for him. When I see you personally, as I hope to do shortly, I hope to be able to explain to you the whole situation clearly. I think for the moment it is a great thing that I have been so far successful as to induce him to return." In his letter of December 8, 1892 we read the following:—"With regard to his proposed return to Baroda, His Highness wished me in the course of casual conversation to say to you that as his stay is certain to be a very brief one there should arise no difficulty or question of any sort in regard to the matter from any quarter including the Residency. The latter may be informed, if actually necessary, but not necessarily in writing or even in conversation, nor in such a way that any correspondence should ensue on the subject. In short His Highness' return should not be regarded as a break of the circumstances in which he came to Europe in as much as it is quite possible he will have to return to Europe soon after his return."

69. The above extracts are self-explanatory, and need no comment.

Extracts need no comment.

70. As the day of departure came near the question arose whether His Highness' arrival in Bombay and Baroda was to be public or private. A timely decision was necessary and Mr. Samarth took the earliest opportunity to ascertain His Highness' pleasure regarding this point. On December 8, 1892, he wrote to the Minister from Cannes as follows:—"I asked His Highness' pleasure as to the reception at Bombay and

Public arrivals in Bombay and Baroda.

I am to say that the necessary official reception in Bombay may be arranged for, but that His Highness will not stay in Bombay long enough to exchange visits with the Governor of Bombay. At Baroda of course, the usual reception by Sardars, Darakh-dars and Residency Officers etc. should be accorded." His Highness' decision not to stay in Bombay to call on the Governor of Bombay would have created some misunderstanding and Mr. Samarth therefore suggested to the Minister that he should arrange a special train from Bombay for His Highness' journey to Baroda, though His Highness' instructions were to enforce economy in travelling expenses.

71. Their Highnesses took the boat Paramatta at Brindisi on December 18, and changed it at Aden as previously fixed. The files do not tell us anything regarding their voyage. They landed in Bombay on the New Year's Day 1893.

VIII

72. I now turn to the State work which His Highness did during the trip.

73. In para 36 of this Note I have described the administrative arrangements that His Highness had made to carry

Arrangements to keep H. H. in touch with Baroda officers.

on the government of his State during his absence in Europe. Though the Council was invested with "full powers" of administration His Highness' known wishes were to be respected and he was to be approached for guidance in all important cases. In order that he should be able to control the administration from Europe and to prevent any abuse of power, or a change in his declared policy, His Highness had made elaborate arrangements. To keep His Highness in touch with what was happening in Baroda all the heads of departments were directed to write to His Highness by each mail, and the Minister was asked to send his diary of work to the Chief Officer in Europe for submission to His Highness. This diary was of two kinds: one had reference to Huzur work done by the Minister in consultation with others under His Highness' order of 6th May 1892, and the other was that of the work of departments done by the Minister alone.

74. The heads of departments and the Minister accordingly sent their respective letters etc., to the Chief Officer.

Diaries not seen by His Highness regularly.

But from the trend of Mr. Samarth's letters it appears that His Highness did not attend to them regularly. He had gone to Europe for rest and for some time atleast, he appears to have avoided the temptation of doing any

actual work, though his brain was active all the time. When the Minister complained that the Chief Officer was not obtaining His Highness' orders, Mr. Samarth plainly told him, "The fact is I cannot be certain that His Highness will, with any regularity, look over the diaries which you send. His Highness has not found time till now to let me show him or tell him the substance even of a single diary. His Highness is so fully occupied that some of these matters have of necessity to hold over. In such circumstances I can communicate no expression of His Highness' approval or sanction to you, nor would it be fair to assume His Highness' approval (from my silence)." (July 1892)

75. The same may be said as regards the weekly letters from the heads of departments. I presume that they used to remain unseen or unanswered for considerable time. Some heads of departments like Messrs. Elliot and Jayasingrao Angre or Naib Dewan Athlye used to expect prompt replies from Swari, and when it was noticed that His Highness' silence caused uneasiness in their minds, an acknowledgement of all their letters was sent them through the Minister. On August 5, 1892 Mr. Samarth wrote, "His Highness the Maharaja Saheb desires me to ask you to communicate his best compliments to Mr. Elliot and to say to him that His Highness has received all the letters which he has been good enough to send nearly every week. His Highness hopes to be able to write to Mr. Elliot in the course of the next week. His Highness also wishes me to ask you to say to Rao Bahadur Jayasingrao Angre that he received his letters every week and is glad that he as well as other officers write to His Highness. His Highness appreciates very much the kindly feelings which actuate one and all the officers to write to him."

76. From this it should not be inferred that His Highness did not do any work during this trip. On the contrary he appears to have done more work in this trip than in the preceding two trips, as would be evident from the following paragraphs.

77. When His Highness sailed from Bombay in May 1892 on his third pilgrimage to Europe, the memory of his recent fight with the Residency over the question of giving full powers to the Council during his absence was too fresh in his mind. This question was not solved to his complete satisfaction and he anticipated that it would arise again in one form or other in the near future. This belief probably led him to order

from "S. S. Rome" that "all the papers regarding the question of his departure for Europe" including all the telegrams on the subject, "should be printed as one of the selections." The files show that His Highness had referred to these several times during this trip and had also ordered that these papers "should be translated into Marathi"

78. The Railway policy of the Government of India and their
 Railway policy. insistence on the State ceding jurisdiction over the railway lines were also agitating his mind at this time. The rest afforded by the sea-voyage gave him an opportunity to concentrate his attention on these questions and it appears that he came to definite conclusions during the voyage and asked Mr. Samarth to communicate them to the Minister. I have not been able to trace the letter which Mr. Samarth appears to have addressed to the Minister on this subject. The files show that His Highness had asked the Minister to ascertain through private sources the railway policy of the Native States of Jodhpur, Mysore etc. The Minister accordingly obtained this information and found that Mysore and Hyderabad had also to cede jurisdiction to the Government of India. He therefore wrote to Mr. Samarth on September 1, 1892, saying, "Baroda is as well off as it is possible to be under the present Imperial policy and we are so situated that our case is peculiarly distinguishable from others. Our territory is much inter-mixed with British territory. That is our difficulty and I hope to feel my way in reference to one or two bits which hinder our railway progress."

79. His Highness next tackled the question of the Imperial Defence.
 Imperial Defence. He had already directed that all the papers connected with this subject should be printed as a 'selection' and in his letter of May 16, 1892 written from board the ship Mr. Samarth requested the Minister to supply him with a copy of this selection or copies of papers on the subject, in case the Selection was not out.

80. Another important question which was uppermost in His
 Baroda coinage. Highness' mind was regarding the minting of Baroda coins. There was an idea to get our *Babashai* rupees minted at Calcutta like the Alwar rupees, and to introduce our coin in the Kadi district. The Minister did not view this idea with favour and stuck to his original opinion that Baroda should mint its own rupee. From Mr. Samarth's letter of July 22, 1892 I gather that the question was held in abeyance pending His Highness' return to India. The files tell us that master dies for the new rupee were got prepared through Mr. Fillion.

81. Coming to the other orders passed by His Highness during this trip, I find that the one relating to the Communal tree plantation, communal tree plantation in the State is very important from the view point of agriculturists. The underlying idea was that every village in the State should be put in a position of self-reliance with regard to its ordinary wants in respect of fuel, of timber necessary for implements of husbandry. His Highness' draft scheme contained about a dozen clauses and was to be inaugurated under certain conditions if the villagers expressed their willingness. Some important clauses of the scheme are summarised below :-

- (i) A sufficient area of the village uncultivable waste land may be set apart for purposes of tree plantation according to population and importance and other circumstances of each village.
- (ii) Where it is not possible to provide such waste lands for each village, waste land and in its absence cultivable waste land may be set apart in any one village for a group of villages.
- (iii) To keep the property of Government in tact, a light cess may be levied on uncultivable waste land which will always be regarded as Government land. In the case of cultivable waste land, the villagers will have to pay due compensation to the owners or cultivators of the land and to bear the cess equal to the total amount of the revenue derivable by Government from such lands when under cultivation.
- (iv) Except timber trees of certain description, all kinds of trees may be planted in such reserved lands. The main principle which should always be borne in mind is that the village community must in ordinary circumstances and for its ordinary wants be able to be self-dependent.
- (v) The cost of growing and maintaining plantations will fall on Government. The villagers will be free to distribute the incidence of the cost of the plantation among themselves and to collect the same on equitable principles subject to the approval and sanction of Government.
- (vi) Timber or fuel etc. taken by each individual villager for his own use to be paid for by him at rates to be fixed by

the village Panchayat and the amount so realised to be credited to the common fund.

- (vii) For the purpose of guarding the plantations from the ravages of cattle and from thieves etc., servants at the expense of the village community should be entertained.

Every village has common pasture and by this order His Highness wanted to create common tree plantations for its use. In his memo, His Highness had given only an outline of the scheme and had suggested that the scheme should be tried in Rani Mahals of the Navsari district by the Survey and Settlement department. The idea was really novel and conceived in the interest of the people, but accustomed as they were to have everything gratis, they did not view with favour the idea of paying any additional cess to Government for the use of the land for plantation purposes and of the trees planted in it. In his letter of March 10, 1893 Mr. Elliot expressed his inability to persuade villagers to start these plantations. He however expressed a hope that some day the villagers might take kindly to the proposal which His Highness had made entirely for their benefit.

82. The following questions relating to the Revenue and Survey and Settlement departments were also dealt with

Questions relating to Revenue and Survey departments. in the Swari:-

- (i) The question of levying non-agricultural assessment. The matter was ordered to be kept pending till His Highness' return to India.
- (ii) His Highness had then enunciated his new policy with regard to alienated lands. He was however doubtful whether his officers would pursue that policy vigorously. He therefore caused a statement to be prepared showing the collection of revenue in respect of Barkhali lands in the Mehsana district. On receipt of the statement His Highness scrutinised it thoroughly and was satisfied to know that the Revenue department had vigorously pursued his policy.
- (iii) His Highness was pleased to know that the Baroda Survey operations were carried out in half the time, at half the cost and with much greater accuracy, minuteness and strength as compared with the British Gujrat Survey.

83. Turning now to the Public Works department, I find His Highness passed orders on the following important matters:-
 Huzur Orders relating to the P. W. D.

- (i) Mr. Chisholm prepared a design for the Patan Palace and showed it to His Highness at Cannes. His Highness suggested certain modifications in the plan and ordered they should be revised accordingly.
- (ii) His Highness directed that Mr. Stevens or some other architect should be asked to prepare a design etc., for a market at Patan with the following accommodation:-
- 100 stalls for vegetables & fruits.
 50 stalls for other kinds of shops.
 20 stalls for mutton, fish, etc.
-
- 170 stalls.
- (iii) Six or seven houses suitable for European and Native officers should be constructed on the Makarpura side.
- (iv) Mr. Henry's services were terminated. His Highness wanted to bring one German gardener in Mr. Henry's place. He gave Mr. Henry a present of Rs. 1,500 (British) & a good testimonial.
- (v) His Highness was not satisfied with the work that Sgr. Felici, the Italian sculptor, did in Baroda. As it was only his first year and as a second agreement had been already concluded with him, His Highness allowed him to go to Baroda. In his letter of October 10, 1892 Mr. Samarth communicated His Highness' instructions to the Minister regarding the work to be done by Sgr. Felici. He wrote, " His Highness wishes me to say to you that without interfering with the regular work he may have agreed to do at present, you may arrange with Signor Felici to have the following subjects done :—
- (i) A group of cheeta and its keeper holding him;
- (ii) a group of Tanjore dancing girls dancing;
- (iii) a group of professional singing girls, singing in a sitting position with the men behind keeping time on Tabla;

(iv) a few figures representative of the different castes e. g.

- (1) a priest of Gujrat,
- (2) an ordinary labourer,
- (3) an Indian Bhisti,
- (4) a Maratha Swar and so forth. ”

His Highness' object in preparing these figures was to represent the costumes etc., of the different castes. Sgr. Felici was asked to prepare these figures in composition and in the most artistic style with regard to which he was to have a free hand. After the models of composition were ready His Highness was to decide whether similar figures were to be executed in marble or in bronze and whether the marble figures were to be executed in India by importing an Italian sculptor or in Europe by transporting the models in Europe.

- (vi) His Highness obtained papers showing the latest improvements in drainage pipes and sent them to Baroda for information of the P. W. D.
- (vii) His Highness directed the P. W. D. to collect statistics as to the water power available for purposes of driving machinery in all the important rivers in the Baroda State through out the year. His Highness wanted to see if it would be feasible to utilise river water for irrigational purposes by means of hydraulic power.
- (viii) His Highness sanctioned the estimate of three lacs of rupees for the Mehsana public offices.
- (ix) His Highness asked Messrs. George and Peto, architects of London, to design an English country villa and furnish him working drawings thereof. These were ordered to be prepared for the proposed villa at Ooty. The cost of preparing these plans amounted to £. 532-10-0.

84. During his tours in the industrial areas of England His Highness saw how various industries had brought prosperity to the English country side. With a view to enrich Baroda, His Highness decided to take steps for starting different industries in the State. He had already started a spinning and weaving mill and a sugar factory in Baroda, and had established a technical school to train our people in

Industrial develop-
ment in the Baroda
State.

different sciences. As a further step he caused investigations to be made during this trip regarding certain industries. His important orders are summarised below :—

- (i) Industrial museums on a modest scale should be established at Patan, Sidhpur, Visnagar, Navasari, Amreli and other important taluka towns. Mr. Chisholm was asked to prepare a model design for such a museum. It was to consist of six moderate sized rooms and one hall attached for purposes of public entertainment and its cost was not to exceed Rs. 30,000.
- (ii) His Highness wanted to start a paper factory in the Baroda State either as a State concern or quasi-state concern i. e. the State in conjunction with private capitalists. With this object he asked the Minister to collect statistics regarding the supply and consumption of paper of different kinds in the Baroda State for Government as well as private purposes. He also ordered the Minister to enquire as to the best and most suitable locality in which to establish the factory, the estimate of cost and whether it was useful and practicable to start such a factory.
- (iii) He transferred the Khangi workshop to the Technical school
- (iv) His Highness obtained from Rao Bahadur Angre a statement showing the Tagavi advances given for the encouragement of industrial enterprise in the Baroda State and was pleased to note that his policy in that behalf was bearing fruit. His Highness was therefore pleased to direct that the limit of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees should be raised to five lakhs.
- (v) While in Liverpool His Highness saw some rice mills belonging to Mr. Frederic Dresser. Being impressed with the usefulness and practicability of constructing a similar rice cleaning mill on a modest scale either at Baroda or at some other place in the Baroda State, well suited for the enterprise, he asked Mr. Dresser to prepare a scheme. Mr. Dresser wanted statistics regarding the production and consumption of rice at or near Baroda for drafting a scheme. These figures were not available in the Swari and before they

were obtained from Baroda, one Mr. Samuelson, who was also very helpful to the party during His Highness' visit to Liverpool and who knew Baroda well, submitted his own scheme to Mr. Samarth who forwarded it to the Minister for consideration. From the Minister's letter to Mr. Samuelson, I find that the Government held in abeyance the whole scheme. The reason for doing so is not stated in the correspondence.

- (vi) The spinning and weaving mill which His Highness had started in Baroda was probably not working well on business lines, and I find from the correspondence that His Highness wanted to hand over its management to some joint stock concern. He therefore asked the Minister to formulate a scheme in this behalf. His Highness indicated to him his object and certain lines which are found in Mr. Samarth's letter of November 10, 1892. Mr. Samarth writes:—"A proper valuation may be made of the whole mill property and the value may be divided among a certain number of shares of Rs. 100 each. There will be one advantage attending such a scheme and that is that poorer people of Baroda will be enabled to invest their savings in these shares, which result will have an undoubted educational value in stimulating habits of thrift. His Highness thinks that he had already given orders in this respect and was surprised that nothing apparently has been yet done to give effect to them. He now wishes that a practical scheme may be drawn up and everything done in this respect and should it seem necessary to refer the matter to His Highness for orders or certain points, His Highness would be very pleased to give his early consideration to the subject. His Highness wishes the matter to be dealt with now very promptly but with due deliberation and caution." The Minister accordingly got the mill valued. The estimated value at which the mill was proposed to be sold was Rs. 5 lakhs, but His Highness found it too low.
- (vii) Another industry, which attracted His Highness' attention during this trip, was lace manufacturing. His Highness asked Mr. Fillion to submit to him a scheme in this behalf.
- (viii) The State was maintaining a press of its own at that time, but it was not in a position to cope with all the work.

The work had therefore to be distributed among local or outside presses which used to charge exorbitant rates. His Highness thought this state of things to be most undignifying. He therefore ordered that Mr. Joglekar (who was then attending to the Selections work) should organise a State press on improved principles in order that it should be able to cope with the ever increasing printing work of the State. His Highness wanted the press to become a paying concern.

85. This brings me to the administration report of the State. Two or three reports were in arrears, and His Highness had to ask the Minister to expedite their compilation.

Compilation of administration reports.

86. One Mr. Foote's services had been requisitioned for undertaking a geological survey. His Highness had not the advantage of knowing anything of the work done by this gentleman. He however extended the period of his (Mr. Foote's) services by one year and directed that his reports should be printed as those of the Survey and Settlement department.

Geological survey.

87. As the administrative machinery was developed, the need of having rules and regulations etc., covering a wide field of subjects became more acute. An expert's services were needed in this behalf. His Highness therefore engaged the services of Mr. Naylor a retired civilian for the purpose during this trip. This officer was entrusted with the work of framing some legislation, while the local officers like Mr. Athlye and Mr. Cursetji were asked to frame other laws.

Rules and regulations.

88. Among other orders, the following may be noted :—

Other orders.

- (i) New system of accounts was introduced in the State. It was expected that it would be productive of two results, viz. (1) Reduction of hands, and (2) reverting higher officers from a higher grade, to which they were temporarily promoted, to their original one.
- (ii) Weeding out revenue officers unfit by age and incapable in other ways. Probably His Highness suspected that the Minister had a communal bias. He therefore gave a mild admonition to the Minister and asked him to do this work without any distinction of caste or creed.

- (iii) Mr. Dhamanaskar should examine the working of the Khangi department and report whether His Highness' orders were properly carried out.
- (iv) A law graduate should always be appointed to the post of the Dhari Mahalkari, in order to enable him to attend to the civil work.
- (v) Parks on the lines of European forests and parks should be constructed in places having a population of 15,000 souls. The area to be allowed for this purpose was one acre for every one thousand souls. The land was ordered to be properly levelled and fenced. The municipalities were to maintain these parks and in order that the maintenance cost should not be excessive, His Highness desired that trees and flowers need not be planted in these parks.
- (vi) Mr. Chisholm was asked to prepare "working drawings of a theatre" for Baroda.
- (vii) Dr. Dhurandhar had been appointed as Sanitary Commissioner. His Highness desired the Minister (i) to define the duties and powers of this new officer, and (ii) to give him reasonable facility and encouragement for carrying on his work. Dr. Dhurandhar was to study the proposals of Mr. Elliot as regards the sanitary requirements of Baroda villages.
- (viii) A committee was appointed to suggest titles etc. for State officers. Mr. S. M. Ranade suggested some Sanskrit titles.
- (ix) His Highness directed that water tax should be levied in Baroda for pipe water.
- (x) An Act to prevent cruelty to animals was sanctioned.
- (xi) His Highness wanted to bring from Europe a professor of Music, but he gave up the idea when he was assured by his European officers that it was unnecessary. Instead His Highness sent Maulabax's son to Europe for training in Music. Maulabax was a court singer well known for his proficiency in Indian Music.
- (xii) His Highness directed that a committee be appointed to collect reliable information regarding private charity at Baroda; (1) what amounts are spent in private charity,

(2) what modes of collection of the funds and distribution are prevalent, (3) what are the objects to which private charity is devoted, (4) what are the differences, if any, between the charity organisations and so forth of separate castes, (5) in the case of Panjarapoles what are the methods by which the quota of each individual is collected and (6) what rules exist for such a purpose. His Highness desired the Committee to report fully on the above points within three months. The persons to be selected to work on the committee were to be clever men and representative, as far as possible, of all the important castes and creeds. In addition to 'the modernised educated young men,' 'some people who have received the old kind of education' were also to be appointed as members.

89. My readers will perhaps be surprised to see that I have not mentioned education so far. They should not therefore conclude that His Highness' interest in educational matters had waned. In para 10 of this note, I have indicated what His Highness had done, and what he proposed to do in this behalf. He had kept before him the ideal of mass education, and he was leaving no stone unturned to achieve it. Before leaving for Europe he discussed the subject with Mr. Athlye, his trusted Naib Dewan and gave him certain instructions. He also appointed a committee under the presidentship of Mr. Dalal to report, among other things, on the following points :—

Education enquiry
committee.

- “ (i) as to how His Highness' orders in the educational department are carried out and whether they have been carried out promptly;
- (ii) to examine the expenditure in the department and to report whether it is properly adjusted and fully utilised, that is to say, that the expenditure is incurred under proper orders and on approved principles and that the most is made of the money spent in the department in fulfillment of the objects of Government, and
- (iii) as to the spread of education in all classes of His Highness' subjects, what classes have benefitted most, who have lagged behind, why some classes have taken greater advantage than others of the educational means offered by the Sarkar, what should be done for a more equal extension of education and so forth.”

The report of the committee was to be full and the committee was instructed to make an attempt "to go to the bottom of the thing and not only to skim on the surface." Such an examination was quite necessary before launching the scheme of compulsory education throughout the State.

IX

90. Turning now to the domestic events during the trip, I find that there is hardly anything worth recording in this note. Her Highness the Maharani Jamnabai and other palace ladies were spending the evenings of their lives as usual and were not so troublesome as before. Experience seems to have made them wiser. As regards His Highness' two children, they were faring well under the care of His Highness' trusted officers. Like other children, they sometimes suffered from some ailments while Their Highnesses were away. On one occasion the health of one of them had become serious, but as stated in para 54 of this letter, prompt and proper medical aid restored the child to its normal health.

91. Before I pass on to the other subject, I would like to mention here how His Highness had become annoyed at the indifference of some of his nearest relatives towards his children. He had requested his uncle the late Shrimant Ukhajirao Gaekwar to stay with his children whom he had left behind in India. Shrimant Kakasaheb could not join the children. When His Highness learnt this, he was a bit annoyed as is evident from his letter to Mr. Pestonji. From St. Moritz he wrote on August 10, 1892 :- "I learn that Kakasaheb has not joined the children. It does not matter. He must be absent for good and valid reasons. I hear Ganpatrao's father has been asked instead. The action is quite in accordance with the instructions given by me; but I now see that the Gaekwars care more to look after their own business than be with us. On account of this feeling, please do not ask any of them to be with the children. I should not also grant them stables or anything like that, since they are so changing; but in doing this, do not show as if we are on bad terms, and that would be wrong in fact. Anandrao is the only one who is keeping his head. Wealth is bad, though not very bad. My principle of life is never to be under obligation of any person and specially of relations, who are always most apt to vaunt of their deeds. Keep all this to yourself." No apology is needed for this long extract. It throws a good deal of light on His Highness' relations with his nearest relatives and also on what he thought of them.

92. Coming now to the services of the staff, I find that Mr. Samarth as Chief Officer had to share the whole burden of work. Shrimant Sampatrao, who was also on His Highness' staff for some time, seems to have been of little use to Mr. Samarth, as I often find the latter complaining of heavy work and of want of help. Mr. Baburao Kale was in the Swari as an accountant, but after his return to India in the middle of the trip Mr. Samarth had also to do this additional work. Mr. Baburao Kale's services as the Swari Accountant were rewarded by the grant of an exemption, from passing the Revenue examination, and Mr. Samarth got a good testimonial which read :—"I have pleasure to inform you that His Highness the Maharaja Saheb is satisfied that you conducted yourself very well during the last trip to Europe, for which I am commanded to convey to you His Highness' thanks."

1st July 1937.

P. S.

Col. Fitz Gerald acted as Political Officer during the trip. Before sailing for India from Brindisi, His Highness thanked the gallant Colonel for all he did to make his trip enjoyable. In His Highness' own words, he enjoyed the pleasant society of the Colonel and his judgment and tact were of great use to His Highness. On his return to India, His Highness sent some old Baroda coins and other things to the Colonel as souvenir.

Fourth Trip to Europe.

I

His Highness spent a considerable time in India after his return from the third trip to Europe. He toured in the Baroda district to study the economic condition and the needs of his subjects and paid flying visits to Poona and Ajmere.

District and other
tours after return
from third trip.

2. Among the important orders passed by His Highness from January to May 1893, the following deserve special mention :—

Important Huzur
Orders.

- (1) All cases for orders should be properly prepared either in Marathi or Gujerati.
- (2) Tagavi of Rs. 3 lakhs was sanctioned for agriculturists.
- (3) The Harraji (Auction) Committee was constituted and its powers were defined.
- (4) A regulation regarding preferring appeals to His Highness was passed.
- (5) A separate tent for petitioners should be erected in district Swaris.
- (6) People should be allowed to start new printing presses and newspapers.
- (7) Police officers should attend judicial courts in their uniforms.
- (8) A donation of Rs. 1,000 was given to the Grant Medical College, Bombay.
- (9) A school was started to train Huzarias (valets, etc.)
- (10) Pahelwans should be appointed in schools for physical education.
- (11) A class was started for teaching Tanjavar dancing.

- (12) A committee was appointed to give encouragement to Indian literature.
- (13) Jain manuscripts at Patan were ordered to be copied.
- (14) A boarding school was started for backward people and free grant of school books etc. was ordered to be given to the boys of Bhil, Koli, and other backward communities.

3. As the summer season approached His Highness decided to go to Kashmere. He wanted Shrimant Ukhajirao and Mr. Pestonji to go there in advance to make arrangements and a letter of introduction on the Kashmere Resident was obtained in their favour. The idea was, however, dropped as His Highness was probably advised to seek rest in Europe.

II

4. This gave rise again to the usual controversy over the administrative arrangements during His Highness' absence. In his letter to the Agent to the Governor General, Col. J. Biddulph, the Minister stated that in case His Highness decided to proceed to Europe, the administrative arrangements would be the same as those made during the third trip. In reply to this letter, the Agent to the Governor General invited attention of His Highness' Government to the telegram of the Government of India to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb and observed that though "the administration of the State was, on the whole, satisfactorily conducted during His Highness' absence in Europe last year, the settlement of many questions was avowedly postponed till His Highness' return to Baroda. In connection with this, I would point out that though the Council of the State is, at times, referred to in conversation, I have no information that any such Council has been formally constituted, nor are the names of the members known to me, nor am I aware that it ever holds general meetings. x x x x The instructions under which the administration was conducted during His Highness' absence in 1887 and 1892 are known to me, but in view of His Highness' frequent and prolonged absences from his State it appears to me that the matter requires further consideration."

5. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb then discussed the matter personally with Col. Biddulph. His Highness was pleased to mention to the Colonel that the information asked for by him in connection with the names of the officers constituting the Council etc., was unnecessary,

since the Minister was responsible for administrative work, and would be in communication with the Agent to the Governor General at all times, and also that the appointment of members of Council, etc., was a matter of internal administration with which the Residency had nothing to do. Col. Biddulph said that the Government of India had no wish to interfere with the details of administration, but that it was necessary for the Agent to the Governor General to be kept informed of what was going on in order that he might not be taken by surprise in the event of a sudden disturbance of peace taking place.

6. After this interview and after careful consideration a memorandum of arrangements was drawn up and sent up to the Residency with the Minister's letter dated 26th April 1893 in which it was observed that, "as regards the general questions involved, His Highness' Government has some misgivings about the position taken by the British Government in reference to the Administration of Native States during the temporary absence of their Rulers. It is doubtful how far delegation of power by the Ruler of a Native State to one not his servant is consistent with the integrity and maintenance of Native States. But the question is large, and will not admit of being taken up just now. His Highness' Government is content to make such arrangements at present as have already proved acceptable, reserving to itself the liberty of taking up the question hereafter on a suitable occasion unhampered by past action." In reference to this, the Agent to the Governor General observed that the remarks of His Highness' Government "appear to have been written under a complete misapprehension of the position in which the Baroda State stands with reference to the British Government."

Baroda Government's reply to the Residency.

III

7. The discussion ended here, and His Highness accompanied by the following staff left for Bombay *en route* to Europe:-

His Highness and staff go to Bombay.

1. Shrimant Anandrao Gaekwar,
2. Dr. J. Q. Nevins,
3. Mr. Y. V. Vanikar, Chief Officer,
4. Mr. Khaserao B. Jadhav,
5. Dr. R. N. Jadhav,
6. Mr. K. B. Pradhan,
7. Narhari Dhekane (Valet) and
8. Chhana (barber).

8. As Her Highness was expecting a child at this time, she and the children were left behind with instructions to spend the summer in Lonavala and Poona. Her Highness and children stay in India. Mr. Pestonji Dorabji, the Khangi Karbhari, Mr. Shankar Vithal Poonekar, Personal Manager to Her Highness and Dr. R. N. Talwalkar were asked to be with Her Highness.

IV

9. Before I describe His Highness' voyage, I would like to summarise the actual arrangements made by His Highness for the conduct of the administration during his absence abroad. According to the Administrative arrangements. Huzur Order passed at the time, all matters falling within Huzur Powers were to be sent to Europe for disposal. In the case of urgent ones that could not brook any delay, the Minister was to act in consultation with his colleagues. Matters affecting Her Highness and the Royal children were to be dealt with in consultation with Her Highness. In certain matters like the capital punishment and the employment of armed Military force to quell disturbances the Minister was to act with the co-operation of the Agent to the Governor General at Baroda. He was not to take up any important political question without first submitting it to His Highness for sanction.

V

10. His Highness and party sailed from Bombay by 'S. S. Imperitrix' on May 1st, 1893. Their voyage to Brindisi Sea voyage to Aden. was not so pleasant. Their steamer was not able to keep the time, and owing to the rough weather His Highness, to quote his own words, was "more often out of sorts." In his letter No. 4 to the Minister, Mr. Vanikar has described the party's voyage upto Aden. He writes:—"Today is the fifth day of our travel over the sea. Since the time we left the Bombay harbour, the whole of the party and specially His Highness the Maharaja Saheb has been feeling alright. His Highness has all along been in good spirits. Tomorrow night or on the morning of Sunday, we shall be at Aden which is from this place about four hundred miles."

11. We find quite a different story in Mr. Vanikar's subsequent letter to the Minister. Writing on May 11, 1893, To Port Said. he informed the Minister: "We left Aden on Sunday morning at 7, and have been making our way through the Red Sea towards Suez, which we expect to reach this evening at about 7. For

the first three days the sea was quite calm and the trip perfectly enjoyable. Since yesterday, however, there have been a change. The winds are high and the sea has been rather rough. Yesterday afternoon His Highness the Maharaja Saheb felt the change a little, but every thing was alright after a short rest. Today the winds are getting down and the sea is becoming calm and in a few hours we shall be in the canal which is expected to be as quiet as a lake."

12. The sea became quiet as expected, but when the 'S. S. Imperatrix' entered the Mediterranean, she met with high winds. What happened afterwards as a result of this wind is described by Mr. Vanikar in his letter of May 15, 1893. He writes, "We left Port Said on Friday night at 8, and found the sea on Saturday very quiet and the weather delicious. Sunday, however, brought on a change. The westerly wind began blowing rather high, the barometer went down, and the ship began to roll. His Highness (rather unusual) felt the change a little. He felt a little out of sorts. His Highness had a slight head-ache. Today His Highness is alright, and there is nothing particular about his health."

VI

13. His Highness and party reached Brindisi on May 16, 1893 at 11 P. M., and thence proceeded to Trieste. They reached that place in the following morning. Trieste did not strike His Highness very pretty. In his opinion, Bombay and Naples were then far prettier. He has described this harbour in his letter to the Minister, and I am extracting a long quotation from it, as it does credit to his powers of description. Writes His Highness, "As we approached Trieste early in the morning, I went up on the deck to get a view of the country and some thing struck me as very pleasant. At 5 o'clock in the morning, the sun was as high as it is in Baroda in winter at 6-30, but probably not quite so strong. The huge flood of light, that fell on the calm and oily waters of the deep, was indeed very fine, without being unpleasant to the eyes. We could see many a little fishing boat with its sail hoisted before. We were near to the harbour. The effect of these sailing crafts on the smooth waters was very entertaining. They looked as if they were simply gliding and had no other movement at all. The light of the sun falling on some of the partly red and partly white sails was very effective. The sails looked like a strong fire (जळ flame). The morning was unfortunately misty and therefore we could not see for a long distance, but still, judging from what we saw of the coast that was to our right as we came, the country was good. The coast was green and wooded, having some

villages and well tiled houses on its bank. There is a residence of an Archduke on this side, which is rather prominently perched on the top of one of the many hills. Trieste, as you come near and get a clear view, reminds you more of the Malbar Hill of Bombay.

14. "We did not much drive into the town, as it is not so attractive a place after one had seen many good towns of Europe; but the little we saw of it was good. The streets are very clear and the roads well-paved with stones. The houses are high, somewhat like those of Bombay in height and style of structure, but more substantial in looks. They are all built of stone. The stone of this place is very like that of our Songari kind, but probably the rain and the weather generally have less effect in changing its white colour. There is a nice palace here built of these stones. The palace is called Miramar. It was built by the brother of the present Emperor. His Majesty's brother was a sailor by profession and stayed here when he was a Rear Vice-Admiral. This was the same person who was elected as Emperor of Mexico at Napoleon's suggestion. He first refused to accept the Mexican Crown, but his wife, who was jealous of the present Empress, goaded him on to accept. He was very unwilling to go, but still amidst French salutes and honours he left this place never to return again. As soon as he was installed Napoleon withdrew his army and left him to manage the Mexican affairs. The party that was opposed to Maxmillian was or did prove more strong than the one that was in his favour. The one that was opposed to him wanted a republic. A state functionary, Maxmillian, was murdered by the populace, and his wife had to return to Europe. She is an imbecile now, and lives in Brussels, the capital of her parents' country. We saw this palace, and I thought it very nice. The apartments are not as large and as numerous as those of a palace, but still they are very comfortable and richly furnished. The panelling of the ceiling was very fine and has various patterns and designs embossed in gold in the wood. In one room they had all the colours of different nature done inward. The gold and other colours were nicely mixed all together. The rooms were 36 in number. There was a nice garden around this house. The Triestians often come here to spend their time. The garden and the house are left open to the public view. The Empress of Austria had been here a few days ago. There are many trees in the garden and a few fine plots of regular or artistic gardening, something like what we have in Makarpura. The palace has a fine view of the sea, and that is why it is called Miramar (look at the sea).

"Trieste is the head-quarter, as you know, of the Austrian Lloyd & Co. They had provided a steam launch for us to be taken to Miramar

and other places by their Manager, Mr. Iyami, who was for many years in Bombay. He only returned from the East in March last. He has brought a Surti servant with him, who is already, he told us, picking up a little Italian. Mr. Iyami is a Jew. After seeing Miramar, we went to see the dry dock of this company. After I had my dinner at about 7 in the evening, I went with a certain Bessori to his house, and after seeing his wife we went to a few cafes. After this I came home and went to bed".

VII

15. While in Trieste His Highness received some letters and telegrams from London. The British Pro-Consul delivered to His Highness a letter from the India Office intimating that he would have to bear the expenses of a Political Officer—Col. Fitz Gerald—as he (the Political Officer) was attached to his suite at his request. The expenses were to be £. 40 a month besides travelling expenses. His Highness was surprised at the decision of the India Office, for he wrote to the Minister, "Certainly, as you know, I am not anxious to have a Political Officer, who is of no use and who is to be paid by me and yet not be my servant. All that we wrote was that, if any officer was to be attached as a Political Officer, let him be ready, so that no time be wasted in searching for one. My own experience of travelling in Europe is that if a Native Prince has his own competent officers, he requires no Political Officer. The Government of India must only intimate their local representatives to render such reasonable assistance as might be required of them. If the British Government wish to appoint any one as an officer to look after the travelling of the Native Princes, let them do so at their own expense, instead of saddling the Prince. If the Prince want an officer, then it is quite a different matter. I am going to write back and say that as far as I am concerned I want no officer." Accordingly Mr. Vanikar wrote to the India Office and also to Colonel Fitz Gerald who had made enquiries regarding the movements of His Highness and solicited instructions as to the place where he should join His Highness.

16. In his letter to Lord Reay (11-7-93) His Highness has explained why he objected to the appointment of a Political Officer. He writes, "Political Officers are supposed to help Native Princes in their tour, but in what matter they are to help, is never known to the Princes, who have always to have their dealings with them in perfect ignorance. In what matters the Political Officer should help

The India Office
nominates Colonel
Fitz Gerald as Political
Officer.

Reasons for object-
ing to the appointment
of a Political Officer.

not being known to the Princes, it is often settled by the character of the Political Officer himself. Some even consider it their duty to interfere in private matters such as the engagement of servants. Some officers require to be furnished with programmes containing the names of hotels, the period of stay, and the date of starting. This certainly cannot always be done with ease and convenience."

VIII

17. After a halt of about 24 hours at Trieste, His Highness and party went to Adelsberg. This town was in the hands of Austria at that time and the Italian population of that place was seething with discontent. They wanted to be under the Italian King. During his short stay there, His Highness did not fail to notice this. For he writes to Mr. Athlye (19-5-93), "The Italians, who are the inhabitants of this town, are very anxious to go over to Italy. Their feelings are against the Austrians, who try to check, even in a theatre, any expressions of good will towards the Italian Government. The late King of Italy and the Nation he represents, have laid to their heart the acquisition of this town and there are chances of its being acquired." In the same letter we find His Highness' impressions about the town. He writes, "There are theatres in this place; but the day we were there *i.e.* Wednesday, every thing seemed to be closed except cafes. People often at night congregate at these cafes and spend their time in listening to some form of music and drinking beer and coffee. Beer is the ordinary common drink of the country. Beer has very little alcohol in it. The society in these places is indeed very mixed. You often see many women of questionable repute, who come and enjoy some refreshment with some people, who like their society. There were here nearly 100 people generally of the middle and lower classes. Cafes are very common in any European town. This is one of the ways, in which the people spend their leisure time. The morals are to be noticed here."

18. From Adelsberg His Highness sent Shrimant Anandrao Gaekwar and Messrs. Khaserao Jadhao and R. N. Jadhao to Vienna to have their clothes etc., made. His Highness, Mr. Vanikar and Mr. Nevins went to Graz and Semmering, where they were to await the arrival of the above three members of their party. His Highness however changed his mind and on 26th May, he decided to go to Vienna himself. It was a surprise for the staff which had to spend the whole day in packing their things and making arrangements for their journey.

19. They reached Vienna late at night and spent there a week. The files do not tell us what His Highness did in Vienna. His Highness' letter to Lord Reay, which I have quoted above, contains some of His Highness' impressions about Vienna. He writes, "The Imperial Opera and the Hopbury Theatre are splendid buildings and the acting that we noticed there was indeed very fine. They seem to have spent a very large sum on the Hopbury Theatre which is really a fine ornament to the town of Vienna. There are several buildings such as the town-hall and others, which are well worth several visits. There was to be a large Imperial procession and we were looking forward to see it, but as the weather was not favourable we heard to our regret, that it was postponed to some other day."

20. From Mr. Vanikar's letter of June 2, 1893 I find that His Highness consulted some local doctor at Vienna who advised him "to pass a few days at Carlsbad," a place noted for its medical springs. So after a week's stay at the Austrian capital, His Highness proceeded to Carlsbad on June 3, 1893.

21. His Highness stayed for about three weeks in Carlsbad and took spring baths. In those days this place belonged to Austria and was much frequented by people suffering from disorders of the stomach. His Highness found the place an ideal one for fat people "to get themselves reduced in size," and told the Minister (6-6-93) that it would do good to people like Mr. Jaysinhrao Angre.

22. During his stay here His Highness thought of going to Chicago and Sweden and Norway and seems to have made enquiries of his Touring Agents. He did not, however, come to any decision as regards visiting Chicago and deferred his trip to Sweden and Norway indefinitely. His Highness also declined the invitation of Mr. Henry T. Bottinger (a friend of Colonel Fitz Gerald) to visit Germany. In his letter to the gallant gentleman, Mr. Vanikar explained the reasons for declining his kind invitation. He wrote, "The chief object of His Highness' trip to Europe is to recruit his health, and cold and bracing climate is absolutely necessary for the good." Mr. Vanikar further added, "If however, the trip to Norway and Sweden comes off, His Highness will be very happy to pass through Germany and let you know of his intentions of doing so about a week before."

23. While here His Highness received the sad news of the untimely death of Mr. Anna Bhivrao, one of his trusted officers. Writing to the Minister on June 8, 1893, His Highness paid a tribute to the qualities of head and heart of the deceased. He wrote, "I liked Anna Bhivrao very much, and I feel his loss greatly. I am grateful to him for his great services in the Military department. He took great pains in introducing order and reform in that department. If there is any success of my policy in that department, it is greatly due to his tact, judgment and faithful discharge of his onerous duties."

Mr. Anna Bhivrao passes away.

24. Only few persons have been fortunate to receive such a mead of praise at the hands of His Highness, who, in recognition of the late Mr. Anna Bhivrao's services sanctioned a maintenance allowance of (Babashai) Rs. 120 a month to the widow and son of his faithful officer. The order further stated: "Out of these, Rs. 20 are for horse allowance. This is to be given to the son till he becomes twenty-two years of age, by which period the boy is expected to educate himself and enter into any service either in the State or somewhere wherever he may choose to do so."

Maintenance allowance to Anna Bhivrao's widow and son.

25. The Minister lost his grand-daughter in the same month, and His Highness immediately cabled him his deep sympathies in his (the Minister's) sad bereavement. "How painful that you should be so very unlucky," remarked His Highness. "The mother of your grand-daughter cannot feel the pangs of sorrow more than yourself. A poor human being cannot do much but console his fellow being by saying that every one of us must quietly submit to the inevitable decree of Providence."

The Minister loses his grand-daughter.

26. While in Carlsbad, His Highness decided to send back to India Shrimant Anandrao Gaekwar and Mr. Khaserao Jadhao. The former was asked to see London, Paris and other towns and the latter was sent to Zurich to see agricultural banks and other institutions and to report on the Swiss agriculture, before he sailed for India. Accordingly Mr. Khaserao Jadhao went to Zurich and studied the working of the bank etc. Shrimant Anandrao, Mr. Khaserao and his younger brother Madharao (?) returned to India on the 16th of July 1893. Some boxes containing books and medicines, that were not wanted in the Swari, were sent with them.

Shrimant Anandrao and Mr. Khaserao asked to return to India.

27. From Carlsbad His Highness decided to go to Zermatt. He sent Dr. Nevins to Zermatt in advance to engage rooms for himself and the party. His instructions were, "When you engage the rooms, please do so for so much per day, instead of per week, so that there may be no difficulty if His Highness wants to change the hotel. Please arrange as economically as you can. His Highness does not require more than two rooms."

28. The correspondence shows that His Highness was brooding over the wastage in expenditure etc. and the consequent need of effecting economy, especially in the household department. He reduced his personal staff to the barest minimum and tried to curtail Swari expenses considerably. Likewise he ordered his Khangi Karbhari, Mr. Pestonji Dorabji, to reduce the Swari expenses of Her Highness the Maharani Saheb, who was then left at Lonavala along with the children. "The Swari expenses," wrote His Highness, "are increasing very rapidly, and, therefore, please remember we cannot be too careful in reducing them by various means. First let the Swaris be undertaken when really required for health, and secondly have as few followers in the Swari as possible. A small number of attendants who are well trained, give greater pleasure to their master and to themselves, than a large number which mostly must consist of useless idle men as in our Swaris."

29. Among the other orders passed in this behalf may be mentioned those that related to outfit and passage to Europe. His Highness was pleased to direct that students etc. to be sent to Europe for studies should travel by cheaper liners like the Austrian Lloyds and that outfit money should be given after a number of years and not in every trip. Swari baggage also did not escape His Highness' vigilant eyes. Among his personal baggage he found two useless cases. As he had not asked for them, he passed orders that the person responsible should be fined. His Highness was further pleased to order that the rules relating to Europe trips should be framed.

30. This reminded His Highness of the defaults committed by his personal attendants for which he decided to take stringent action. The man in charge of the palace kitchen had not acted up to his wishes and failed to carry out reforms in his department. For this neglect he was fined. His valet Narhari Dhekane had not taken proper

precautions to guard his ward-robe for which a cut was ordered in his salary. Out of kindness His Highness restored the cut later on. His Highness' old clothes were used to be distributed among his personal servants. His Highness directed that a better scheme should be devised in that behalf, as the old system enabled his valets to cover loss etc. by false excuses. His Highness further directed that money should be recovered from his personal servants for loss, breakage etc. of his personal articles.

31. On June 28, 1893, His Highness and party moved to Zermatt. On their way they halted at Munich, Zurich and Lausanne and reached Zermatt on July 2, 1893. There Mr. E. S. Weeden joined the party as reader to His Highness. This gentleman was recommended by Mr. Elliot, and from Mr. Vanikar's letter of 1st July 1893, we learn that he was "employed only temporarily for two or three months". From his subsequent letter we learn that he was only 26 at the time, and was to be paid £. 15 a month plus travelling expenses and a daily Bhatta of 15 to 20 shillings a day according to the nature of the place to be visited.

32. In Zermatt His Highness terminated the services of Dr. Nevins. He gave Dr. Nevins his three months' salary, an adequate bonus and travelling expenses. In his letter of 6th July 1893, Mr. Vanikar has explained the reasons that prompted His Highness to take this step. He writes, "He (His Highness) does not want to do this (terminate Dr. Nevins' services) because he is in any way displeased with him or has anything to complain of about him; but because Dr. Nevins has no work for the pay he is drawing. As the work he is doing is not worth the money that is spent upon him His Highness thinks it advisable to save the money specially when expenses in other direction such as the appointment of Chief Engineer and other, are increasing."

33. H. R. H. the Duke of York was married while His Highness was at Zermatt. His Highness sent to His Royal Highness some presents through Mr. Elliot who was then in London.

34. His Highness and party spent about a fortnight in Zermatt and other round about places. Owing to the changeable weather of Zermatt His Highness went to Ryffelalp, but after a short stay of five days there he had again to return to Zermatt as he did not get any sleep



His Highness' trip to Norwegian Fjordes in 1893.

at Ryffelalf. In his letter of July 12, 1893, Mr. Vanikar gives us the reason. He states, "Possibly it may be due to the sudden change in the atmospheric condition which usually obtains on high level. We came down into the valley again, and I am glad to say His Highness is having a fairly good sleep here. We have been here now for ten days, but as the place lacks in amusement His Highness does not seem to care any more for it; we therefore leave here today for Amsterdam via Cologne and proceed thence to the Norwegian coast. There is nothing particular to be said about His Highness' health which has been fairly satisfactory."

35. His Highness and party left Zermatt on the 12th July "with the express intention of going to Norway via Rotterdam." They halted for a night at Lausanne and on July 13, 1893 they were to go to Cologne. According to the joint letter of Messrs. Vanikar and R. N. Jadhav which they wrote on July 21, 1893 on Board 'S. S. Garonne', "His Highness all of a sudden changed his mind and hit upon the idea of going to the North Cape. We accordingly ran down with all precipitate haste to London to catch one of the steamers bound for the Norwegian ports. We embarked at Tilbury (London) on the 15th instant and have been faring very well till now. His Highness, who was for some time unable to sleep well at Zermatt, gets nice and sound sleep since he has been on the sea and is looking decidedly much better than before. I hope this trip to the North Cape and back does him much good. We get at Hammerfest some time tomorrow morning and after a halt of about three hours proceed onwards. We return to Trandhjem about the 28th instant and His Highness thinks of spending about three weeks or so on the island. We now look forward with much pleasure to see the unique and grand phenomenon of the mid-night sun."

36. As stated in the concluding part of the above paragraph His Highness and party returned to Trandhjem on the 28th July. According to Mr. Vanikar, "the sea trip seems to have agreed with him (H. H.) better than anything else. The voyage from London to the North Cape and back here (Trandhjem) has been uniformly splendid and the passengers and officers on board the ship spared no pains to make it really enjoyable. We have had on the whole quite a happy time of it and are really so glad for the same. We do not land here as previously arranged but at the next port or very probably at Bergen which will be on the day after to-morrow."

37. The party landed at Molde on July 30, 1893 with the object of making pleasure excursions from there by sea to the adjacent places of interest. Unfortunately a spell of bad weather did not admit of their doing anything in that behalf. On August 4, 1893, the sky cleared up and His Highness and party decided to go and see Romsdal Valley. The journey to this place was partly by sea and partly by land and was expected to take about three days. The place was reputed to be lonely and to have grand natural scenery and there is no wonder if His Highness had taken a liking for it.

38. While at Molde His Highness decided to return to India either for Dussera or for Diwali. He caused enquiries to be made regarding the passages, and as earlier passages were not available, he decided to sail by 'S. S. Himalaya' leaving Brindisi on 15th October 1893. His Highness had a mind to see Egypt on his way back to India but on learning that the season was over, he had to give up the idea of going there one week in advance and of catching the steamer 'Himalaya' either at Ismalia or at Suez.

39. More details regarding His Highness' trip to Norway are not available. His Highness has recorded his impressions about this trip in his letter to the Viceroy, Lord Lansdowne. He writes " I enjoyed my trip to Norway very much; It was a delightful way of beguiling the time gliding through the Fjords whose emerald green banks were dotted with quaint wooden houses and cleft in many places with beautiful glaciers, some of them stretching right down to the water's edge.....I went by one of the Orient Line steamers, the Garonne, and found it very comfortable, although the cabins were rather small. The officers did all they could to amuse the passengers by arranging concerts, dances, sports etc., and every man was able to make himself happy. I was quite surprised to see what a number of steamers ply about the different parts of Norway carrying travellers to and fro. We went up as far as the horned North Cape, but any hopes that we might have entertained of seeing the mid-night sun were doomed to disappointment; instead of seeing the waves bathed in the soft rays of the sun as it touched them and rose again, we found ourselves in the midst of wet drizzle of mist, damp and cold. The sailors amused themselves by fishing, and the captain did his best to console us with soup and sandwiches in the saloon.....However for several nights the light was strong enough to enable one to read one's book without the help of any artificial light, and we were amply repaid by the sight of the awe-inspiring weather-beaten rock covered by

innumerable patches of lichen of various green tints, and from whose edges a swarm of screaming gulls can be brought by the firing of a gun; otherwise all was as silent as if we had been "a painted ship upon a painted ocean". Taking all in all, I have enjoyed my trip to Europe very much, and I am glad to find myself stronger than before."

40. From Molde, His Highness appears to have gone to Bergen and spent there some days. By this time His Highness had become completely tired of dull life, and therefore wanted to be once more on the continent. He therefore left Bergen for St. Moritz and on his way there, halted in Berlin and Dresden. He reached St. Moritz on 27th August 1893.

His Highness goes to St. Moritz.

41. His Highness stayed at St. Moritz for about 18 days. In the beginning he complained of sleeplessness but later slept well when he got sufficiently acclimatised to the atmospheric influences of this place. As regards His Highness' health, Mr. Vanikar informed the Minister on September 8, 1893 as follows:—" He (H. H.) is at present taking the baths here under the advice of a local doctor which might do him some good. His Highness' general health is good and there is nothing in particular to say except that his stomach easily gets upset. We have been trying everything that suggests itself to us and I am quite confident, His Highness will have very little to complain of in that respect by the time we return to India. His stomach troubles are much less frequent than before, and he admits that there is decided benefit to him in every respect, which, it is hoped, will continue for a long time to come."

His Highness' health at St. Moritz.

42. His Highness left St. Moritz on 14-9-1893 and went to Maloja in Engadine. He spent there four days and thence proceeded to Zurich which he reached on the 19th September. From Zurich His Highness had a mind to go to Baden-Baden, but on hearing that the season of that place was over, he dropped the idea and prolonged his stay in Zurich instead: While here His Highness occasionally suffered from sleeplessness and digestive troubles.

His Highness moves to Zurich.

43. The correspondence shows that at this time an idea of spending the winter in Europe had occurred to His Highness. In His Highness' letter to the Viceroy, he wrote in this behalf:—" A residence in winter here would, I am inclined to think, be likely to do me great deal of good, but in all probability I shall not be able to make one for various

Enormous benefit from Europe trip.

domestic and State reasons. Any how I feel that I did wisely in coming over to Europe, so far as my health is concerned. It is such a great change from India that it would be impossible not to benefit by it; the scenery in the country, the pictures and other works of arts in the towns, the theatres, cafes and other distractions of continental life have been a source of great pleasure and amusement to me; it is a great thing to be able to travel, as one can here, in comfort and without an army of useless retainers. I have also derived enormous benefit from the bracing climate."

44. It was probably this idea that was partly responsible for the nervousness which His Highness felt on coming to Paris from Zurich on 29th September. For Health in Paris. Mr. Vanikar writes to the Minister on the 6th October 1893, "His Highness has been feeling rather nervous of late and had quite a bad night yesterday but is feeling pretty well and cheerful again this morning. Sleeplessness with all its consequences still continues and is rather on the increase, I should say since the time we have been here (Paris). I think this is only temporary and will not last long. We had a consultation this morning with one of the eminent doctors here who, like all others, has also given a favourable opinion regarding His Highness' present state of health. On the whole I think His Highness regains a quiet and undisturbed living which alone can do him some good. As the stay here seems rather to have done some harm than good we think of leaving here tonight for Lucerne. I hope His Highness will get over all this before long".

45. His Highness and party accordingly left Paris for Lucerne and stayed there till the 13th October 1893. It appears His Highness goes to Lucerne. that the Minister had sent a cable to Mr. Vanikar at this time but it was returned to him undelivered as Mr. Vanikar had left that place. The files do not give us any information regarding His Highness' further movements.

46. From Mr. Vanikar's correspondence with Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, it appears that His Highness wanted Fresh milk and vegetables on board the 'Himalaya'. to have fresh milk and vegetables on board the Himalaya and that the P. & O. Company agreed to supply him with fresh fruits and vegetables and to allow His Highness to take an Italian cow on board the ship. I find that Mr. Vanikar had requested the Tourist agents to buy an Italian cow at Brindisi for the purpose. It is not known whether the cow was actually purchased and brought to Baroda and if so, what happened to her afterwards.

47. His Highness sailed for India by 'S. S. Himalaya' from Brindisi on the 15th October 1893. From the letter which His Highness wrote to Sir George Hunter from board the ship we learn that His Highness had a smooth passage excepting two days in the Red Sea. His Highness wrote, "The steamer is full of passengers and they are very nice people. We expect to be in Bombay on Friday morning. If this steamer reaches Bombay as expected, she will prove herself to be the fastest."

48. From Port Said Mr. Vanikar informed the Minister by cable that His Highness was coming to Baroda only for a few days and that he would return soon for a long stay in Europe under medical advice. From Aden he informed the Minister that His Highness wanted to go to Deolali for rest.

49. His Highness and party reached Bombay on 27th October 1893, the arrival being private.

IX

50. Turning now to the administration of the State during His Highness' absence in Europe, I find that the heads of departments continued the old practice of writing to His Highness periodical letters and this kept him in touch with what was going on in the State. The Minister also used to write to the Chief officer by every mail and occasionally to His Highness. The correspondence that passed between the Minister and the Chief Officer in attendance on His Highness relates to a variety of subjects e. g. Pranchi Prabhas Pattan dispute, Hindu Moslem riots in Bombay, and other places, Baroda Coinage, Railway jurisdiction, Khichadi reforms etc. In some of the letters of Mr. Vanikar which he wrote to the Minister under His Highness' instructions I find that the action of the Minister and other officers in admitting appeals against the rules and the little touring done by the Vidyadhikari have been subjected to severe comment. I give below a summary of some of the important topics touched in the correspondence :—

- (a) The problem of currency had become a very knotty one at this time. Besides the coin of the Baroda Currency. realm the Babashai Rupee, the British Rupee was also freely used in the State. Matters were further complicated because of the prevalence of yet another rupee called Shikai rupee in at least one district of the State namely the Kadi district. The Shikai rupee was also freely accepted by the State for revenue. The

percentage of silver in the British coin was the highest, then came the Shikai and then the Babashai. The exchange rate was also very much in favour of the former two. His Highness had just then issued a new type of Babashai rupee in which the percentage of silver was slightly more. With a view to uniformity he had an idea of withdrawing the Shikai rupee from the Kadi district and substitute a new Babashai rupee in its place. Steps were being taken to this end, when His Highness suddenly sent an order from Europe stopping any further minting of the new Babashai rupee. The order created a stir amongst the people and the Minister was left wondering as no reasons were given in the order. It seems that at this very time the Government of India had prohibited the use of Babashai copper coins in the Central Provinces. According to His Highness the introduction of the new Babashai coin in the Kadi district was not settled and had the new rupee been allowed to be coined too fast much silver coin would have remained lying useless in the treasury.

- (b) During this trip His Highness passed orders about the introduction of compulsory education in Amreli. At first the idea was to introduce it at Patan but ultimately Amreli was preferred owing probably to the backwardness of the place. To meet the extra expenditure incidental to the introduction of compulsory education in Amreli taluka His Highness ordered that saving should be effected in other departments such as Khichadi etc.
- (c) The distribution of Khichadi (uncooked rice and pulse) to Brahmins was brought on systematic lines. Khichadi was then distributed irrespective of the financial condition of the persons receiving it and even well-to-do people used to take advantage of Khichadi. The new system stopped this indiscriminate distribution and only the needy ones were provided with Khichadi. Widows were however given Khichadi without any inquiry as regards their financial condition. There was a great hue and cry against the introduction of this new system under which passes were issued to each recipient after careful scrutiny. The local Brahmins waited in a deputation on the Agent to

Compulsory Education.

Khichadi reform.

the Governor General and requested him to intervene. He however directed them to see the Dewan. It was apprehended that difficulties would arise but gradually the cry against the introduction of the pass system died down.

- (d) His Highness sanctioned some additions to the old Makarpura Palace.
Makarpura Palace extension.
- (e) His Highness also sent an order to draw up a scheme to prepare an artificial waterfall to create water-power somewhere near Baroda from the waters of the Sayaji Sarowar. Mr. Jaggannath Sadashiv of the P. W. D. was asked to prepare the scheme. It is not known what fate the idea met with during the years that followed.
- (f) His Highness asked the Minister to watch carefully whether Baroda officers were in correspondence with the Residency and if so, to take steps to prohibit them from so doing.
Baroda Officers not to correspond with the Residency.
- (g) His Highness directed that heads of departments should be consulted in political matters and that they should be asked to record their opinions in writing on such questions.
Heads of departments to be consulted in political matters.
- (h) Mr. M. M. Shitole was asked to study agriculture. Messrs. Namdeorao Kadam and Vyankatrao Dhulap, who were studying cookery in Europe, were asked to return to India. Mr. Nanasahab S. Shinde's scholarship was increased and he was asked to acquire general knowledge in England. Scholarships were also sanctioned or renewed to several Maratha students like Mr. Shankarrao Kadam Katarnikar etc.
Help to scholars.
- (i) His Highness asked the Minister to ascertain how the Government of India would consider the construction of the following railway lines :-
Railway construction.
1. Viswamitri to Padra.
 2. Padra to Karjan.
 3. Bahadarpur to Songiri quarries.

He wanted to know whether the Government of India would treat these lines as isolated ones, running within the Baroda territory, or whether they would be considered as forming a part of the Imperial railway system. The Minister was however cautioned to conduct the correspondence in such a manner that His Highness might be completely free to decide for himself whether to construct the lines or not.

- (j) His Highness also asked the Minister to prepare a selection regarding the Okha Battalion. It was to consist of such vernacular correspondence on the subject as was then available in the Fadanvis Office together with the English one available in the Huzur English office.

- (k) While in Europe His Highness sent an order to compile a history of the judicial administration of the State. He wished to entrust the work to one Mr. Kashikar of the Judicial department. The Minister suggested the name of Mr. Balwantrao Deo (The celebrated author of the history of Malharrao) who had some previous experience of writing such work. The idea was however dropped, as it entailed a heavy expenditure.

X

51. Now we turn to domestic events. As stated in para 8 of this note, His Highness had gone to Europe alone leaving Her Highness, Princes Fattasing, Jayasinh and Shivajirao and Princess Indira Raje in India. After His Highness' departure to Europe, Her Highness and children went to Lonavala to spend the summer there. Her Highness Jamnabai and her daughter H. H. Tarababa also went there for the summer. It may be noted here that Her Highness Tarababa was not keeping well at this time. Her feet were contracted and she was unable to move. Doctors Talwalkar and Balabhai Nanawati were in attendance on Her Highness the Maharani Saheb and children and H. H. Tarababa respectively.

52. At Lonavala Her Highness the Maharani Chimnabai Saheb and children kept fairly well. The Princes and the Princess often suffered from loose bowels, headache or fever. As Princess Indira Raje was teething at the time, her health had become an object of some anxiety to her mother and doctor.

53. Her Highness had a Kirtan party at Lonavala at which eminent persons like Messrs. M. G. Ranade, K. T. Telang, Bhandarkar and others were present.
- Kirtan.
54. Her Highness stayed in Lonavala till the beginning of June. She wanted to go to Belgaum during the monsoon but as the place was declared unsuitable she decided to spend June and July in Poona, the monsoon capital of the Bombay Presidency. She accordingly went there in the first week of June.
- Her Highness goes to Poona.
55. Her Highness Jamnabai Saheb paid a visit to Rahimatpur in May 1893 and after her return from that place, spent some days at Khandala with her daughter. Under medical advice, both of them moved to Poona in the middle of June 1893.
- H. H. Jamnabai Saheb comes to Poona.
56. While in Poona the Royal children suffered occasionally from cold, cough, fever and such other minor ailments. Princess Indira Raje's complaints continued to persist. Her Highness suffered from skin eruptions and swelling, and as the time of her delivery approached, her uneasiness increased.
- Health in Poona.
57. Lord Harris was then the Governor of Bombay and was staying in Poona at that time. Princes Fattesingh and Jayasingh had gone to see him at the instance of Her Highness. At the official reception held at Government House, Lord Harris complained to Mr. French, the Princes' Tutor, that Her Highness the Maharani Saheb had not called on Lady Harris, and said that Her Highness had similarly avoided to call on his wife when she was at Mahabaleswar. Lord Harris suggested that Her Majesty the Queen would be annoyed if she were to know about this. When Mr. French met Lord Harris at the ball on another day, he informed His Excellency that Her Highness was indisposed and that she calls on those with whom she is intimately acquainted. Upto that time she had called on only Lady Reay as she was on best terms with her ladyship. No official correspondence seems to have taken place over this incident.
- Lord Harris' complaint.
58. Her Highness and children returned to Baroda on July 26, by a special train, and stayed in the Laxmi Vilas Palace.
- Her Highness returns to Baroda.

59. In the last week of August 1893, Col. Biddulph and Major Snell paid a visit to the Princes' school. The Minister and Shrimant Anandrao Gaekwar were present on the occasion. Col. Biddulph made Prince Fattesingh read and explain and also to repeat poetry. The Minister tells us that the little Prince acquitted himself creditably and that the Colonel asked him to inform His Highness that he (the Colonel) was much pleased with the Prince's studies. On his way back to the Residency the Colonel paid a visit to the Kalabhavan and was much pleased with what he saw there. He recorded a good opinion in the visitors' book.

60. On 31st August 1893, Her Highness the Maharani Saheb gave birth to a son (Prince Dhairyashil) at 9-6 p. m. His Highness was delighted to receive this news and ordered the release of eleven prisoners in honour of this event. His Highness received congratulatory messages from the Viceroy, the Governor of Bombay, the Resident and other Indian Princes.

61. By the time His Highness returned to India, Her Highness and all the children (including the new baby) were in good health. There was however very slight change in the health of Her Highness Tarababa.

62. Here ends the report of the fourth trip of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb to Europe.
Report concluded.

Fifth Trip to Europe

After his return to India from his fourth trip to Europe, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb stayed in India only for about seven weeks.
Short stay in India.

2. In para 48 of my report of the fourth trip, I have alluded to His Highness' decision to return to Europe immediately in view of the sudden change in his health. The files do not give us any reasons for this sudden change. There is a cryptic statement in the letter which His Highness wrote to Sir George Hunter on October 22, 1893, but it hardly helps us in tracing the reason. Wrote His Highness, "My health upto a month ago was very fine: but at present it is very bad. I never had such shocks before. This trip has done me much harm. I hope to be soon back in England or Europe and stay there for some years." His Highness alone can tell us what these shocks were and who was responsible for them.
Reasons not known.

3. Within four weeks from his return to Baroda, Col. Biddulph sent a note to His Highness 'by the hands of the Viceroy's letter. *vakil*' forwarding therewith a letter from the Viceroy, Lord Lansdowne, to His Highness' address. This was in reply to His Highness' letter which he wrote to His Excellency from Zurich on 22nd September 1893. Among other things the Viceroy wrote, "I was extremely glad to hear that you had benefited from your trip to Europe, and that you felt stronger than before, and I noticed with especial pleasure your statement that for State reasons you were not disposed to prolong your visit to Europe, and that you were looking forward to a prolonged stay in your capital after your return to India. I was consequently not a little disappointed when I heard from the Secretary of State that you had intimated to him that the condition of your health required you to pass the next winter out of India. I am strongly convinced that it is impossible for the Chief of a State, like Baroda, to carry on its administration from a distance and there must be a substantial delegation of authority while he is away. During the last seven years you have unfortunately been obliged to be absent from Baroda for close upon four and a half years, and it is

useless to conceal the fact that these lengthy absences have produced very unfortunate results. You will, therefore, I believe, yourself desire that should you be again compelled to visit Europe, arrangements should be made for carrying on the business of the Government without constant references to you. I am anxious, however, as far as possible, to meet with your wishes in regard to this matter and above all to do nothing which would have the effect of impairing your position and authority as Chief of the State..... Pray bear in mind that, while it is necessary in the interests of the State that provision should be made for carrying on the Government promptly and effectually during your absence, it is not less necessary in your own interests that you should, while your health is in its present condition, be completely relieved from the cares and anxieties of a ruler. "

4. The Viceroy's letter, especially its concluding portion and the talks that followed regarding the administrative arrangements made His Highness quite unhappy. His general health at the time was very delicate and any fretting and fuming over it would have done injury to his already delicate health. His Highness could already see the dangers that lay ahead, and he therefore sounded a note of warning in his letter to Col. Biddulph. His Highness wrote on December 3, 1893: "The news you gave me about the administrative arrangements during my absence has made me very unhappy. If I were well I should not have minded the thing at all, but being in this delicate state of health, all unpleasant things have to be scrupulously avoided by me on account of strict medical injunctions and by my own feelings. Everything done which is unpleasant, please remember, has a most injurious effect on me. I warn you of this as a friend." This had the desired effect, and on the following morning His Highness' interview with the Colonel passed off peacefully. After the interview was over, Mr. Abbas informed the Minister from Makarpura that, "Thank God, the interview passed off very nicely and His Highness has returned home quite cheerfully."

5. In the same letter Mr. Abbas communicated to the Minister His Highness' message that he (the Minister) should "see all the elder ladies of the family and explain to them the necessity of going to Europe so that they might understand fully that it is not pleasure of any kind that takes him there. His Highness hopes that this course will have the effect of preventing untimely remonstrances etc. being made by these ladies when he calls on them.

Minister asked to explain the usefulness of foreign trip of H. H. to ladies of the family.

6. After His Highness' interview with the Agent to the Governor General there followed conferences between the Minister and Col. Biddulph. The Minister drafted two memos detailing therein the proposed administrative arrangements as approved by the A. G. G. and obtained His Highness' signatures thereon on December 6, 1893. Being ill, His Highness did not go through the memos carefully, completely relying on the good sense of the Minister. When he felt better and was in a position to attend to the State business to his complete surprise and disappointment, he found that the arrangements made were quite different from those which he had sanctioned at the time of his first four trips to Europe.

7. On the same day i.e. December 6, 1893, His Highness sent a reply to Lord Lansdowne. After thanking the Viceroy for the kind expressions of sympathy in regard to the unfortunate state of his health and for his solicitude for its improvement, His Highness wrote, "When I last had the pleasure of writing to Your Excellency, I fully believed that I had benefited by my stay in Europe, as I was beginning to feel strong again. I had, then, the pleasing prospect before me, of making a prolonged stay in my capital and of devoting my attention to the many matters relating to the administration of my State, in which I am deeply interested. After that, on my health again taking an unfavourable turn, I had to intimate to the Secretary of State that it would probably be necessary for me to pass the winter out of India. But my desire to return to Baroda prevailed: and I did so, with the hope that, under good medical treatment my health might go on improving....."

"Let me assure Your Excellency that it is under the most careful and competent medical advice that I have been compelled, much against my wish, to decide once more to leave my State in order to pass some time in the more exhilarating climate of Europe. I earnestly trust that this trip may be productive of the desired change, and that the state of my health may soon cease to be a cause of concern to myself and to such well-wishers of mine as Your Excellency. As this trip promises to be longer than any of the previous ones, I wish to be entirely free in my movements, and I trust that there will be no difficulty with regard to administrative arrangements, if I visit Baroda in the interval....."

"I feel greatly indebted to Your Excellency for the kind advice you have been so good as to offer to me regarding the administration of my State, during my absence. After consultation with my friend,

Col. Biddulph, I have made provision for the conduct of affairs by a Council of my principal officers; and I entertain a confident hope that the arrangement made will prove completely satisfactory as well to Your Excellency as to my subjects. As I know also that the administration will, during my absence, receive the full and sympathetic support and encouragement of the Government of India and of Your Excellency's Agent at Baroda, I am able to leave my State, without the least misgiving as to the continuity of my present policy and the manner in which the administration will be carried on while I am away.....”

8. Before I detail the actual arrangements made at this time for carrying on the administration in His Highness' absence, I would like to state the factors that governed them. The Minister has recorded these factors in the memo which he wrote on July 19, 1894 i. e. after seven months since His Highness' departure to Europe. The memo reads: "...The prominent feature of the arrangements made for the conduct of the administration this time was dictated by the attitude assumed by the Government of India in reference to the matter. His Excellency the Viceroy expressed it as his opinion in his letter dated 7th November 1893 addressed to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, that in the interests of an effectual administration and of His Highness' health His Highness should be completely 'relieved from the cares and anxieties of a Ruler. In another part of the same letter His Excellency stated that "it was impossible for the Chief of a State like Baroda to carry on its administration from a distance, and there must be a substantial delegation of authority while he is away." Col. Biddulph had also given expression to similar views both at Bombay and Baroda since His Highness' return to India in the latter part of October 1893.

“ These were the governing facts of the situation which had to be borne in mind in settling the terms of the arrangements, and it was evident that the Government of India would not allow any material departure from it. Our efforts therefore were directed this time towards obtaining for His Highness as much control in important matters as the exigencies of the circumstances would permit and to prevent the appearance of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb being treated, while absent in Europe, like an officer on furlough, who hands over charge of his duties when proceeding on leave, and resumes it on his return, having little to do in the interval in reference to those duties. We, therefore, by persuasion and argument had it agreed to, that without previous reference to His Highness no political matter of the first

importance should be taken up; that no permanent appointments of officers above the rank of Naib Subas or their promotions should be made and that no railways or costly public works should be undertaken without such reference and that matters depending upon grace and personal favour should continue to be referred to His Highness.

“In settling these questions I had the advantage of consultation with Messrs Naylor and Elliot, and the terms agreed to were the best we could secure under the adverse circumstances we had to face.”

9. By the time the Minister recorded his memo, His Highness had noticed that the administrative arrangements made were different, and one may be inclined to infer that the Minister wrote it in self-defence. If it were not so, he will argue, the Minister would have recorded it immediately after the final terms were settled or at least after the receipt of Mr. Abbas' letter of February 1, 1894, communicating the following instructions of His Highness: “It appears to be desirable that a very full and complete diary should be kept of the discussions you have from time to time with the A. G. G. for it would be of the utmost value in the protection of State interests.”

10. Turning now to the two memos referred to in para 6 of this report, I find that the first memo was issued under section 7 of the so called Administration Rules of the even date. By this memo His Highness authorised the following Council to dispose of all the reserved matters mentioned in the said rules on his behalf. The Council was to consist of the Dewan (President), the Senapati, the Sar Suba and the two Naib Dewans. While passing orders on cases falling within Huzur powers (i. e. reserved matters) the Council was to bear in mind the following conditions :—

- (1) No political matter of the first importance shall be taken up by the Dewan, or be considered by my Council without a previous reference for my sanction.
- (2) No permanent appointment of an officer above the rank of Naib Suba shall be made without my previous sanction.
- (3) No increase of pay shall be granted to any such officer, without my previous sanction.
- (4) No British Officer, who is not at present in the service of the State, shall be so employed without my previous sanction.

- (5) Matters which depend upon my grace and personal favour, as the sanctioning of adoptions, the release of prisoners on joyous occasions, shall also not be disposed of without my previous sanction.
- (6) Except in any case of emergency, no new law shall be passed, nor any new public work or railway involving an expenditure of over one lac of rupées be undertaken without my previous approval, which may, however, be assumed if no communication with regard thereto is received within two months from the date on which a letter submitting the law or project for my approval is despatched.
- (7) A copy of the draft of every proposed new law which it is the practice to publish in the Adnyapatrika shall be sent to each of four non-official gentlemen resident in this State selected by the Dewan as representing the several interests likely to be affected by the proposed enactment; and each of the said gentlemen shall be invited to submit before a specified date (which shall not be less than one month from the probable date of their receiving the invitation) a statement of any objections or suggestions which they may desire to offer concerning the proposed enactment; and no such law shall be passed or submitted to me for approval unless or until all objections and suggestions so submitted have been duly considered."

11. The second memo laid down certain rules for the guidance of the Council. They read :—

Rules for the guidance of the Council.

- “(1) Sentence of capital punishment will not be carried out before the Minister has obtained the concurrence of the Agent to the Governor General.
- (2) In case of an *emeute* or gaol out-break taking place, orders for the employment of armed force will not be issued without the approval of the Agent to the Governor General.
- (3) No fresh expenditure on any one object exceeding twenty-five thousand rupees will be incurred without the Minister having first consulted the Agent to the Governor General.
- (4) No temporary appointment of an officer of the rank of Suba or District Judge or of an officer of higher rank, will be made contrary to the advice of the Agent to the Governor General.

- (5) The Minister will be held responsible that no important action will be taken without his having first consulted the Agent to the Governor General.
- (6) The Minister will not take up any political matter of the first importance in the absence of His Highness, without first referring it to him for sanction to do so.
- (7) It will be the duty of the Minister to keep the Agent to the Governor General duly informed from time to time of matters likely to affect the peace of the country and of all other important matters, and any advice which the Agent to the Governor General may give in that connection will be duly attended to by the administration."

12. Copies of the above memos and the administration rules referred to therein were furnished to the Residency for information of the authorities concerned.

Copies given to the Residency.

13. In his letter dated 15th January 1894 the Agent to the Governor General communicated to the Baroda Government the views of the Government of India on the administrative arrangements made by His Highness. Among other things the letter stated that "The Governor General in Council is willing that the administrative machinery, by which it is proposed to govern the State during His Highness the Gaekwar's absence, should be allowed to run on the lines indicated by His Highness; he proposes therefore that the Agent to the Governor General shall only exercise interference in State affairs whenever in his opinion the machinery is found to fail. His Excellency in Council cannot, however, regard the wording of the provisions quoted in its reference to "matters of the first importance" otherwise than as intentionally vague and indefinite. It must be supposed also that the provision is intended to prohibit the Council from initiating cases which can be described as of 'the first importance.' It could not fail to be subversive of all efficient administration if the consideration of every matter of high importance, which may be brought before the Council from without, was to be postponed pending a reference to His Highness the Gaekwar in Europe, and this is an interpretation of the provision which the Governor General in Council cannot adopt.

Views of the Government of India on the administrative arrangements.

"It will be necessary for this to be borne in mind. The Council must remember how great is the responsibility upon them and must be prepared to act fearlessly and promptly upto that responsibility,

without making constant references to His Highness during his absence. My advice will always be at the service of the Council and I trust that there will be no hesitation in seeking it whenever they are in doubt. At the same time I request that you will be good enough to keep me fully informed as to the course of events in the State, in the assurance that so long as the work of administration proceeds smoothly and satisfactorily there will be no interference in administrative details."

14. After the administrative arrangements were completed, His Highness went to Khandala before leaving for Europe. On December 15, he left Khandala for Bombay and sailed with Her Highness for Europe on the following day.

II

15. The following staff accompanied Their Highnesses to Europe:
Staff.

- (1) Mr. Abbas Tayabji,
- (2) Mrs. Tayabji,
- (3) Mr. Ganpatrao Gaekwar,
- (4) Dr. Batukram Mehta,
- (5) Dr. Hojel,
- (6) Mr. Baburao Kale,
- (7) Narhari Dhekane, valet,
- (8) Babu Pingale, valet,
- (9) Ganu Shinde, cook,
- (10) Keshav Ghatge, cook,
- (11) Yamuna, maid servant, and
- (12) Ganga, "

This was probably the second (?) time that Mrs. Abbas went to Europe with her husband at State expense. Their children were to join them in England later. In this connection the following extract from Mr. Abbas' letter dated 8-12-1893 may be noted: "I think it best to acquaint you (the Minister, Dewan Bahadur M. J. Desai) with His Highness' orders relating to Mrs. Abbas and the children. His Highness desires that they should accompany him as his guests. Their kit as well as travelling expenses will be paid by the Government. The children will remain behind for the present and will accompany the Princes later on. They will have a servant with them whose passage will be paid by the Sarkar." In a subsequent letter (26-12-93) Mr. Abbas informed the Minister that he had instructions to write to his people to engage passages for his three children in the beginning or middle of April. The files do not however tell us whether the children actually went to Europe as previously settled.

16. Dr. Hojel was taken up in State service for a year just before Their Highnesses went to Europe. Mr. Khaserao Eleventh hour changes in the staff. Jadhav was to accompany His Highness but was dropped at the eleventh hour. Shrimant Ganpatrao Gaekwar was taken instead.

III

17. Their Highnesses did not take their children with them to Europe this time. They kept them in Baroda in charge of Mr. and Mrs. French and the Khangī Karbhari. The three elder children were to spend the day at the school house under the tutor's supervision visiting his bungalow at his discretion, and the tutor was to give directions as to all exercises and games. The Khangī Karbhari was to stay in the Palace to look after all the children. The tutor was given authority to visit the Palace occasionally to satisfy himself as to the surroundings and welfare of the children in all particulars. He was also authorised to stop any person whose company, in his opinion, was unsuitable. Dr. Talwalkar was to look after the health of the children and in case of necessity was authorised to call in extra medical assistance in consultation with the tutor. In order that the children should not feel lonely the tutor was authorised to have small entertainments for them.

18. On the eve of his departure to Europe His Highness dropped a few lines in hurry to Mr. French about his His Highness' instructions to the tutor. charge. Wrote His Highness, "Please be most careful about the children. I have full confidence in you and Mrs. French. I leave them in your charge and you must take all such steps as are necessary to discharge your onerous duty. It is a very important work. Keep them under your own eye as much as possible. Ask Mrs. French kindly to go with the little babies as often as possible. You might get Indira Raje to your place as she is able to play a little. I again impress my full confidence in you both. Write to me often about the children and their little pranks and character. Be most vigilant."

IV

19. Their Highnesses and party had a smooth voyage upto Port Said. They reached Aden on 22nd December and Port Said on the 26th of that month. They Sea-voyage upto Port Said. found the Arabian sea very warm. After Port Said they met with very rough weather, and Mr. Abbas tells us that Her Highness suffered much in consequence. His Highness and other members of the party stood the voyage well.

20. His Highness slept well till the fag end of their journey, and His Highness' health. was on the whole in good spirits. Mr. Abbas did not open any business matters to His Highness thinking it inadvisable to disturb him. Mr. Abbas tells us, "There is no doubt that little matters which at ordinary times would not affect him at all, now are able to quite upset him." To kill time His Highness read considerably on board the ship and did not show that he suffered from nerves. He was upset only when Her Highness told him not to send for the children. Mr. Abbas tells us, "Today for the first time he (His Highness) is suffering slightly from nervousness which I suspect has been brought on owing to Her Highness' refusal to have the children brought to Europe in April as desired by His Highness. It is a very great pity these small troubles should crop up but I do not see what we can do to prevent them. On the one hand Hojel and His Highness wish that the children should be brought to Europe and on the other Her Highness puts in her veto. I have asked both Ganpatrao and Batukram to have a serious talk with Her Highness and put it to her as well as they can that it is useless to oppose His Highness in such small matters."

21. Messrs. Ganpatrao and Batukram did not succeed in persuading Her Highness to agree to His Highness' proposal and, as a result, the children continued to remain in India throughout the trip.

Royal children not called to Europe.

22. This made His Highness write again to Mr. French emphasising the importance of the health and schooling of his children. He wrote, "I hope all the children are getting on well in health as well as study. I must mention to you again, to avoid any mistake, that the health of the children should be considered first and then their study. The latter must not be neglected beyond what is absolutely required for the health of the boys. I am very anxious that all my children should have not only good general education but that they must attempt to learn some useful profession. I mention this to you because there is just a chance of their education being treated as a small ornament and not so useful as to do them honour. In these days of close scrutiny and rapid changes, high ones must be as well educated as any other class.....Let Fatehsinhrao write as often as possible, but do not let it be too great a trouble for him. I often think and feel for the little ones. Keep a good eye on the morals of the boys and the people around them, so far as regards your pupils."

Fresh instructions to Mr. French.

V.

23. Their Highnesses and party reached Brindisi on December 30, 1893. Their further programme is stated in Mr. Abbas' letter of that date. "We shall go tomorrow to Naples and then in a day or two to Rome; then to Florence, Genoa and finally to Nice where we shall probably make a pretty fair stay. I say probably because till we know for certain the exact atmospheric conditions of the place and whether it is free from influenza, it is impossible to say where we shall spend the winter."

24. On His Highness' arrival at Naples Captain W. G. Evans-Gordon called on His Highness and presented to him a letter from the India Office. The letter read: "I am desired by the Earl of Kimberlay to acquaint you that in compliance with your request that a Political Officer should be attached to you during your approaching visit to Italy, His Lordship has, in accordance with the wishes of the Government of India, been pleased to appoint Capt. W. G. Evans-Gordon to attend you in that capacity during the period of your visit. In these circumstances the expenses entailed by the appointment will be debited to the Baroda State, and the remuneration assigned to Capt. Evans-Gordon will be at the rate of Rs. 800 a month from this date besides his travelling expenses and a sum of £. 1-1-0 a day to cover hotel expenses."

25. Mr. Abbas tells us what His Highness thought of this appointment. In his letter dated January 4, 1894 to the Minister, he writes, "His Highness was very much surprised at this move of the India Office because he is under the impression that we were to write for an officer when we required one. To have the officer attached to him whilst he is at the health resorts is rather hard upon him and means unnecessary expense. It would be quite a different thing if one were attached when His Highness went to live in London for instance." Mr. Abbas then asks, "Do you think anything could be done to remove the presence of the Political Officer at least for some time because the very fact of such an officer being near him takes back his thoughts to subjects which we specially desire should in no way be in his mind. Of course if nothing can be done from India, the only other recourse is to try to get the arrangement altered when I go to London on some business matters connected with the Swari."

26. A formal acknowledgement of the letter from India Office was necessary. Mr. Abbas therefore acknowledged the letter after going to Nice. Among other things he wrote, "His Highness notes of the terms on which Capt. Evans-Gordon has been sent and a copy of the same has been forwarded to the Minister at Baroda who will communicate His Highness' views on the subject to the India Office through the A. G. G. at Baroda.

27. This the Minister did not do. In January 26, 1894 he acknowledged the copy of the letter of the India Office, which Dr. Batukram Mehta had sent him and informed Mr. Abbas that there was no correspondence between his office and the Residency on the subject of the appointment of a Political Officer. In a subsequent letter dated 9th March 1894 to Mr. Abbas, the Minister informed him, "I had a talk with Col. Biddulph. In course of conversation he gave me to understand that His Highness the Maharaja Saheb had asked him to arrange that a Political Officer should attend on him while in Europe and that if possible His Highness would like to have Col. Jackson or Col. Fitzgerald. Mr. Biddulph had observed while returning with His Highness from Europe last October that His Highness did not receive on board the steamer the consideration and respect which His Highness ought to receive as an Indian Prince of importance and that it was hinted that if a Political Officer had been in attendance this would have been different; and it was in course of this conversation that His Highness expressed the above desire to Col. Biddulph who thereupon wrote to Government of India. Under these circumstances it becomes a question whether anything more should be said on the subject. I think not, as the whole thing must turn as to whose memory is better and Col. Biddulph reduced the conversation in writing immediately after in the shape of his communication to the Government of India. So my advice is to drop the matter. Our friends here are of the same opinion."

28. It appears that the matter was dropped accordingly. Mr. Abbas found Capt. Evans-Gordon to be 'a very nice and obliging gentleman possessing great sympathy for His Highness.' "His Highness too gets on pretty well with him," wrote Mr. Abbas to the Minister on March 14, 1894.

VI.

29. Turning again to His Highness' movements in Europe, I find that on January 9, 1894, Mr. Abbas separated from the party and proceeded to Nice to make arrangements for a prolonged stay there. As regards His Highness' health, Mr. Abbas informed the Minister on

January 10, 1894 as under:- "I have nothing new to report about His Highness' health. The nervous irritability makes its appearance now and then without any grave cause for the same. The one improvement I find is that His Highness finds pleasure in reading to which he devotes himself much more than formerly. He is better able to remember what he has read. When upset in the slightest degree his mind goes back to Baroda affairs and then it becomes somewhat difficult to make him forget them. Two days ago he sent for me and asked me to write about our Baboo friend (Mr. Arvind Ghosh) respecting whose employment in the Revenue department I had written at Baroda to the effect that he must be given an opportunity to study most fully the details connected with the work of the subordinate officers."

30. Dr. Batukram tells us something about His Highness' movements before he went to Nice. Writing to the Minister from Genoa on January 11, 1894, he writes, "From Brindisi I was going ahead to make arrangements, so I could not write to you ere this. At Florence His Highness stayed for six days. One day it was so cold that there was ice on the surface of the river and the water falling down from fountains was found frozen in that state. It was snowing at Rome. We came here (Genoa) last night. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb has got fever last night due to cold and we therefore stay here for three or four days more and then go to Nice. Her Highness has got slight cold too."

31. Their Highnesses reached Nice on January 14, 1894, and stayed there till the middle of February 1894. The party found Nice quite bright and cheery, and were, therefore, able to shake off their cold in a short time. Mrs. Elliot joined the party at Nice, and Mr. Abbas tells us that "She is a great success as she knows how to manage Their Highnesses." (15-1-94)

32. While in Nice His Highness read the reports about the health and progress of the five Royal children in Baroda. At the time of his departure to Europe, all the children were staying in the Makarpura Palace, and arrangements were being made to shift them to the L. V. Palace. The three elder children were always bright and cheerful. Prince Fatehsinhrao, who was under instruction, was making satisfactory progress. From the copies of his progress reports, I find he was then reading the second English Reader, second part of Tarkhadkar's *Bhashantar Pathmala*, Keropant Chhatre's arithmetic and Nirnaya Sagar Marathi

Book V. It appears that he had committed to memory some Marathi verses composed by Vaman Pandit regarding the *Dhenu Haran* and *Bhishma Pratidnya*. According to Dr. Talwalkar, the Prince's eyelids were congested, and they were gradually yielding to treatment. In his progress report of January 11, 1894, Mr. French wrote that the Prince's eyes were hurt. On receiving this news, His Highness wrote a letter to Mr. French on 27th January 1894. The letter read: "I am glad that on the whole the children are well. I hope Jaysinhrao will soon be well. I agree with you in the opinion that children should be out of doors as much as possible and that every reasonable care should be taken of their health. If Fatehsinhrao's eyes are not yet better then I propose he should be taken to Bombay for a day and shown to an eye-doctor, so that we may know what is the matter with him. You must not neglect his education. I attach very great importance to his mental training. I mention this a second time to you, because I do not wish you to follow a school of men, which attaches no weight to mental development. As you are placed by me in a trustworthy post, I consider it right that I should express my wishes to you unreservedly and that you should carry them out. I am glad that you spend some time with the babies. Kindly remember me to Mrs. French. I think Fatehsinhrao might try to write his letters a little longer..... I think Fatehsinhrao writes Modi. If he neglects it now, he will never learn to write well."

33. The same day (i. e. 27-1-94) His Highness learnt that Mr. Yusaf Ali becomes Bar-at-Law. Mr. Yusaf Ali his letter to Shrimant Sampatrao, His Highness expressed his joy and observed that "he (Mr. Jamar) will prove an honest and faithful servant, when he goes back and will not exhibit those evil qualities which men of lesser brain so easily catch in Europe."

34. His Highness also wrote to the Minister from Nice. In his letter of January 28, we find his impressions of that place. He writes, "I have been elected a temporary member of this club (Circle de la Mediterranee). I generally come to spend my long evenings in this place. I like to come and read here. The life is so good. Since yesterday, we have been seeing some of the doings of the Nice people in connection with the festival of the carnival. It reminds one a great deal of our Holi and other institutions. It is a great pity that with a kind of western education our old and popular institutions are being deprived of their life and vitality. Baroda is following the example of other British places, and it is to be deplored. It is our right interest to

try to preserve our national customs. They have grown by ages, and have history in their favour. My remarks do not apply to foolish customs like *Ramana* which fatten one caste only at the expense of many and without any return whatever. The weather is good and there is always a bright sunshine."

35. His Highness then complained that the staff had no work. He wrote, "All the members of the party are getting on well. I find them too many. They are most willing to do any work, but have none, as far as my health is concerned. They can but do little good. In time I shall probably reduce the number and the waste of expense. My principle is that a Raja should freely spend money for his enjoyment, but should not spend in such ways as do not give him any pleasure."

36. While at Nice Mr. Tayabji asked the Minister to keep him informed of the following subjects as they interested His Highness:--

Mr. Abbas asks for certain information.

- (1) compulsory education,
- (2) the two lake schemes, and
- (3) other important questions of policy.

37. Among the important orders passed at Nice, the following may be noted:--

Important orders.

- (1) That selections on the following subjects should be prepared and got printed:--

Preparation of Selections.

- (i) Conditions and terms on which services of British servants were lent to us with the correspondence from the time of Shri. Malharrao Maharaj.
- (ii) Correspondence relating to His Highness' trips to Europe,
- (iii) Correspondence with the Residency regarding the Barkhali question.

- (2) "His Highness desires that this should be the last year as regards Signor Felici, the Italian artist in our service and wishes therefore to have his engagement terminated. He however desires that busts of the following persons should be ordered to be made:--

Work to be done by Signor Felici.

1. Her Highness Jamnabai Saheb,
2. Radhabai Saheb,

3. Parwatibai Saheb,
4. Kazi Shahabuddin,
5. Rao Bahadur Laxman Jagannath,
6. Dewan Saheb,
7. Baburao Baba,
8. Revubai Saheb, and
9. Mr. Elliot.

(3) "His Highness is anxious that a collection of cuttings from News-papers relating to matters connected with Native States should be kept at the Huzur. He further desires that Mr. Sheturao should keep himself well prepared with all the articles on Indian affairs published in daily papers in India and in the magazines in England."

(4) At the instance of Col. Biddulph, A. G. G., Baroda, the Government of India had asked for a report on the Barkhali administration in the State. Mr. Elliot was then the head of the Settlement department and had become an eye-sore to the A. G. G. He wrote a big report in defence of the policy of his department and submitted it to Government before going on furlough. As His Highness was much interested in the work of this department, he asked Mr. Elliot to print his report. The report was accordingly printed and submitted to the Government of India. The files show that they found our policy much milder than their own policy in the case of alienated lands.

(5) His Highness also desired to introduce elective system in the villages. He therefore wrote to the Minister in his letter of 28th January, "Tell Mr. Elliot that he must at least in 100 villages, introduce the elective village councils before he leaves India. I am deeply interested in that measure and wish to extend it to all my State. If properly worked, it will turn out a most useful measure. It will be a key-stone of what I wish to develop in my State. Do not believe that I am going to have other elective bodies like that. I am going to work on the spindle genius with reasonable modifications. I hate to have a constitution which will weaken the hands of already feeble Rajas. In

their solid strength lies the interest of the people. The policy of curtailment of peoples' rights, however, is weakening the Raja, but this is done for selfish reasons."

VII

38. From Dr. Batukram's letter of February 22, 1894, it appears that though there was sunshine at Nice, the weather on the whole was damp and did not agree with the party. Her Highness had an attack of influenza and Mrs. Elliot suffered from strong cold which confined both of them to bed. His Highness therefore got tired of the place and decided to go to Pallanza. He sent Dr. Batukram to Pallanza in advance to make inquiries regarding climate etc., and on hearing good reports, he left Nice on February 16, leaving Her Highness and other ladies behind under medical advice. His Highness accompanied by Messrs. Gordon, Hojel and Abbas reached Genoa the same day. From Genoa they went to Pallanza.

39. Dr. Hojel did not like this move to Pallanza. From Mr. Abbas' undated letter from Genoa it appears that Dr. Hojel strongly protested against this move. Mr. Abbas writes, "Hojel went so far as to write His Highness that he placed on record that this move was absolutely against his advice and for the result of which he would not be responsible. He further informed His Highness that he had sent a copy of his letter to Captain Gordon. You know how utterly impossible it is to guide His Highness when once he takes the bit between his Royal teeth. So I gave up all attempts to guide him, but quietly arranged for the trip. Thank God, the ladies who could least have borne the cold have been left behind."

40. In the same letter Mr. Abbas tells us what he thought of Dr. Hojel. He writes, "Hojel is rather a hasty tempered man and unfortunately of rather a suspicious nature. Hence it is difficult to pull with him. This I have found several times to my cost." Mr. Abbas has nothing to say against Capt. Gordon, for he writes, "Gordon appears as yet to be just the kind of man His Highness required."

41. Dr. Batukram has also complained against the composition of the Swari staff, and I presume, he must have Dr. Hojel in mind when he wrote as follows to the Minister: "It is a nuisance to travel with a long party and that too especially when each member of the party is

constituted as it is at present. But His Highness understands all this, and is trying himself to do what is best for his health. As a medical man I can say that His Highness ought to have different sort of people with him. However, I believe, His Highness is trying to be happy even under these circumstances."

42. The Minister appears to have shown Mr. Abbas' letter to Mr. Elliot for his information and remarks. 'A row but not a rupture.' From Mr. Elliot's letter to the Minister (6-3-94), it seems that Mr. Elliot had received a full account of this incident. Mr. Elliot wrote: "I have received a full account. There is one favourable point. His Highness sent for Capt. Gordon and got him to persuade Dr. Hojel to let him go to Pallanza. There was therefore a "row" but not a "rupture". I am sorry this has happened. I do not think any one would have recommended Pallanza at this time of the year, and after all Dr. Hojel's advice, even if it appears not only distasteful but erroneous, had better be followed by the Maharaja."

43. His Highness stayed in Pallanza till he found the place dry and cold. According to Dr. Batukram the place was good for His Highness. As regards His Highness' health, he writes, "His Highness the Maharaja Saheb is much better now. He does not get those nervous attacks, sleeps pretty well and is in good humour generally. He is still irritable but he himself tries to avoid all causes likely to disturb his health. If our party had been better constituted he would have improved much more."

44. I have already stated how anxious His Highness was regarding the health and education of His children. Referring to this matter Mr. Tayabji wrote to the Dewan on 8th March, "Knowing the dangers and temptations to which young princes in India are liable, you can well imagine what anxiety it must be causing to His Highness to be away from the young princes just at a time when their ideas require to be guided and their manners to be formed. The entourage of young princes in India is not always so devoted to the welfare of their charge as to be willing to give up their own amusements and pleasure rather than do anything having the tendency to corrupt the young minds. For these reasons His Highness is most anxious that every precaution that you and Mr. French can think of should be taken to prevent the servants about Fatehsinhrao doing anything after school hours either to corrupt his mind or make him self-willed by

over-indulgence. It is most undesirable that he should join in any such games as " * * " etc. which is likely to familiarise him with dancing women and people of that class. Except on public occasions the young Prince should lead a life which a private gentleman would sanction for his son; anything which would be considered not quite the thing for a private gentleman's son must be eschewed."

45. In his anxiety for the welfare of his children, His Highness gave the following instructions to the Minister :—
His Highness' instructions.

" (1) It is His Highness' desire that the young Princes and the Princess should go to Mahabaleshwar to spend the summer. He wishes them to go there in the beginning of April. Rao Saheb Avachitrao, Bapusaheb Gaekwad, and Narayanrao Ghatge should accompany them besides the usual servants and *Mankaris*.

" (2) His Highness desires that you and Mr. Dhamnaskar should make a detailed report of the kind of life Fatehsinhrao leads out of school hours. For this both of you will no doubt take opportunities of visiting from time to time to see how things are going on at the Palace.

" (3) His Highness desires that Mr. Dalal should especially study the reports of the Rajkumar and the Mayo Colleges. He should ascertain how far these institutions were and are successful and what are their shortcomings. If necessary he may visit quietly these places and ascertain the feelings and opinions of the people of those places as to the effects of these institutions on the students. His Highness is specially anxious to get a report of the disadvantages of these two institutions, regarding the lives led by the students out of school hours."

46. Mr. Abbas did not submit any state papers to His Highness thinking they would hamper his recovery. His Highness however used to give him certain instructions for communicating them to the Minister. Among the instructions so communicated from Pallanza, the following may be noted:--
Orders passed at Pallanza.

" (1) His Highness is anxious that naib subas should be trained up to magisterial work.

" (2) In connection with officials on special duty, it must be borne in mind that their work is not to be considered

as accomplished till they have given a full report of the result of their examination, if any, of the department concerned, of the proposals already made for its improvement, of the work accomplished and suggestions for future guidance.

- “ (3) His Highness intends, on his health being re-established, to summarise his impression of the relations of the British Government with Native States. To enable him to have correct facts and material it is desired that Messrs. Dalal and Seturao should make a careful study of the policy pursued by the Moguls and other Rulers towards the other Native States as well as the policy pursued by the British Government at different epochs. They should further study the policy of the German Empire towards the smaller States and be in a position to make a comparison between that and that pursued by the British Government towards Native States.
- “ (4) In order that those graduates who join our service should have a thorough knowledge of the routine it is desired that they should work in our service just as low as they would have done had they been employed in the British service. This is to apply both to the revenue and judicial departments.
- “ (5) His Highness is anxious that the Patan Palace should be in an inhabitable state by the time he returns to India. For this purpose the Survey and Settlement department should at once proceed to take over and pay compensation for about 100 acres in a manner to allow the park and gardens being laid out in a circle with the Palace in the centre.
- “ (6) His Highness desires, unless there be some great difficulty, that Mr. B. P. Karandikar should be sent to the Accountant General's office and Mr. Vanikar to Sar Suba's. The Accountant General and the Sar Suba must see that the respective gentlemen are worked pretty hard and that they thoroughly master the work and principles of the department to which they are attached.
- “ (7) Mr. Chitale should be sent to the Military department in the place of Mr. Karandikar.

“(8) In a service regulated like ours Subas are generally selected from the rank of naib subas. It is therefore incumbent on us that the naib subas should have a training which will enable them to look at the various questions which arise from time to time connected with our political relations with the British Government in a statesman-like manner, rather than mere clerks. For the accomplishment of this object it is thought advisable to institute an examination. The object of this examination should be to ascertain that the naib subas have a full grasp of the nature of our political relations with the British so that when questions of policy relating to Opium, Abkari, Railway and other kindred subjects arise, they might as revenue officers be able to give intelligent and statesmanlike opinions. The exact nature of the examination and other details relating thereto must be left to you to determine.”

VIII.

47. His Highness and party left Pallanza for Lucerne by the middle of March.

His Highness goes
to Lucerne.

48. They spent there a few days only, during which time Mr. Abbas made the following enquiries regarding the Huzur work:— “In order to have a clear idea of the state of work in the Huzur, His Highness is pleased to direct that a tabular statement of the work with each of the Huzur offices including your own, two months prior to the receipt of this and the amount of work disposed of during the two months should be printed and sent to the Chief Officer. The tabular statement should be of a very simple character and furnished every two months.”

Enquiry regarding
Huzur work.

49. While at Lucerne His Highness decided to change the Chief Officer. He therefore cabled to the Minister to send Mr. V. Y. Vanikar to Europe in place of Mr. Abbas Tayabji who was to return to India. He also asked the Minister to send his jewellery with Mr. Vanikar including “Bonaparte’s diamond Kalgi and small diamonds similar to the Kalgi.” Accordingly Mr. Vanikar sailed for Europe on 1st April 1894.

Mr. Vanikar called
to Europe.

50. His Highness' stay at Lucerne was very short. During his stay here His Highness passed the following Orders passed at Lucerne. orders:--

- “ (1) His Highness is pleased with the satisfactory results of the attempt to introduce compulsory education in the Amreli Prant. He is desirous that gradually compulsory education should be introduced in the whole Prant for which powers should be given to the Director of the Anglo-Vernacular Education who is to exercise his own discretion in the matter. No doubt there will be some difficulties in the way of carrying out this programme but they must be got over and the attempt not given up through any fear of them. His Highness is pleased to order that a promotion of Rs. 100 be given to the Director of Vernacular Education irrespective of the pension contribution to be paid on that amount.”
- “ (2) His Highness desires that a report about the works which are being carried on by Engineering department should be printed.
- “ (3) His Highness desires that Messrs. Ramaswamy Ghatge and Anandrao Powar should be attached to the Secretary's office. The Secretary should exact work from them just as it is exacted from others and make them familiar with all the routine and details of the work done in the office.
- “ (4) As Mr. Avachitrao has been ordered to accompany the young Princes to Mahabaleshwar it will be necessary to have some one on the Auction Committee in his place. Please arrange for Dadasaheb Gaekwad to take his place but if he is unable to do so then Mr. Avachitrao must come on the days appointed for the meetings of the Committee.
- “ (5) His Highness is pleased to direct that the number of thefts and murders that take place in the State during a month should be published in the Adnya Patrika. The statement should show the state of crime in each Prant separately.”

IX

51. From Lucerne the party went to Lausanne. About His Highness' health Mr. Tayabji wrote to the Minister, To Lausanne. “there is an improvement in His Highness' health. He sleeps well and takes plenty of exercise.”

52. As the weather in Baroda became very warm, the royal children were sent to Mahabaleshwar according to the wishes of His Highness. On their way there, Princess Indiraraje became suddenly ill. She was examined by Dr. Manser of Bombay and his examination revealed that her right lung had become pneumonic. She was therefore kept in Bombay pending her recovery and the other children were sent to Mahabaleshwar. Their Highnesses were much concerned to hear the news of the Princess' illness and asked the Minister to cable them her daily health reports till her complete recovery. After a fortnight, the Princess was able to join her brothers at Mahabaleshwar.

Princes and Princess
go to Mahabaleshwar;
Princess' illness.

53. As more than three months had elapsed since their arrival in Europe, Their Highnesses wanted to see the photographs of their children. They therefore cabled to the Minister to send their latest photographs.

Photos of the royal
children.

54. While at Lausanne Mr. Tayabji conveyed the following orders of His Highness to the Minister at Baroda:-

Orders passed at
Lausanne.

- “(1) His Highness would like, if the finances of the State permit, to establish two travelling scholarships for graduates of the Baroda College who are Baroda subjects. The young men will travel in Europe and study subjects fixed for them. Ofcourse they must give a proper undertaking to serve our Government on their return home. Kindly draw up a scheme on the subject together with an estimate of the amount necessary on the basis that for the greater part the young men will be in Switzerland.
- “(2) His Highness desires you to kindly order a monthly return to be prepared of all the various petitions sent by the Residency to you for disposal and the manner in which they were disposed of.
- “(3) His Highness has been pleased to order that a sum of Rs. 300 should be paid to the mother and the widow of the clerk who died of cholera.”

X

55. As the hotel at Lausanne was not good, His Highness moved to Ouchy on 2nd April 1894, and stayed in the Beau-Rivage Hotel. Her Highness came there on the following day.

56. On April 5, Dr. Batukram informed the Minister as to how His Highness was faring. He wrote, "His Highness the Maharaja Saheb is on the whole improving and is in good health. He has gained in weight and looks much better. He is reading a good deal of late and feels inclined to do some official work such as reading of diaries etc., but I have as yet not allowed it as perfect rest is necessary for at least six months."

57. While His Highness and party were at Ouchy, news of the sad and untimely death of Rao Bahadur Athlye came from Baroda. The party was shocked to hear the news and Their Highnesses cabled their condolences to the family of the deceased. His Highness was so much touched by this sad event that he referred to it in several of his letters. Writing to Lord Reay on May 10, 1894 he wrote, "I have lost lately a very able officer (Mr. Athlye) who was a source of great strength to the administration and specially his value was much felt, when I was away. Though he may not have been liked by a few, still his abilities and known educational standard commanded great respect. He was one, who would not fail to give his views on any matter in a very cautious and sensible way. He sympathised with my views and helped to carry them out." To Mr. Dhamnaskar His Highness wrote from Zermatt on 24th July in similar terms: "Athlye's death is a great loss to us. Whatever his faults may have been, if any he had, he had great capacity and intellect and understood our position very well. And above all, he was honest and frank in giving me the results of his thoughts in a straightforward and yet in a gentlemanly way. He would not mince matters or give them a colour, which, he thought, was not theirs. He did not exaggerate fears unless he expected them. My great trouble at present is how to get a man, as far as possible, like him to take his place. I badly want persons, who would sympathise with my aspirations and who would honestly try to understand me, give me the benefit of their experience to avoid mistakes and to promote good and above all, to save me from unnecessary work and worry. It is the last which does me most harm. Moderate work can do but only good."

58. Such devoted and loyal services never go unrewarded in this world. His Highness knew well that the late Mr. Athlye had a big family to support and that he was its main prop. In view of his big commitments, the deceased had not been able to save anything during his lifetime. His family needed some outside help, which His Highness readily gave. His Highness asked Mr. Ganpatrao Gaekwad to make enquiries regarding the late Mr. Athlye's family, and on receiving the necessary details, he was pleased to sanction a scholarship of Rs. 75 a month to the late Mr. Athlye's son.

59. With the death of Mr. Athlye, the Naib Dewan's post fell vacant, and under His Highness' instructions, Mr. Abbas asked the Minister to submit his recommendation as to how his place should be filled up giving names of such persons as in his opinion were capable of satisfactorily occupying it so that His Highness might make the selection.

60. Accordingly the Minister and the Council selected Mr. Kersapsji and recommended that he be appointed in Mr. Athlye's place. In his letter of May 4, 1894, the Minister wrote, "The place filled in by R. B. Athlye may be regarded as essentially judicial and our choice shall fall on a gentleman having judicial knowledge and experience. K. B. Kersapsji stands immediately after the late R. B. Athlye in the Judicial department; he has knowledge of revenue matters as well and is a very well educated gentleman. To think of an outsider would be doing injustice to competent hands in our own service and would be productive of discontent in the whole service. I am humbly of opinion that a better selection than that of K. B. Kersapsji could not be made."

61. His Highness at first intended to appoint an outsider in the late Mr. Athlye's place and had started enquiries in that behalf. The ex-Minister Dewan Bahadur L. J. Vaidya had suggested the name of Mr. Tipnis who was then working as District Judge at Thana. Some one had also suggested the name of Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, a well-known Bombay Advocate. The Minister had learnt about this through some private source and did not lose any time in making his opinion known to His Highness. On hearing the views of the Minister, His Highness was pleased to appoint Mr. Kersapsji as acting Naib Dewan.

62. As regards the selection of an outsider, the Chief Officer informed the Minister as under :— “ The question of an outsider was for different principles and purposes, and it was to be considered on His Highness’ return to Baroda. It seems desirable to His Highness that the Huzur should be strengthened by additional able officers, if necessary. Even the Judicial department, His Highness desires, may have to be strengthened by experienced and able men. This will be considered after His Highness’ return. ”

63. Mr. Elliot wanted to go on long leave at this time. It was therefore necessary to appoint somebody in his place during his absence on leave. According to the Minister, he had three courses before him :—

Mr. Kersapsji asked to do Barkhali work.

- “ (i) to select a civilian as Mr. Elliot’s successor;
- “ (ii) not to bring in an outside civilian but to entrust Mr. Elliot’s work to Mr. Maconochie, i. e. full work, survey as well as Barkhali settlement, and
- “ (iii) to split up Mr. Elliot’s duties and entrust the survey work to Mr. Maconochie as we did last time and the Barkhali work to a native gentleman, as we did last time, the gentleman being R. B. Bapat.”

After a good deal of deliberation, the Minister and his Council adopted the 3rd course. They decided to entrust survey work to Mr. Maconochie and the Barkhali work to Mr. Kersapsji, the acting Naib Dewan. The claims of Mr. Bapat were overlooked presumably because some complaints were received against him through the Residency. As Naib Dewan, Mr. Kersapsji was to attend to the work of the Judicial, Police, Jail and Vernacular Education departments, and the Minister thought that by entrusting the Barkhali work to him, the quality of his other work would not suffer.

64. His Highness was pleased to approve of this arrangement under the peculiar circumstances. Mr. Vanikar wrote, “ His Highness quite sympathises with your Excellency, and is also of opinion that no better selection could be made under the special circumstances. His Highness has always held a very high opinion about Mr. Kersapsji’s work and abilities and nothing was ever meant against him personally. It was only the question of a principle (viz. the Naib Dewan should not do any executive work) once laid down. His Highness, however, has no objection to Mr. Kersapsji’s continuing to do

His Highness approves of the arrangement of work.

the work at present, and this has, I believe, already been communicated to Your Excellency by Mr. Abbas." It may be noted in this connection that Mr. Kersapsji had declined to undertake the Barkhali work in the beginning, but was persuaded to shoulder it by the Minister and other members of the Council.

65. At this time many high officers were kept on special duty and as extra officers were not appointed to look after their legitimate work, the Government work suffered. In one of his letters Mr. Abbas drew the attention of the Minister to this state of things and suggested to him to get additional hands to cope with the work. He wrote, "I can well imagine what a great difficulty you (the Minister) must be experiencing owing to the want of sufficient hands to carry on the current work. So many officers employed on special work must cause arrears in the current work. There is only one remedy for this state of affairs and that is to have additional machinery to meet the requirements. It is useless struggling on in a quagmire of work with short staff. The moment we get through one thing we find an accumulation elsewhere. I think you must boldly take the bull by the horn and arrange both for the special work and the current work. Just imagine what a farce both the Varishta Court and still more the Nyaya Kacheri have become. As far as I can make out the Varishta court is overwhelmed with work not belonging to it legitimately and has to struggle on practically with two judges, whilst the Nyaya Kacheri is for all practical purposes shut up. This is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs. I hope you will be able to devise some method of getting out of this administrative impasse."

66. Their Highnesses did a good deal of sight-seeing during their stay at Ouchy. Hardly a week passed when they did not go out to see round about places. They did not take the whole staff with them on these excursions. It appears from the correspondence that usually Mr. and Mrs. Abbas, Dr. Hojel, Mr. B. N. Kale and four servants used to remain behind and spend their time in 'wandering about amongst the hills and admiring the splendid panorama' at their feet.

67. Owing to these frequent outings Mr. Abbas had very few opportunities to see His Highness. Writing to the Minister about His Highness' health on April 19, 1894, he observed, "His Highness certainly from all accounts appears to be better. I have seen very little of him for days not to say months and so personally know nothing about his

health except that he looks well. I understand he finds the climate of this place suitable and the hotel here × × × comfortable and good. So far Dr. Hojel's advice appears to have been the best. All those who have been to Les Avons and other places during the last month or so declare that the climate of Lausanne is the best."

68. Mr. Ranchhod Luhar, a Baroda State scholar, was then in Geneva learning watch-making in one of the factories. His Highness wanted to see what progress Mr. Luhar had made in his studies and therefore asked Mr. Abbas to send for him. Mr. Ranchhod seems to have seen His Highness at Ouchy. For Mr. Abbas writes, "The day before yesterday (17-4-94) young Ranchhod was sent for from Geneva. His Highness was very much pleased with the young lad who is likely to turn a smart hand at mechanical works. I am going to write to him to come here every Sunday."

69. In para 42 of this note I have referred to the row created by Dr. Hojel. With the passage of time His Highness and Dr. Hojel forgot the incident and their relations gradually became cordial. Mr. Abbas writes, "Last night (18-4-94) His Highness showed some interest in Hojel by asking him to dinner. Half the charm of His Highness' act was lost by the fact that Her Highness and Mrs. Elliot dined separately upstairs. Ofcourse Hojel feels that the ladies are against him, and is perfectly true."

70. Mr. Abbas was soon to return to India after handing over his charge to Mr. Vanikar. Mr. Vanikar came to Europe in the third week of April but did not take charge of the office of the Chief Officer till the middle of May 1894. During the intervening period, Mr. Abbas received the following orders and communicated them to the Minister:

"(1) I am ordered by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb to let you know that the several small departments viz., mint, mill, sugar factory and the department for the encouragement of industries transferred to Mr. Dalal, the Huzur Kamdar, are to be taken back from him and he is to be made free to do the appeal work. His Highness wishes that Mr. Dalal should not have any executive work.

- “ (2) It is His Highness' desire that Mrs. Nundbai Pitale, who has been ailing since a long time should now be pensioned, if she is unable to do her work. Considering her services as Her Highness' teacher and in connection with the Europe Trips His Highness is pleased to order that the lady may be given a sum of Rs. 50 Babashai per month.
- “ (3) His Highness desires, if you should see no objection to this course, to have the amount set apart for the encouragement of trade (I believe about 4 lacs) to be apportioned for being advanced in each Prant according to the revenue produced in it. The power of making advances to people in the Prants should be left to the Subas and only in case when the amount set apart in a Prant is not fully used up then the Sar Suba may make advances to people outside such Prant. A series of rules should be framed by the Sar Suba for the guidance of the Subas on the subject and a copy of the same should be forwarded to the Chief Officer in attendance.
- “ (4) On reading the new scheme promulgated in the Adnyapatrika about the division of judicial work His Highness was pleased to direct that before the places of the three probationers proposed in the scheme are actually filled up the names of the men intended to be employed should first be submitted to him. Similar course should be followed whenever new probationers are to be employed.
- “ (5) It is desired to have a tank at Patan similar to the *Sahasralinga* tank for irrigational purposes. Will you kindly have it ascertained whether this is practicable and if so what is to be the probable cost thereof.
- “ (6) Relating to the gradation list prepared for the Judicial department, His Highness finds it impossible to pass final orders without having a statement before him showing how many new posts have had to be created in separating the judicial work from the executive, the difference in the cost before the separation and after it and finally the amount which will have to be provided for by the adoption of the gradation list prepared by Mr. Naylor. When this statement is submitted along with the usual opinions His Highness will be in a position to consider

the matter and pass orders and therefore desires that the same may be sent to him.

“ (7) From the conversation His Highness had with Mr. Naylor about the legislative work done in the State it appears to His Highness that some of Mr. Naylor’s valuable time must have been frittered away in legislation of a character which His Highness expects our own officers to be able to manage. His Highness desires that when Mr. Naylor comes to India again he should strictly, as far as possible, devote himself to the Criminal Procedure Code, the Penal Code and the Police Act, so that the criminal laws of the State should be placed on a satisfactory basis. His Highness desires that the Criminal Procedure Code and the Penal Code should be so complete as to render it unnecessary to consult the British codes on these subjects. If examples have to be given under any section let them be fully given. There should be no idea of leaving anything out as unnecessary on the ground that on consulting the British codes full explanations would be found.”

“ (8) The chief officer used to receive weekly proceedings of the council. In absence of a proper *ferist* (index) he had to undergo considerable amount of trouble in tracing references. It was therefore directed that a proper *ferist* should be attached to each diary.

“ (9) His Highness was pleased to sanction the bill for the extension of the period of limitation to a certain class of suits in the Kadi and Amreli districts.”

71. Instead of returning to India immediately, Mr. Abbas took two months’ leave and decided to spend it in Europe. He therefore left the party after handing over the charge to Mr. Vanikar.

Mr. Abbas goes on leave.

72. His Highness wanted to compile a book of games for boys and girls and wrote to the Minister to that effect.

A book of games. In his letter dated 18th May to the Minister, Mr. Vanikar wrote, “I have already despatched to Your Excellency His Highness’ letter about the preparation of a book of games. His Highness has desired me to communicate to Your Excellency a few suggestions of His Highness on the subject. They are called suggestions because they don’t form formal orders, as such orders might or

might not fully assist the efficient working out of His Highness' idea, the responsibility of the detailed work being completely thrown upon Mr. Hargovindas.

“(1) The selection of men for finding out the full information about the games will have to be made very carefully. People, who really take interest in such matters and who are the local residents of the particular places would be most preferable. Mention of a few names will not be out of place here.

For Poona—Mr. Sitaram Gackwad.

For Kolaba—Some person whom Mr. Gangnaik may recommend.

For Ratnagiri—Mr. Sardesai.

“(2) These people, after noting down the necessary information and rules, may with advantage just go round the districts allotted to them, and see the games actually played. Probably in some cases this procedure will have to be reversed.

“(3) The rules and information of the different localities may be collected separately.

“(4) The full responsibility of the works should be thrown upon the respective individuals, say from the beginning till the proofs come out of the press.

“(5) These papers, when finally prepared, should have the signature of two good players of the game and of one gentleman who knows the game.

“(6) After the whole is ready Mr. Hargovindas will have to see that the whole is covered and just what is required.”

His Highness had already passed similar orders before, and the book was now under preparation. The Minister sent a copy of the book to Europe, when it was out. Mr. Vanikar tells us that His Highness was much pleased to read it.

73. At this time Her Highness the Maharani Saheb had a chronic skin eruption which troubled her very much. She was therefore advised to go to Vichy in France for water cure. In his letter of 22nd May, Mr. Vanikar informed the Minister, “Her Highness the Maharani Saheb with Mrs. Elliot, Mr. Ganpatrao, Mr. Kale and a few servants has gone to Vichy. They will be back after about three weeks.”

Her Highness goes to Vichy.

74. It appears from the files that letters papers, etc. sent from Baroda were not duly received in the Swari. They were either delayed, mislaid, or even missed. To avoid any misunderstanding and delay about letters and telegrams, Mr. Vanikar suggested the following:—"All letters and telegrams from India to be addressed to the care of Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Brindisi, who will be instructed to forward them wherever Their Highnesses and party are. This will avoid confusion and expense which is likely to be the result of a practice of communicating address at almost every change."

75. Under orders of His Highness, Shrimant Dadasaheb Gaekwar came to Europe with his wife. He spent a day at Ouchy and then went to Vichy to relieve Mr. Ganpatrao S. Gaekwar, who was ordered to return to India. Mr. Ganpatrao accordingly sailed for India on June 10, 1894.

XI

76. Five months had now elapsed since His Highness' departure to Europe. During this short time, the political situation in Baroda had completely deteriorated. The Government of India, while sanctioning the administrative arrangements made by His Highness, had thought it necessary to empower the Agent to the Governor General to interfere even in the day to day administration of the State, whenever he deemed it necessary. Col. Biddulph was then the A. G. G. and was not at all well-disposed towards the State and its Ruler. In His Highness' words the gallant Colonel was a man who "cannot rest quiet, unless he asserts his own importance." His Highness had a painful experience of how things were viewed by the Colonel and the way he had set himself to work troubles. The order of the Government of India was a God-sent opportunity to him, and there is no wonder if he had taken full advantage of it.

77. "This (opposition of the Colonel) is all due," wrote His Highness to Lord Reay on May 10, 1894, "to my desire to cause reforms to be effected in my State, though it is ostensibly denied." And as most of these reforms had originated from the Settlement department, that department and its head, Mr. Elliot, had become an eye-sore to the Colonel. This officer had taken in his head that the Barkhali measures, initiated by His Highness, were harsh, that they were carried out by a department not under any control and that they had given rise to profound discontent among all land-holders in the State. The truth was

otherwise, but to justify his conclusion, he tried to find out evidence. His was merely the "military logic acquired in irresponsible positions" which he had held till then.

78. His technique of collecting evidence was as varied as his means were numerous. He sent orders to the British lent officials and others to call upon him to pay their respects to him as Agent to the Governor General. "When he sees them," wrote His Highness to Lord Reay, "he sometimes, asks information and sometimes, passes severe animadversions on the administration." His Highness added, "You can easily imagine the result of such a proceeding on the peculiarly circumstanced Indians, whose historical experience is anything but such as to promote the feeling of unheeding the views of an omnipotent official like the Agent to the Governor General."

79. Some of the officers of the State used to record the accounts of their interview with the A. G. G. immediately on their return from the Residency. I have been able to collect some of these accounts and give below two specimens to illustrate my point :—

(i)

Mr. R. V. Dhamanaskar—Good morning Sir, I hope your visit to Aboo has done you good.

A. G. G. Col. Biddulph—Yes. I have lately returned.

R—I was also on one and half months' leave and have just returned.

A—Where were you, and when did you return ?

R—I was at Matheran, and I returned on Sunday last.

A :—I want to speak to you on one or two points. This Bapat of the Barkhali department has been practising corruption with impunity for a long time. I have sent a few cases to the council. I expect you to support the Minister in his attempt to see that fair justice is done.

R :—Of course. There is a general talk about the man being very corrupt but in the absence of any lawful complaint, it was impossible to take any steps. But if complaints have been received and if on enquiry they are found to be true, the culprit will surely be punished. If any complainants had come forward, when H. H. was here, I am quite sure, the complaints would have received prompt attention.

More than all H. H. hates corruption on the part of his officers and when the guilt is duly established, the culprit is always punished.

A :—I want to ask another thing. Your son-in-law is with H. H. * * * *

R :—Not at all. Some malicious persons had got up a rumour to this effect some months ago, but from all I know,...it is entirely false. H. H. is above suspicion in this matter.

A :—I want to speak another thing to you. The Mill-man, Mr. Turkhad, has been eating Government money. A commission was appointed and they have drawn up a report. I do not wish any severe steps to be taken against him, but if he is turned off from the service, it will quite answer the purpose.

R :—I have never believed the man to be corrupt. I know the Manager, Mr. Hatten, and Mr. Turkhad have not been pulling on well together for some time, especially ever since Mr. Turkhad reported to the Huzur that a man on Rs. 600 a month was not required but that one on Rs. 300 would quite do.

A :—I have not read the papers in this case. I can't say.

R :—Nor have I read the papers of enquiry. It is not right to form conclusions on the random statements of interested officers.

(ii)

Mr. Pestonji, the Khangī Karbhari wrote:—" Col. Biddulph had asked me when he was at the Apollo Bunder to bid Your Highness Good bye in December last to go and see him, as I had never once called since his coming to Baroda. "You must come and see me," was very significantly said, and see him I did after six months on Tuesday last by appointment. He received me very well. Your Highness' health and the Princes' was discussed, and I was then asked what had been done about reducing the party in Poona as the Bombay Government insisted on its being cut down. I had stoutly opposed curtailing the number while at Mahabaleshwar, and Mr. French and the Minister had to give in. "If the Governor tackles me what am I to say," asked Mr. French. Say it concerns the Khangī Karbhari and not you, said I. "Excuse my remark", replied I to the Col., "but H. H. the Aga carries double the number we do and we are so scrupulously clean that nobody can point the finger at us. What we absolutely need for the security and comfort of the Princes is what we cannot curtail." "The Aga is one of our own and you are not" is how he met my argument. He wanted to know if I really knew

how Your Highness was doing, and asked me to wish and say to Your Highness to get strong, to rest and amuse yourself; and not to think there is any trouble here. I said I would, and asked him to address himself. I saw Major Snell in turn who said he had prepared the Col. to receive me. "He would have had a long chat with you but Dayabhai (Secretary to the Minister) stepped in and cut short your visit." Do you know what Mrs. Elliot's salary is? I don't, said I, nor do I know she is in our service. But you see for Mrs. Elliot to be a companion to Her Highness means so much energy taxed, and that must be paid for. However we have written to the Dewan officially. But have you never been to Europe? No, said I." * * *

80. In Dewan Bahadur Manibhai J. Desai, the Colonel found a willing hand to further his own designs. So long as the late Mr. Athlye was living and Mr. Elliot was in Baroda, they could not achieve their ends. But as soon as they disappeared from the scene, they got a free hand and an unlimited field for their wits to play.

A. G. G. and the
Minister get free
hand.

81. Petitions began to pour in at the Residency charging the Settlement department with spoliation. Thefts in the city increased and daring robberies were committed at the houses of certain high officers, like Messrs. Angre, Khale, Ganpatro Gaekwad, Desai of Gandevi etc. Mr. Angre tells us that the robbers were so bold at Dharanidhar Mama's (maternal uncle of Dr. B. K. Bhatvadekar) that they clipped his ear and took away his valuable ear-ring. There is no wonder if this had created panic in the city. A howl and cry was also raised against certain officers—that they were guilty of torture, that they were high-handed in their dealings with the public and that they employed "third degree measures" in recovering Government dues from the poor and oppressed farmers. In short a situation soon arose which sullied the fair name of Baroda and its Ruler.

Fair name of Baroda
sullied.

82. With this, the inter-meddling of the Residency in the day to day administration of the State increased. Councillors like Mr. Jaysinhrao Angre protested against this uncalled for interference, but were silenced by the Minister referring to the order of the Government of India. As was subsequently revealed, this order was kept back from the members of the Council and His Highness for a long time. "There is cardinally wrong somewhere," wrote Mr. Jaysinhrao Angre to His Highness, "but I cannot so fully describe it here in detail. I reserve that all for Your Highness' information—till I can better relate personally the

Residency inter-
ference.

whole mystery and mischief played when I shall first see Your Highness next. The mischief has been played and is being continued to the detriment of State interests. In the Council I am left supportless and pressure is brought to bear upon us."

83. His Highness was considerably surprised to hear about this state of things and the change that was brought about in so short a time during his absence. The Practice of sending weekly letters revived. The weekly letters of the Minister were not at all informing; the proceedings of the Council were not shown to him, and the heads of departments and his friends did not write him, as he had asked them not to do so. In the changed circumstances, it was necessary for him to keep in close touch with the events in Baroda. He therefore lost no time in ordering that heads of departments should write him every week. It was also necessary to have an eye on the Residency correspondence. He therefore asked the Minister to send to Europe copies of Residency correspondence every week for his information. He also drew the attention of the Minister to the fact that his weekly letters did not contain sufficient detailed information. In this connection Mr. Vanikar wrote to the Minister, "He (H. H.) wishes that every week a full report of all that takes place there should be sent to him very confidentially for his information."

84. Col. Biddulph did not like this order and he made his views known to all those who had gone to see him. The Col. Biddulph on following extract will speak for itself:—
weekly letters.

"*Col. Biddulph*—Do you receive any communication from H. H.? Do you send him any? When will H. H. probably return? The recent order from H. H. to all departmental officers to write weekly letters will cause mischief. If such weekly letters were to go through the Minister, officers would not write that is not true and this would tend to protect the position of the Dewan.

"*Mr. Dhamanaskar*—Yes possibly, but there is also the other side. The officers, if required to send their letters through the Minister, would not write anything which is likely to be unpleasant to the Minister even though it be true. H. H. does not take any action on these letters...unless he is satisfied that the statements made therein are correct and really demand action. I do not know when he is coming back. There is a rumour he will return in October or November but I do not know how far this is true. I received only one letter from H. H.'s camp, enquiring about the state of my health, and have replied to it. This was long ago. I have received no other letter since but am going to write one this week agreeably to the order."

85. People like Mr. Pestonji Dorabji did not like the idea of heads of departments writing to His Highness every week for other reason. We find it stated in Mr. Pestonji's letter of June 21, 1894. He wrote, "For heads of departments to keep Your Highness posted with what is going on is not likely to keep Your Highness from worry which has worked such irredeemable mischief to your health and it would be well if Your Highness would reconsider the order."

86. His Highness did not, however, agree with Mr. Pestonji. He wrote, "I do not think that keeping off from all kinds of letters can do me good. It is the treatment we people are having which is doing me some harm. Pleasant work can do no harm but good. It is not total abstinence that will prevent harm but what is required is moderation and freedom from worry."

87. The Minister duly issued the order about the weekly letters, and soon the Swari office was flooded with contradictory statements and reports, all dressed up in the fashion of the schools to which their writers belonged. Some of these letters are available today, and their perusal shows how party spirit had reached its climax in those days. The people in the State were then divided into two distinct factions or camps—Gujratis and Deccanis—and each charged the other with undreamt of things. Each group had its own press which published all sorts of wild allegations against its opponents. The Ahmedabad Times, the Gujarati of Bombay and other papers from Gujarat attacked the Barkhali department and the Deccani people in general, while the Kesari and Maratha of Poona and the Native Opinion of Bombay and other papers from Maharashtra vigorously protested against the weak-kneed policy of the Council and advised them to be true to their salt. The Anglo-Indian press and the local newspapers appear to have flirted with the two groups whenever it suited them. When the Bapat case arose, their feelings ran high, and one section began to say that the administration of Maharaja Malharrao was much better than the present administration. It circulated fantastic stories against Mr. Bapat. It set afloat a rumour that Mr. W. S. Bapat confessed his guilt, offered Rs. 5,000 to a Sadhu and begged him to move the Heaven to forgive him and that he performed a sacrifice at which a young Gujarati boy was burnt alive! The other section strongly supported the Barkhali policy of the State and accused the Minister of bringing His Highness' administration into disgrace. It was rumoured that the Minister was playing in the hands of the A. G. G., who was planning to have a

Regency Council appointed in Baroda. This group therefore implored His Highness to return to Baroda immediately. I need not enter into more details here. Suffice it to say that they rendered His Highness' task of gleaning the truth more difficult.

88. His Highness was glad to receive the letters and thanked their writers. To those who had given him detailed information, he asked to be very careful. He wrote to Mr. Angre, "I look forward to your future ones (letters) with deep interest and curiosity. Only see that our letters are not dabbled with, while in the course of transmission. There are so many kinds of tales of letters being dabbled within Baroda and other places in times of *Khatpat*." To Mr. Dhamanaskar he asked to "keep note of everything that goes on and even, if possible, of the gossips, which show the nature of the morality of the people amongst whom they pass current and again they show the state of public feeling, which is most important to know." His Highness added, "I must manage never to cut myself off from receiving communications from friends and officers as I did this time."

89. His Highness also established contact with the Minister. He drew the attention of the Minister to the fact that he did not answer certain points in Mr. Abbas' letters. Was it out of diplomacy? "Is there, I wonder, a scope for the exercise of that art in India," he asked D. B. Manibhai. Thinking that he was giving out his own mind, he told Mr. Manibhai that it was only a side and useless remark. Then he told him something about his interest in Baroda, how difficult it was to give it up and how it is curbed, crabbed and confined according to the arbitrary whim and wish of others, meaning the Residency. He next complained that the Minister did not give him any information of his doings and about other things "which may not be business exactly but at the same time useful for me to know." He then referred to the treatment which he received, and observed, "I feel I am not having those circumstances which will hasten my recovery. I have to fight too great odds. I feel where the pain is or where the shoe pinches; and yet I cannot, with impunity, complain of it, or repair the shoe. What must be the result of such a state of feeling, can I believe, be easily imagined than described? All this and the circumstances that I noticed in Baroda reminded me most forcibly of the old times—times, the good of which (by certain people and with studied purpose and actuated by self-interest) is made very little of and only the evil or the supposed evil is prominently brought to the public gaze—the public, indifferent, apathetic, dazzled, indolent, ignorant of their true interest, happy only in

personal gain, are easily duped by plausible arguments and attack that which they should, as patriot, defend or the good of which they should not forget and allow it to be treated with disrespect. However writing all this is only waste of time, and can do me but doubtful good, and might be used against me, as, I believe, there is no want of inclination to do so. I am inclined to think that the present state of feeling and affairs will lead to one inevitable result, and I do not dare to mention that to you, as I might be found fault with. If you are loyal to me from the bottom of your heart and if your actions conform to it there is one honourable course for you and that is to study my interest and that of the State--those two interests are one. Do not believe the attempts of those, who preach, under high sounding names, their separation. The individuality of the Raja is the main stay of the existence of the rapidly declining Native States. I cannot repeat it too often that Native States can have an honourable existence without injuring the British Government. I believe a harmonious development is quite feasible. I work only under that impression. I am not inclined to attach any less importance to the interest of the British than of our useful States. I attach greater importance to their advantages than even to ours. The difference lies in the degree and not so much in the principle."

90. In his letter of May 25, 1894, His Highness wrote to the Minister, "I have scrupulously avoided to look

The Minister asked to submit a memo on the working of administrative arrangements.

into business for various reasons, which I need not enumerate here. I wish you now to send me a full and detailed memorandum as to how the understanding between us and the Residency has been carried out. I shall require a statement

of all the matters you have submitted to the Agent, and matters, in which he has taken the initiative himself. * * * Please give in full and in every stage, the difficulties you had encountered in bringing about the arrangements and the arguments you and Col. Biddulph used."

91. In reply to this letter the Minister expressed his joy at the complete candour which breathed through His Highness' letter, and assured His Highness that all his acts were prompted by the best motives and that he had not done and would never do anything that was or would be detrimental to the State interests. He then admitted that when the administrative arrangements were last concluded, His Highness was ill and that he could not get the benefit of His Highness' personal views and instructions. Mr. Elliot and Mr. Naylor were associated with him in the matter, and in their opinion he had done as much as could

The Minister's reply to His Highness' letter.

be reasonably expected in those adverse circumstances. He then requested His Highness "to read the rules made, compare them with the former rules, take into account the urgency of the case and the decidedly adverse views of the Government of India and the Agent Governor General and then pronounce a verdict on anything" that His Highness may view as his shortcoming in that respect.

92. His Highness continued the correspondence. He acknowledged with pleasure the good reasons that prevailed in the Minister's course of action and observed, "At the same time, we must frankly acknowledge that my principles were violated. The only natural course further is that I should let you know what to do; otherwise mischief, distrust and suspicions alone ought to prevail between us. I naturally wish you all well, but then I cannot give up my interest in Baroda, and so when I find that a great mistake is being made, I cannot but wish its correction. * * I should even now like to give my orders on certain points, which would ensure greater facility in watching and promoting the interests of the State; but in order to avoid *Takarars*, I do not wish to do so at present. Remember, Manibhai, that our true interest lies in honest and loyal union. Our country has suffered much for want of concord. Let us, as honest men, be ever willing to correct our shortcomings, not by external pressure but our own free (internal) will. If you have not complained behind my back to the Residency, the position they have taken, is most unnatural. * * No rights can be maintained unless some are prepared to sacrifice themselves in their maintenance. You cannot read past history without learning great and useful lessons, and so you cannot read that too much. Study carefully the history of Native States and see what they are coming to. We often cannot always stop the current of events; but we may, sometime, change it a little or retard its onward progress. Kindly do not think that I am wishing to find faults with you. I have only mentioned what has entered my head."

93. As regards the increase in the number of thefts, His Highness ordered the Minister to take effective steps to stop this nuisance and also asked him to publish statistics of the crime in the State in the *Adnyapatrika*. The Minister complained against the Police Administration and suggested that it should be placed in better hands. The Police Commissioner, however, informed His Highness that the Council was against him as he was opposing their proposal to increase the strength of the Police force without any necessity. He compared the strength of our force with that of the adjoining districts of British India and affirmed that the proposed increase was uncalled for. The Council however thought it otherwise.

Correspondence continued.

Thefts checked.

They sanctioned the necessary increase, and the Minister was then able to report an improvement in the situation. All the rumours about the robberies, being committed by the persons who were dissatisfied with the Barkhali policy, were proved to be false, and the police investigations proved that it was the work of an organised gang consisting of some Sadhus and Gosavis.

XII

94. Turning now to His Highness' movements in Europe, I find that he went to Aigle from Ouchy.
To Aigle.

95. Here Mr. Weeden joined the party. Wrote Mr. Vanikar to the Minister, "Mr. E. S. Weeden, who was with His Highness' party last year, has been again asked to come and join the party on the same conditions as those of the last year. He has joined the party on the 18th instant." It may be noted here that later on His Highness decided to increase his pay by £ 10 a month.

Mr. Weeden joins the staff.

96. While the party was at Aigle Dr. Batukram got ill, and was allowed to return to India. He left the place to catch the 's. s. Cathey' which was to leave Brindisi on the 24th June. Dr. Shamsuddin was then sent for, and joined the party in August 1894.

Dr. Shamsuddin replaces Dr. Batukram.

XIII

97. Their Highnesses went to Zermatt from Aigle on the 17th June. Capt. Gordon and Mr. Vanikar joined them after two days.
To Zermatt.

98. While at Zermatt His Highness came across an order of the Council empowering the Minister to look into Barkhali petitions without placing them before the Council. His Highness was rather surprised to see such an important change in the procedure, which he had laid down, made without any previous orders. In the Council memo it was stated, "These orders are given on certain principles." As the order did not give any details, it was difficult to understand what those principles were. His Highness wanted to know them in detail. In this connection, Mr. Vanikar wrote to the Minister on the 19th July, "From the diaries and statements that are received here it appears that most of the cases are referred back to the department for fresh inquiry and orders. His

Council Order empowering Dewan to dispose of Barkhali petitions.

Highness is unwilling to pass any orders from here, but looking to the state of things and to the way matters are taking in general, he is compelled to act. His Highness therefore has sent the following telegram to Your Excellency: 'Cannot understand Council Order empowering Minister disposing Barkhali petitions. Do not act till furnishing further information.' His Highness wishes that all Barkhali petitions should be placed before the Council as before, and that the members of the Council should write confidentially only for His Highness' information the reasons that led them to pass such an order."

99. In reply to Mr. Vanikar's letter the Minister wrote to him on 9-8-94, "His Highness' telegram referred to in this communication was received on the 18th ultimo and by the mail next following I addressed His Highness my letter on the subject dated 26th idem. The cases in which the Council passed orders were mostly cases of infractions of the rules or orders and what was done was to remand the cases to the department and give *manai hukum* as regards the levy. Girasia land can be made *khalsa* if the holder consents; cases of lands made *khalsa* until *kabulayats*, were remanded. Here is one principle. The rules require that a formal notice should be given to the holder, offering the settlement and giving him an opportunity of proving his title if he chooses to do so. Cases of lands made *khalsa* until such notice and on grounds not tenable, were cases of infraction and were remanded. All the cases have been given in the Council proceedings and it was thought that cases which were on all fours like the batch of cases already disposed of by the Council might well be left to the Minister and thus the time and trouble saved to the Council and work expedited. The members of the Council who gave me the authority under reference were:—H. E. the Senapati Saheb, R. B. Angre Saheb, K. B. Kersaspji Saheb, K. B. Dalal Saheb (R. B. Dhamnaskar Saheb being absent on leave). I have requested each of these gentlemen, as desired by His Highness, to write confidentially for His Highness' information the reasons that led them to pass the order; and I hope they will do so direct. As directed by His Highness all Barkhali petitions will be placed before the Council as before."

100. At this time His Highness heard from his Minister and the A. G. G. regarding certain charges of corruption against Mr. W. S. Bapat, Assistant in the Barkhali department. The Minister informed His Highness that the A. G. G. had sent him certain cases against Mr. Bapat; that the Council had authorised Mr. Maconochie to investigate the cases; that they had invested Mr. Maconochie with the powers of First Class Magistrate; that Mr. Bapat had left Baroda without permission

The Bapat Commission.

and applied for leave from Surat station; and that if a *prima facie* case was established, Mr. Bapat would be tried by a Commission. This was the first time that His Highness heard about corruption in the Barkhali department, and he was, therefore, surprised to see that the Minister had taken unusual action in asking a subordinate officer to investigate the cases after investing him with magisterial powers. As all this was done without his knowledge, he ordered the Minister by cable to stop the investigation and to submit a detailed report to him for his orders. The Minister did not like this interference and pleaded his inability to do so without a reference being made to the Residency. Later on Mr. Manibhai informed His Highness that in view of the adverse report of Mr. Maconochie, the Council had suspended Mr. Bapat from service and that they would like to appoint Mr. Ambalal, Mr. Abbas or Mr. Dalal and Mr. Ganapatrao Gaekwar as Commissioners to enquire and report on the corruption cases, the final decision resting with the Huzur. He submitted that high officers other than the above-named officers were ineligible for one reason or the other to work on the proposed Commission. When asked to state the reasons telegraphically the Minister at first gave an evasive reply but when pressed, he stated that Messrs. Kersaspji, Dhamanaskar and Angre, having sanctioned the prosecution as Members of the Council, were ineligible and that Mr. Pandit and Mr. Sharangapani were ineligible because they were on good terms with Mr. Bapat and were reported to be helping him. His Highness thereupon suggested the names of the late Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade of the Bombay High Court and Mr. Tipnis who was then working as a District Judge at Thana. Mr. Ranade expressed his unwillingness to work on the Commission and the Bombay Government regretted their inability to lend the services of Mr. Tipnis as there was a paucity of hands in their judicial service. As the Minister sent cables after cables pressing for the appointment of the Commission and threatening Residency interference in case of delay, His Highness authorised him to appoint Mr. Dalal, Mr. Kothare and Mr. Ganapatrao Gaekwar. The Commission was accordingly appointed to report on the case, and ultimately cost more than two lakhs of rupees to the State. I have given here a bare outline of the story from the available correspondence which makes a disgusting reading. It is common knowledge how Mr. Bapat was hampered in his defence and how in the end he was acquitted by His Highness on the recommendation of some eminent Officers in the Judicial department.

101. About his health and future programme His Highness wrote to Mr. Dhamanaskar on 24th July, "I have been making lot of trips round about here, and they always seem to agree with me. Tomorrow I propose to leave from here on my way to London and from there I

Health and programme.

shall have to make up my mind about my future plans. I am most likely to return to India as I should be happier amongst my own people and friends. The peace of mind I expected by coming here has not been achieved to the degree I expected. However, notwithstanding the state of suspense and ignorance about my affairs, the petty worries and irritations that arise from a surrounding like the one I have, the depressing thoughts about our fate, the evil of my severance from Baroda and my children, I have much improved."

XIV

102. From Zermatt the party went to Paris on 28th July 1894, and after a short stay there proceeded to London.
To London.

103. Their Highnesses stayed in London for five days. During this stay His Highness saw the Earl of Roseberry, Mr. Fowler, the Earl of Kimberley and Lord Reay. He also met Col. Reynolds. All these visits were private, and everything passed off well. The members of the British Royal family were not in London, and His Highness could not, therefore, call on them.
Visits.

XV

104. From London Their Highnesses went to Edinburgh.
To Edinburgh.

105. From Edinburgh Her Highness and some members of the party went to Callander, and His Highness, Captain Gordon, Mr. Weeden and Mr. Vanikar returned to London. They stayed there for a few days and later joined Her Highness at Callander.
To Callander.

106. While His Highness was at Callander, His mother Shri. Umabai Saheb died at Kavalana on the 21st of August 1894. On hearing this sad news from the Minister His Highness issued an order to close all public offices in Baroda as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased. His Highness' Government sent a deputation to Kavalana on a visit of condolence. The Residency office was also closed as a mark of respect.
Death of His Highness' mother.

107. While at Callander Mr. Vanikar conveyed the following order to the Minister at Baroda :—" His Highness the Maharaja Saheb desires that all the issues of the following papers be, if possible, obtained and bound in yearly volumes.
Files of newspapers.

Care however should be taken that no unreasonable and high price is paid for them.

- (1) All newspapers published in Baroda,
- (2) The Native Opinion,
- (3) The Maratha,
- (4) The Kesari.

These are to be collected from the time they are started."

XVI

108. From Callander Their Highnesses and party went to Obare in Scotland. From Obare they proceeded to Inverness on 4th September.

109. While at Inverness Captain Gordon gave a Garden Party to Their Highnesses (6-9-1894).

110. During His Highness' stay at Inverness, Mr. Vanikar conveyed the following orders to the Minister at Baroda :—

"(1) His Highness the Maharaja Saheb wishes to have statements made and sent showing the amount of revenue that has remained unrealised in the case of all Barkhali and such other lands in all the villages. These statements are to be made separately for each Mahal and are to contain information of the last two quarters or *haptas*.

"(2) In respect of the Navlakhi compensation case His Highness the Maharaja Saheb desires that Mr. Kersaspji be requested to prepare a detailed memorandum on the facts of the case showing fully how the case has gone through different stages from the commencement. In this connection it may be noted that the Minister wanted to give Rs. 50,000 to Mr. Haribhakti by way of compensation for the well.

111. His Highness enjoyed his trip to Scotland immensely.

His Highness on his trip to Scotland.

Writing to Dr. Nevins he stated, "I enjoyed my tour to Scotland, very much. I am glad that I went there instead of stopping in Switzerland.

Scotland was such a great change to me being quite new. The scenery of Scotland, as you know, cannot be compared to that of Switzerland. The latter has huge snow-clad mountains and rushing torrents, while the former has a very mild climate and soft scenery. I think Inverness and its surroundings as one of the best spots I have seen in Scotland. Dunheld is also a very pretty place. The trees seem to flower here so well. A place called Murthby Castle is indeed a grand place. The

unfinished house is so imposing and large in size. When finished, it will be one of the finest, if not the finest place in Scotland. One can get an idea of private fortunes by seeing this place. I have been to several theatres in town. The 'New Woman' and the 'Derby Winners' are very interesting. The ending of the former is not at all romantic but prosaic, as, I believe, it is intended to be." During this trip, His Highness paid a visit to Lady Tweedale. Thanking her for her kind hospitality, His Highness wrote, "I was much interested to see a real Primrose League Meeting in full swing; but apart from this, it gave me the greatest pleasure to see your beautiful house and park and to experience the kindness and hospitality, which Capt. Gordon and yourself know so well how to extend to your visitors. Her Highness also wishes me to tell you how much she enjoyed her visit, which was altogether a new experience to her."

XVII

112. From Scotland Their Highnesses and party returned to London on the 20th September.
To London.

113. While His Highness was at London, the Minister wrote to Mr. Vanikar recommending that Mr. Middleton be confirmed in service. His Highness did not like to confirm Mr. Middleton but was willing to keep him for a number of years on contract basis. As Mr. Middleton was not agreeable to this, His Highness terminated his services.

Prof. Middletone's services terminated.

114. While in London His Highness got his teeth examined. Dr. Shamsuddin tells us, "His Highness the Maharaja Saheb's teeth were examined by a dentist who, on finding one tooth very bad which had been filled with amalgum, removed the filling and a portion of the tooth, and proposed to put a gold crown over it. He will probably do this tomorrow. As regards the general health of His Highness, sleep has been disturbed rather frequently. His Highness had slight cold for two or three days, but is now free from it. Dr. J. H. Bruce, who had examined His Highness last year, examined him again in consultation with Dr. Hojel and pronounced all His Highness' organs to be physically healthy."

His Highness' health.

XVIII

115. Their Highnesses and party left London for Paris on 12th October. On their arrival in Paris the same evening it was found that both of them were not in good health. Dr. Shamsuddin wrote, "As regards the health of His

In Paris.

Highness, sleep is disturbed at night now and then, and digestion is not satisfactory at times. His Highness sometimes complains of slight vertigo. Her Highness does not seem to enjoy good health. Appetite is impaired and head-ache is now and then complained of. Her Highness complains of weakness." His Highness however enjoyed his stay in Paris as is evident from the following extract from his letter to the Viceroy. He wrote, "I have now been in Paris about a week; the weather has been delightful, though very cold, and the bright sunshine has been a pleasant change after the foggy atmosphere of London. One day last week, as Her Highness and I were leaving the Magazine du Louvre, the Duke and the Duchess of Connought came up and had a few minutes' chat with us. The next day His Royal Highness very kindly came to call on me and stayed a long time. They were on their way from Switzerland to London and were looking very well. I much enjoyed my visit to Scotland and the fortnight, which I spent in London, was a very pleasant change especially as I was able to see some of my friends."

XIX

116. From Paris Their Highnesses went to Geneva on 25th October. While there, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Deputation of two goldsmith boys. decided to depute two goldsmith boys to Europe to study the art of goldsmith. These boys were to learn how to make original designs and how to execute the different kinds of work. "Before they are sent they must be fully aware of that art as it is at present in India. These young men after they have completed their study will have to serve His Highness' Government," wrote Mr. Vanikar to the Minister.

117. Under instructions of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Mr. Vanikar went to England to inquire about the condition of students studying there. From Enquiry about students' condition in England. Mr. Vanikar's letter of 16th November we learn the object underlying this enquiry. He wrote, "The object is to find out the difficulties of the students and to arrange to carry out His Highness' wishes in that connection. At present the students are studying not as one mass working under similar circumstances and one general supervision. There are at present more than one kind of arrangement and His Highness wishes to have the whole put into one system."

118. The question of the Patan-Kheralu railway was then pending. His Highness went through the papers at Geneva Patan-Kheralu line. and directed the Minister to undertake the survey of the line. In this connection Mr. Vanikar wrote, "The accompany-

ing papers are about the Patan-Kheralu railway line. They have come to me from Your Excellency for submission to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb. I have ascertained His Highness' wishes which are in favour of actually making the survey and of ascertaining the probable cost. By probable cost I mean the cost of the construction of the line. His Highness wishes that the plans and estimates should be called for. The principal objections against the actual survey of the line are, as they appear from the papers, as follows:—

- (i) That the cost of the construction of the line will be high as there are three large rivers to be bridged.
- (ii) The present working agreement made with the railway company will have to be modified in case the proposed line is constructed.
- (iii) It is not advisable to waste Rs. 6,000 or so for survey in a project of this kind.

I beg to submit that all these points have been duly placed before His Highness who thinks that there is no harm in making the actual survey and asking for plans and estimates of the line." After a good deal of correspondence between the State and the B. B. & C. I. railway authorities His Highness dropped the idea of constructing this line.

119. Another railway scheme viz., Baroda-Godhra Cord line was also under contemplation at this time. In his letter of 12th October, the Minister wrote, "Mr. Lynn and myself have been thinking for sometime past how the construction of the Baroda-Godhra Cord line could be speedily brought about. Rutlam is to be joined to Ujjain and on to Bhopal and thus when Baroda is joined to Godhra, it will be the junction station not only for Central India but also for plains till Calcutta etc.

"The distance between Baroda and Godhra is 43 miles and a railway line on broad guage would cost Rs. 27½ lacs of rupees.

"The Government of India have reduced interest on Government Notes all round from 4 to 3½ per cent.* So we have sanctioned less in our annual income from interest.

"After consultation with the Accountant General I found that we can spare 27½ lacs of rupees from the cash balance.

"The question is should we think of lending 27½ lacs to the B. B. & C. I. railway and on what terms ?

"Mr. Lynn and myself think that we might safely lend this amount and the terms should be that the company should guarantee

us 4 % interest, whatever their earnings, and that should the net profit be more than 4%, then the excess should be equally divided between the Baroda State and the company.

“The enclosed note from Mr. Lynn dated Bombay 11th instant will show that it is not unlikely that the railway company may be inclined to accept such an offer, if made.

“I enclose the latest cash balance report of our State and the Petlad Railway memo; the former to show how we are financially situated and the latter to show the terms on which other States have lent money for railway purposes.

“Will you please place this before His Highness and ascertain whether His Highness would like to lend State money on the terms above stated? If so, we shall move further in the matter, otherwise allow it to drop.

“I have consulted some friends; they are not unfavourable to such an investment.”

120. Mr. Vanikar submitted the Minister's letter to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb who was pleased to enquire whether it would not do to become a shareholder having all the rights thereof instead of advancing the money on interest.

121. To this the Minister replied on 4-1-1895, “The line is a small one, and there is no likelihood of a company having funds for its construction, so we cannot be a share-holder. What I think His Highness means by the word ‘share-holder’ is ‘proprietor’. The choice then is between our being a proprietor of the Baroda-Godhra Cord line as we are of Mehsana-Viramgam line or a mere money-lender only. As proprietor the line of course becomes our property, and we get all the rights of the owner of the line; but in that case we take all the risk also. As money-lender, while we run no risk, the advantages consist only of interest. As proprietor we take all the advantages and disadvantages together; there is more profit and risk also. I have reasons to believe, however, that the Cord line will pay well and we do not see much risk in constructing it at our own cost. If His Highness is inclined to prefer our being proprietor instead of money-lender so far as the Baroda-Godhra Cord line is concerned, I am not disposed to differ.”

122. It appears that the question of giving the loan to the B. B. & C. I. company for constructing the Cord line was finally dropped, owing to the unfavourable attitude of the Government of India.

123. Among the orders passed at Geneva the following may be noted :—
Orders.

“(1) As regards the Patan Palace His Highness wishes to have it constructed according to the new plans made by Mr. Chisholm. His Highness further wishes that all the necessary materials should be collected and the ground and site secured.

“(2) His Highness wishes that all the Europe Trip correspondence should be translated into Marathi by a competent gentleman and printed to form a supplementary volume of the above.

“(3) His Highness the Maharaja Saheb desires that a statement should be made of the promotions given by the Council to officers of the grade of the Naib Suba and upwards since the time His Highness has been in Europe, i. e. since 16th December 1893. If there are any personal allowances granted they should be distinctly noted in the column of remarks.”

XX

124. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb was thinking of returning to India since he heard from his friends about the troubles in Baroda. As early as in July 1894, Mr. Khaserao B. Jadhav pressed him to return home. In his lengthy letter of July 17, 1894, after describing the affairs in Baroda, he wrote, “The lot of Marathas is in Your Highness’ hands. Their rise and fall rests with Your Highness. It is therefore for Your Highness to judge what steps to take. By returning soon the storm will remain in the kettle. The very news that Your Highness is coming back will abate its perceptibility and the Parsi-Gujarati administration will descend to its proper level. Now the administration is so much spoilt that on Your Highness’ return (with a strong Government) it will take at least a couple of years to regain the former prestige of the State. The people will have to be taught first that they have not to look up to the Resident as *Ma Bap* but to Your Highness”.

125. As the Barkhali department was the centre of the attack, His Highness asked Mr. Elliot to manage to join his post at once. On August 13, 1894 he wrote, “I know what a great sacrifice you will be making in going; but I think it has to be done. The State ought, without any doubt, to pay your expenses. The question is,

His Highness asks Mr. Elliot to join his post.

can you manage to get leave to join at once? I should have the permission in my pocket. If you do not think it unwise, I should recommend you to see Sir S. Bailey and give him the idea of the situation. It will be useful to keep him to a certain extent informed. Keep a good note of what you say to him, so that I may know what has passed."

126. Mr. Elliot was not then well. In spite of his indifferent health, he agreed to go back to India provided His Highness also returned. He explained how difficult and hazardous it was for him to go alone when the whole administration and especially the Residency had arrayed themselves against him and his department. He wrote, "Let me know as soon as possible what your intentions are, that I may enquire of my doctor if I may safely go to India. Under present circumstances it would be folly of me to go except for some good purpose. For instance it would be useless and I should refuse to appear as a mere (?) witness in bribery cases when the prosecution has suspended Maratha Brahmins without *prima facie* case, has threatened witnesses, has promised rewards (?) to witnesses etc., when the chief trying authority is a man who has been concerned in trying Barkhali cases and shown wonderful prejudice, when the Government is headed by the A. G. G., who previous to any knowledge of bribery, attacked the Barkhali measure with great virulence so that it is possible that he is now against the executors of that measure, a Government headed also by the Minister and Council who have been opposed to the measure from the beginning. As a mere individual witness, I alone and unsupported should be able to do nothing to support the measure, the department or the assistants charged with bribery. If you come out I might hope for a true and patient hearing and might open my mouth to such purpose as would indicate your policy, thus indirectly as well as directly attacked. I might then take the risk of going out, whatever the consequences to my health."

127. His Highness also consulted K. B. Kazi Shahabuddin and D. B. L. J. Vaidya, his former Ministers. Mr. Kazi's reply is still available. On September 4, 1894 he wrote, "As regards Your Highness' returning to India, considering all things I would suggest that Your Highness should return. Judging from your letter Your Highness is not likely to have peace of mind while absent from your territory, and consequently a further stay in Europe will not be so beneficial as would otherwise be. Your Highness' health has already considerably improved, and if you return in November or December, you will have had a full year's change. One thing is to be borne in mind. If Your Highness returns,

Mr. Elliot agrees to return on condition.

Mr. Kazi Shahabuddin's opinion.

you should do so with the determination of remaining in India for two or three years at least. It would not do to leave again and after a short stay. It would of course be very desirable to prolong your stay in Europe for six months or so in order to give Your Highness' health a chance of being thoroughly established. But I doubt whether with the mental worry you are having, a further stay would be of any benefit. I am very hopeful that Your Highness will have better health in India than you have had hitherto."

128. Messrs. Abbas Tayabji, Pestanji Jahangir Kyte, Dhamanaskar and others told him the same thing. Mr. Abbas strengthened his argument by pointing out how His Highness' absence from his State was looked upon in very unfavourable light in many quarters. In his letter of September 6, 1894 Mr. Abbas wrote, "There was not a single politician, liberal or conservative, whom I met during our stay in England who had not something to say on the subject. On board the steamer I met Mr. Curzon, the late Under-Secretary, I believe. He expressed very decided opinions and a very sharp discussion ensued between us. The tendency is to altogether ignore the real cause of Your Highness' absence. Such being the case it would be most undesirable for Your Highness to come here for a few months and then have the question of Your Highness' again going to Europe raked up."

129. Late in September 1894, Mr. Khaserao again pressed His Highness to return to Baroda. In the beginning of his letter he gave a welcome news to His Highness that the Bombay Government had reported favourably regarding the Barkhali rules in Baroda.

130. Mr. Khaserao drew His Highness' attention to an article in the Times of India of the 12th September 1894, in which three things were established, viz.,

The Times of India supports Barkhali policy.

- (i) "that the complaint of Vatandars is futile or the Vatan rules are just and fair;
- (ii) "that the Resident interfered with administration of the State in excess of authority owing to misrepresentation and ignorance, and
- (iii) "that the Dewan Saheb did not rightly represent matter and did not do his duty in entering his emphatic protest against unjustifiable interference of the Resident."

131. All these issues, in his opinion, were to be rejoiced at and not to be regretted. He therefore begged His Highness to return home "with strong mind to stop the present humbugging. Barkhali settlement must be strictly enforced without flinching in the least." In the opinion of Mr. Khaserao it was the time to expose the Resident and show how "British officers have mismanaged the State" in His Highness' absence and "have checked its onward progress most ruinously."

132. Lord Reay who was then Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for India also advised His Highness to return to Baroda. In his letter dated 26th September 1894, he wrote, "It (his letter) contains an urgent appeal to Your Highness to return without delay to your capital. It is dictated by feeling of cordial friendship and written of course in my private capacity. I am convinced that your prolonged absence is detrimental to your own interest and those of the State. Mr. Elliot is of the same opinion. His invaluable services will, I understand, be placed at your disposal. I am sure you will have enjoyed the highlands and benefitted by the bracing weather and will return quite fit to undertake the responsible duties which are awaiting you. The difficulties are by no means insurmountable but to grapple with them will require a steady and calm survey on the spot. There is a French proverb—"The absent are always in the wrong"—which means that they are held to be in the wrong. There is a good deal of truth in this I am sure Your Highness' efforts to restore a better administration will be appreciated at Simla and that hearty co-operation will be given by the Viceroy."

133. His Highness however did not go. The Bapat Commission had started its work, and probably he wanted to remain in Europe till it concluded its labours. As there was no sign of his going, Mr. Elliot again wrote to him on October 2, 1894 "I certainly advise you to return to Baroda as soon as possible. For your health's sake a continued residence abroad may possibly be desirable but there are occasions when still greater calls may be made on you than that of preserving your health. I believe that at this moment your presence in Baroda is so necessary that you should proceed thither at whatever cost. Even should the result of your return be that you may find yourself incapable of doing much work as it has always been your way or your wish to do, still you had better return in the hope or on the chance that you may be able to stay."

134. Mr. Elliot then gave his reasons for tendering this advice. He stated that many in authority were of the opinion that His Highness' absence from Baroda from time to time was responsible for the troubles, in view of the agitation against the stamp duty, the Klichadi row, the agitation of the Vatan-dars, the burglaries in the city, all started when His Highness was away from Baroda. They also believed that His Highness' policy was a "petty Maratha policy" of which the main object was to fill his treasury; that it was neglectful of vested and proprietary rights, that it was harsh and that its design was to impoverish the Sardars and so forth.

135. Mr. Elliot then pointed out how the A. G. G. was under the impression that the administration was faulty and that the officers and the people were discontented. It was a case that His Highness' officers did not understand his views, that they did not back them up and that those of them who did at that time, whatever their convictions, had not the courage or the wit to defend them. Mr. Elliot therefore advised His Highness to return to Baroda, make his views clear, explain them, defend them and justify them by results. He added "All this, I firmly believe, you can do most triumphantly. Give courage in this way to the officers who are loyal to your policy. Finally, gain the approval of the Government of India. Then, once again, if you find that your health is not sufficiently re-established, take a fresh holiday, and *no one will say you nay*. The contest is half won. All that is required is your personal presence for a short time."

136. As regards his own services Mr. Elliot wrote, "You have asked me for my services. If Your Highness returns to Baroda they are absolutely at your disposal. I have reason to believe that the necessarily incapable defence I made of your past policy, past defence written in haste and in the dark, the attack having been kept from my knowledge, has met with the approval of many experts and officers highly placed." In the end he advised His Highness to ensure unanimity in the administration before his departure, so that no ground for interference from Residency will be found possible."

137. At the same time His Highness received a letter from the Hon'ble Mr. Fowler, the then Secretary of State for India. His Highness had written to Mr. Fowler complaining against the A. G. G., Col. Biddulph. In reply, the Secretary of State for India wrote, "Your Highness will no doubt recognise that I am not in a position at

present to express any opinion. If your Highness is on good and sufficient grounds dissatisfied with the manner in which, during your absence, the administration of Your State is being conducted, I would advise you to make your views known temperately but explicitly and in sufficient detail to Lord Elgin. It is the Viceroy who exercises direct and immediate supervision over the affairs of Native States and over the Agents he appoints to them, and it is to him that you must look for advice and guidance in your difficulty. I will write to him on the subject so that he may be prepared before hand to consider any representation which you may think proper to lay before him."

138. As regards His Highness' anxiety to return home to resume the direct administration of his State and his fear of a fresh breakdown Mr. Fowler observed that it was for His Highness to decide what to do in the circumstances. He hinted that if His Highness' health rendered necessary his continued absence from Baroda, the Government of India would wish to exercise a closer supervision of affairs of his State.

Mr. Fowler asks His Highness to decide what would be expedient.

139. His Highness thereupon cabled to the Viceroy requesting him to allow Mr. Elliot to join his duty after cancelling the unexpired portion of his furlough. In reply Lord Elgin stated that he could not recall the gentleman but would certainly allow him to join.

His Highness cables for Mr. Elliot's services.

140. His Highness also wrote a letter to the Viceroy in which he informed him that he intended to return shortly to Baroda, where he hoped, with Heaven's blessings, to take up once more the reins of Government to the satisfaction of himself and his subjects.

His Highness' letter to Lord Elgin.

141. The same day His Highness sent a reply to Col. Biddulph (19-10-94) in which he informed the Colonel of his own health and doings. A part of this reply is remarkable for its veiled sarcasm. His Highness wrote, "I apologise for not answering your kind and friendly letter of the 30th August. I am deeply touched by your attention. The sympathy of friends goes a great way in softening the pains and sorrows of the world. The Minister has also communicated to me your further acts of sympathy and of attention. Marks like these must cement friendship".

Letter to Col. Biddulph.

142. His Highness informed Mr. Elliot about his cable to the Viceroy. In his letter to his old preceptor His Highness has stated, the reasons which prompted him to ask the Viceroy for Mr. Elliot's services. He wrote, "It would be but only fair that you should be present in Baroda when so many of your assistants are attacked. I am not in a position to judge of the merits of their cases." He also assured Mr. Elliot that if duty required him at Baroda he was prepared to make his health a secondary question.

143. Nearly two months passed away without any decision being taken. About the middle of December 1894, His Highness again asked Mr. Elliot whether he should go out to Baroda in January 1895, adding that he himself felt inclined to do so while Mr. Vanikar advised him to stay where he was. His Highness also mentioned to him his fear that his position in Baroda would be an invidious one and that he would have to undergo lot of trouble and worry.

144. Mr. Elliot found it rather difficult to give any advice as he had not seen His Highness for more than six weeks. He however wrote, "If you are feeling pretty well I certainly advise you to return, taking matters as easy as you can once you are back. But if you fear that though now well you will break-down there, it would not be well to go back. I should not listen much to the advice of others and I do not press any advice myself. It is to the interest of some that you should return, it is to the interest of others that you should leave them unimpeded in their career. The question is not what is their interest but yours and the whole State's. You will lose enormously if you go back either to break-down or to feel unable to resist advice or policy which you know to be wrong. On the other hand you are losing largely by your present absence. There is something I do not understand, and if I advert to it do not give the matter more weight than it deserves. About a month ago I was informed that within two months of that time some definite step was going to be taken with regard to you owing to your prolonged absence. I do not know what that may mean. It may mean nothing. It may mean a good deal. It has been mentioned demi-officially that the condition of your Raj is as that of Malharrao. But I do not think that proof can be advanced of the truth of the statement. While proof can and should be given that your measures have tended to the good and not to the harm of the State. If you are not going to make this clear whom are you going to employ to show it?"

145. About this time some Indian newspapers published a startling story that His Highness had "asked the Secretary of State to place the Chhota Maharaja on the Gadi" and to allow him to remain in Europe, but that "Such presumption was refused on the ground that the British Government had a right to deal with the throne in the way that Government thought best." Mr. Dhamnaskar believed that the story was probably concocted to frighten His Highness and to hasten his return to Baroda for some selfish ends.

146. His Highness was then in Geneva enjoying the early snow-fall. Here he made up his mind to return to India in January 1895, and left that beautiful place for Munich.

His Highness leaves Geneva.

XXI

147. While at Munich His Highness the Maharaja Saheb received an invitation to become Vice President of the East India Association, London, which he willingly accepted. In this connection, after coming to India, Mr. Vanikar wrote the following letter to Sir L. Griffin, on 24th January 1895, "At your request through Captain E. Gordon His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Gaekwar of Baroda has become Vice President of the East India Association. I am desired by His Highness to send you a sum of 50 fifty pounds for the use of the association and I do so by enclosing herewith a cheque for the amount with a request that you will be good enough to send it to the Secretary of the Association."

Vice Presidentship of the East India Association.

148. Mr. Vanikar, communicated the following orders from Munich :—

Orders.

- (1) His Highness the Maharaja Saheb desires that one clever young ironsmith should be sent to Bombay to learn how to make and repair bicycles. After he learns the work and returns to Baroda, he should teach other people the work without taking any money for the same.
- (2) There is a young gentleman Mr. Bhat, I believe, in Kalabhavan. He has passed the B. Sc. examination. His Highness is willing to send him to Europe for study as a Government student."

XXII

149. From Munich Their Highnesses and party went to Worishofen. Here His Highness took some water cure treatment.
Arrival at Worishofen.

150. A big exhibition called "the Empire of India Exhibition" was to be held in May 1895 and at the instance of the London Exhibition. Secretaries of the exhibition, His Highness decided to send two artisans to it. In his letter of 5th December, Mr. Vanikar wrote, "I ascertained His Highness' wishes in the matter and he does not wish to have either shamiana or pictures sent to Europe for the exhibition. His Highness expressed his willingness to send two artisans to the exhibition. In doing this His Highness wishes that two young and clever artisans should be selected, that they might be able to learn themselves by coming over to this part of the world. One of them should be a wood carver and the other a blacksmith or rather an iron-smith as the Americans say. These two young men should be sent out as early as possible that they might remain on the Continent i. e. in Germany or some such country and learn as much as they can before they go to London. The object of sending young and clever men is to make them learn the arts of Europe."

151. The following orders were passed at Worishofen:—

Orders sent.

- (i) His Highness the Maharaja Saheb desires that "Fyffe's History of Modern Europe" should be translated into Gujrati through the educational department. The language should be easy and at the end of each chapter there should be questions and answers on that chapter. The language and the style should be so clear and easy that any ordinary man should be able to understand it.
- (ii) Mr. E. H. Kharadi is learning cabinet making in London with Messrs Maple & Co. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb desires that another young man should be sent to learn that kind of work but not cabinet making. The young man should have sufficient knowledge of the vernacular and the English language to understand the work so that no time might be lost in London.
- (iii) His Highness the Maharaja Saheb wishes that the education in the boarding schools of the Baroda State should not be considered to have been complete unless the student has passed the sixth vernacular standard.

- (iv) I beg to send herewith copy of a book on 'food'. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb desires that the Director of Vernacular Institutions should make the necessary arrangements to have the book translated in easy Gujrati for the use of the people and also for the Cookery school. A fair amount of information should be added with advantage in the shape of foot notes about the Indian food."

XXIII

152. Their Highnesses left Worishofen on the 16th December and arrived at Munich on the same day. On the 19th of December they left Munich for Vienna. After a few days' stay at Vienna they proceeded to Constantinople. From Constantinople they went to Egypt via Alexandria. They went to Cairo on 6th January 1895. There they did much sight seeing and went to Suez by train.

153. Capt Evans Gordon was with the party up to Suez. When they reached that place he took His Highness' leave and went back to England. Their Highnesses and party sailed homewards from Suez. In his letter to Capt. Gordon His Highness has described his passage to Bombay. He wrote, "The passage was, on the whole, enjoyable, although for a day or two the sea showed us that we were all temporarily on an unstable surface. The ship, however, steered very steadily and there was nothing more than a certain uneasy sensation at times. At Aden the steamer stopped for about ten hours and I had a nice drive on land. The pull from Aden to Bombay was rather tedious and the monotony of the sea-life became at times rather prominent. There were nice people on board the steamer.

154. "The steamer arrived in Bombay harbour on the morning of the 19th instant (January 1895). The approach was very nice although it was rather misty in the early morning. After staying in Bombay for a few hours I started the same day for Baroda where I arrived the next morning. The welcome from all my people was very hearty and enthusiastic. I feel so happy to be among them."

XXIV

155. On his return to Baroda His Highness found that the state of affairs in Baroda was far from satisfactory. In his letter to Col. Martelli dated the 18th April 1895, he wrote "I am astonished at the change wrought in the people during the last twelve months. Government is

weak and the people are wrought under an influence, which might be turned to mischief. Khatpat is very rampant. How one is forcibly reminded of the old Khatpati Baroda? Without a strong hand, every legitimate inheritor will not get its due. Without a great change, which, I am afraid, cannot be safely postponed too long, I cannot expect thorough sympathy and honest help. I don't think I am faithfully and rightly served by those from whom I have a right to expect."

156. This finishes the report of the fifth Trip to Europe of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb.
Conclusion.

Sixth Trip to Europe.

On his return from the fifth trip, His Highness found that Baroda had completely changed during his absence. Baroda's reputation reestablished. The authority and prestige of the State was lowered, the law of the land was not respected and the whole service was demoralised owing to party feuds and quarrels. Some strong measures were necessary to purge the administration of its evils, and His Highness lost no time in taking them on his return to the capital. He changed the Minister who was reported to be at the bottom of the whole trouble and appointed the late Mr. S. Iyengar in his place. He completely overhauled the administrative machinery and in less than two years reestablished the reputation of Baroda State as a most progressive State.

2. After four years plague made its appearance in India, and claimed a heavy toll in some parts of the State. The three difficulties. It was followed by famine which also created a havoc in almost all parts of the State. His Highness personally toured in the famine-stricken areas and organised relief works on a large scale. Unfortunately Her Highness' health broke down at this time and it became imperative to take her to Europe for medical treatment.

3. The following extract clearly indicates the circumstances that led His Highness to undertake this trip. In his letter dated Baroda, 1st April 1900, H. E. the Dewan Saheb, Mr. Ayangar, wrote to the Resident, "As you are already aware, circumstances connected with the health of Her Highness the Maharani necessitate her being taken to Europe for medical treatment. The trip which has been under contemplation for many months had to be postponed till now on account of the outbreak of the plague epidemic in the early part of last year, and the prevalence of famine since: but it is found that in the interests of Her Highness' health it would be unsafe to defer it much longer. His Highness intends, therefore, to proceed to Europe with the Maharani, about the middle of May."

4. A kind of conflict raged in His Highness' mind at this time. A conflict in mind. On one side the famine-stricken people attracted his attention and on the other Her Highness' health dragged him towards Europe. Ultimately the latter impulse

superseded the former, and he decided to go to Europe, somewhat reluctantly, as he has himself said in his letter dated Baroda, (18-5-1900) to Col. Ravenshaw. He wrote, "Never have I felt more unhappy to depart from Baroda than this time. I hope the poor famine-stricken will be well looked after." In his diary of May 1900, His Highness has given expression to the same feelings. He wrote, "Never did I undertake a trip more reluctantly than the present one as it separated me from personally looking after the famine-stricken subjects of my State, though I have the satisfaction to feel that I have made every possible arrangement for the livelihood and the employment of the poor till and beyond the commencement of the monsoon. It is the domestic duty under the medical advice that had induced me to undertake this trip, which I was requested to undertake several months before, but which I was compelled by my duty to the people to postpone."

II

5. Having decided to go to Europe, His Highness made all the necessary arrangements for the administration of the State in his absence, and directed the Minister to inform the Residency accordingly. The Minister thereupon wrote to Col. Ravenshaw, in his letter dated Baroda, 1-4-1900, "His Highness directs me to say that the Minister in Council will be entrusted with sufficient powers to carry on the current general administration without inconvenience, as well as to dispose of emergent questions. He will be enjoined not to take any important action such as the employment of armed force, in case of an *emeute* or jail outbreak occurring, without consulting you and obtaining your concurrence. He will further keep you duly informed from time to time of all important matters such as are likely to affect the peace of the country; and any advice which you may give in this connection will be duly attended to by him."

6. It will not be out of place here to give His Highness' views on the subject of administrative arrangements during his absence abroad. In his diary of May 1900, His Highness writes, "When a Raja wishes to leave his country for a foreign and distant one, he is expected to give information of the fact to the Government of India through the Political Agent of his court, a certain fixed time before he leaves it. This course of giving information is now being gradually developed into leave-taking. First the idea is conceived by some high officer in the Political department; then he makes a query through the proper channel whether the rumoured account of the Raja's intended trip is true. Having got information on this point, he formulates his

wish and gives it in due form to his subordinate officers,—Residents, Agents, Commissioners and other political officers to let him know in due time before a trip is undertaken by a Raja. This apparently harmless information leads to queries, then criticism of arrangements for the administration, made during the Raja's absence, for the conduct of business and suggestions more than mere proposals are placed by the Political officers before the intending tourist, who *nolens volens*, under pressure of circumstances and influence or from conviction, does what is best under the limited scope and starts to carry out the plan of his tour. I may remark here casually that, for many reasons, it is a mistake to cause changes beyond what are absolutely required in the current form of the administration in a Native State, a form to which the people are well accustomed and which has the merit of being simple."

III

7. Having made necessary arrangements for the administration of the State during his absence, His Highness
 Departure from Baroda. decided to embark on the Mail steamer 'S. S. Caledonia' on 19th May, 1900. Accordingly he went to Bombay with Her Highness and the Princes Fatehsinh and Shiwajirao, *en route* to Europe.

8. The files show that the departure of Their Highnesses from Baroda and Bombay was private.
 Private departure.

9. Thus His Highness started for his sixth Europe Trip in rather a dismal atmosphere. Though he left Baroda
 A dismal atmosphere. mainly for Her Highness' health, it was not without restraint by the Government of India that he could do so. For, prior to His Highness' departure from Baroda, Col. Ravenshaw wrote to the Minister in his letter dated 3-5-1900 from Simla, saying, "The Government of India cannot but regret that His Highness should propose to leave his State when it is so severely affected by famine and at a season when the stress and suffering may be at their worst. In view, however, of the fact that His Highness has not visited Europe since 1894, the Governor General-in-Council will raise no objection, and the proposals in respect of the conduct of the administration during His Highness' absence, viz. that the Minister in Council will be entrusted with sufficient power to carry on the current general administration, and to dispose of emergent questions, the Resident being kept informed in all necessary matters and consulted before any important action is taken in emergencies, are accepted."

10. Referring to the objection raised by the Government of India with respect to His Highness' trip to Europe so frequently, His Highness wrote to the Minister in his letter dated 8th August 1900, "Allow me to remark without wishing to injure the feelings of any body that our health and our interests are treated as nothing, when a decision is being arrived at as to our trips to Europe. Had I the experience and assurance that we can always arrange our journey to Europe and be also sure that during our absence, the State affairs would be carried on smoothly, I should have never allowed Her Highness to suffer as much as she had done. This feeling of uneasiness and worry as to our trips amongst other reasons, made me postpone the treatment of Her Highness in Europe, with the fatal result that she has had to undergo a serious operation and reduce her chances of bearing children....."

His Highness' remarks on the Government of India's objection.

IV

11. Their Highnesses took all their children to Europe this time, "leaving none to console the people in Baroda and to grace the Durbars." His Highness has recorded his object in taking the children with him. He writes, "I have brought them (children) with me for their health and education, the accomplishment of which objects will, I hope, render them more efficient in every way to fulfil the different expectations formed of them by their friends and well-wishers." Excluding Their Highnesses their party consisted of 25 persons who went to Europe in two batches as shown below:—

The party.

"First batch sailing on 12-5-1900 per 'S. S. Oriental' :—

- 1 Prince Jayasinh,
- 1 Prince Dhairyashil,
- 1 Princess Indira Raje,
- 1 Mr. S. S. Gaekwad,
- 1 Dr. Batukram S. Mehta, Medical Officer,
- 1 Mr. Sardesai, Asstt. Tutor,
- 1 Mr. Shah, Accountant,
- 1 Eurasian nurse,
- 1 Maid,
- 2 Servants,



The Royal Family (6th Europe Trip).

“Second batch sailing on the 19th May 1900 per ‘S. S. Caledonia’:-

- 1 Prince Fatehsinh,
- 1 Prince Shiwajirao,
- 2 Mr. & Mrs. Sampatrao,
- 2 Mr. & Mrs. French,
- 1 Mr. Manubhai N. Mehta, Secretary,
- 1 Mr. Dhond, clerk,
- 1 Mr. Salunke,
- 3 Maids,
- 1 Huzaria,
- 1 Cook.

—
14

12. It will be interesting to note that there was no Political Officer deputed by the Government of India to attend upon His Highness during the trip. Mr. French, who was an Englishman employed in Baroda service, was however asked by the Resident to keep himself in touch with the India Office.

No Political Officer to attend upon His Highness.

13. This arrangement was imposed upon His Highness by the Government of India as will be seen from the following extract. Col. Ravenshaw, in his letter dated Simla, 3rd May 1900, wrote:--“As no Political Officer accompanies His Highness, Mr. French will be instructed to place himself in communication with the Secretary in the Political department at the India Office on arrival of His Highness in England.” The Minister, however, objected to the direct correspondence with Mr. French. He wrote to Col. Ravenshaw, in his letter dated, Baroda, 18th May 1900:--“I beg to request that any instructions that you may have to give to Mr. French, who is entirely a State servant, may be communicated to him through the usual official channel instead of direct.”

Arrangement imposed by the Government of India.

14. But it seems from the records that the Residency did not send any reply to the above letter. For, in his confidential Memo, the Minister states, “Col. Ravenshaw said that the last para gave him much annoyance as he had not done any thing to which exception could be taken. There was to be no Political Officer accompanying His Highness during his tour and as Mr. French, who is an Englishman

Extract from the Minister's memo.

employed in Baroda service with the permission of the Government of India, will have to correspond with the authorities in England when their assistance was required on any matter connected with the tour, Col. Revenshaw thought that he would be perfectly justified in giving him any instructions that might be necessary in connection with such correspondence. The Viceroy to whom he mentioned the matter also concurred in this view. The Colonel did not propose to send a reply to our letter, but he wished it to be understood that from this omission it was not to be supposed that he had acquiesced in the objections taken by us. He said further that he would speak about this matter to His Highness after his return."

15. His Highness, of course, did not like the above arrangement as it was totally disagreeable to him, and he strongly resented it. In his diary of May 1900 he writes,
 His Highness' dis-approval.

"A Raja is generally made to have a Political Officer to look after him and his arrangements, with power and position, which are unknown to the persons, after whom the Political Officer is to look. The theory of duties and their limits and the manner of executing them varies according to whim and wish of the Political Officer and according to whether the Raja is easy to govern or not. I think it is an useless item of expenditure, which serves no useful purpose and only causes irritation and distrust in the mind of the Raja, to send an officer against his will at his own cost and expense, and who requires more to be pleased than gives pleasure. A remark like this relates more to the system than to every individual Political Officer, who only forms a unit of the body engaged in carrying out this system. Sometimes Residents of the Native States give instructions to European State servants to do the duties of Political Officers. This system, besides lacking in courtesy to the Ruler, subverts all discipline and subordination, and is fraught with mischief."

V

16. Their Highnesses and party sailed by 'S. S. Caledonia' on 19th May 1900. The ship patiently moved towards her destination taking different ports during the course of her voyage. There is nothing on the record to show the detailed account of the voyage, but it appears that the voyage in general was smooth, and that Their Highnesses and party kept well through out.

17. This was the sixth time that His Highness was sailing in one of the many ships of the P. & O. company. And it appears that His Highness had obtained good deal of information about this company during the course of his first
 S. S. Caledonia.

five trips to Europe. In his diary of May 1900, His Highness has given a few of his observations about the P. & O. company, its management and working, etc. and further he has described the ship 'S. S. Caledonia' in detail. Both these descriptions are full of information and show what keen interest His Highness takes even in such matters. His Highness appears to have studied the ship Caledonia very minutely, obtained detailed information about her and recorded it in his diary.

VI

18. Immediately on their disembarkation at Marseilles Their Highnesses and party proceeded to Paris where they stayed for a couple of days. During their short stay in Paris, His Highness visited the Paris Universal Exhibition which he found to be very interesting and instructive. Mr. Manubhai in his letter dated London, 15-6-1900, wrote to the Minister, "The Paris Universal Exhibition was a great collection of Science and Art, educational and instructive, as well as amusing."

19. The party then went to London.
To London.

VII

20. On the 12th of June 1900, Their Highnesses and party arrived in London and stayed at the Royal Palace Hotel, Kensington. As Her Highness' health necessitated a longer stay in London, some rooms were engaged for the party. Mr. Manubhai in his letter dated London, 21st June 1900, wrote to the Minister, "We are going to engage some rooms here where Her Highness will be placed under medical treatment for a month under competent lady doctors. They do not recommend any operation at present."

21. On his arrival in London the first thing His Highness did was to see that Her Highness received the medical treatment which she needed very badly, and this having done he turned his attention to the education of his sons. It will be observed that His Highness had brought all his children to Europe this time. Obviously his intention was to give them English education. Prior to his departure from India, in his letter dated the 19th April 1900 to Lord Northbrook, His Highness wrote, "I am anxious to bring up my three eldest boys in England, the eldest just now 17 will be going to Oxford soon and the two next I wish to mix with English boys as much as possible." And after his arrival in London His Highness again wrote to Lord

Northbrook, on the 13th of June 1900, saying, "I have brought all my children this time with me and most of them are going to Oxford tomorrow." Accordingly the boys were sent to Oxford. Mr. Manubhai in his letter dated 21st June informed the Minister, "The Princes have gone to Oxford, where Prince Jayasinh and Prince Shiwajirao have been put to a private school and Mr. French has arranged for Prince Fatehsinh's studies also. It is not yet settled what college he would join."

22. Soon after his arrival in London His Highness had many important engagements. Mr. Manubhai wrote to the Minister on 21st June, "His Highness had a pretty busy week this. He called upon H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on Monday the 18th accompanied by Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwar. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales returned the visit that very afternoon. On Tuesday His Highness paid a visit to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and received a return visit from him the same evening. Yesterday His Highness called on Lord Goerge Hamilton at the India Office and received a return visit in the evening. On Monday next His Highness has been invited by Her Majesty the Queen at the Royal Concert at the Buckingham Palace."

23. In the midst of all these and various other engagements, Baroda was constantly in His Highness' mind. He often inquired about the plague and relief works, attended to business papers, and passed orders thereon. Among other orders, he was pleased to order that, "as soon as the Transfer of Property Bill is again taken up by R. B. Pandit Saheb, as many sections as are finally settled by the members of the Committee for the Bill should be published in the Adnya Patrika from time to time, instead of all of them being published together. This would afford a greater scope of time for outsiders as well as Judges and vakils to offer their criticism, if any, on the sections published."

24. The question of Swari expenditure also received His Highness' attention. He wished to maintain the accounts systematically and passed orders to that effect. Wrote Mr. Manubhai to the Minister on the 15th June, "His Highness the Maharaja Saheb desires to have from the Accountant General every month a classified resumè of the Europe Swari account. The Chief Officer will send down his accounts from month to month to the Accountant General who should be requested to classify and analyse it under main headings as hotel expenditure, travelling, outfit, purchases, etc., and submit the resumè to His Highness every subsequent month."

25. At the end of June, His Highness had again some important engagements. He was invited to Windsor His Highness as to dine with Her Majesty the Queen Empress. Royal guest. He slept at the Castle and lunched with the Royal family on the next day. Shrimant Sampatrao had accompanied him there. Writing to Col. Martelli, on 1st July 1900, His Highness said of this occasion, "I only returned this afternoon from Windsor, where I went to pay a visit to Her Majesty. I had indeed a very good time there." And to Col. Ravenshaw he wrote on 17th August 1900, "I had a very nice stay at Windsor. Her Majesty was very kind. I am glad that all the Princes have been able to see her." His Highness attended the City Banquet at the Guild Hall when the 'freedom of the City of London' was conferred upon His Highness the Khedive of Egypt.

26. Among the orders that His Highness passed in this month, one related to tagavi. Mr. Manubhai's letter to Tagavi loans. the Minister in this connection reads, "I submitted Your Excellency's long official letter to His Highness. He approves of your suggestion to lend tagavi advances on interest for cattle and seeds. Your Excellency may apply either the caste test or the income test and charge interest upon such advances. His Highness has been pleased to sanction a further sum of two lacs and a half for cattle tagavi with interest." His Highness also issued instructions to take up in hand the work of Padra-Dubka railway line and to carry it through during the season.

27. Kumar Shri Ranjit Sinhji of Jamnagar, the well-known cricketer, called on His Highness. His Highness had promised the Kumar a donation of Rs. 7,000 but as he had not received the sum, His Highness inquired about the delay and ordered that the sum should be remitted to the Kumar as early as possible. Kumar Ranjitsinh calls on His Highness.

28. On 11th July Her Highness underwent a surgical operation at the hands of Dr. Mary Scharliet. Dr. Galabin Her Highness' operation. was also present at the time. The operation was a great success and Her Highness stood the test well. On the same day Her Majesty the Queen Empress gave a Garden Party and invited His Highness to attend it. Owing to Her Highness' operation, His Highness could not attend the party. In his letter dated 11-7-1900 to Lord Hamilton, His Highness explained how sorry he was to miss the party. He wrote, "I had promised to be present at Her Majesty's Garden Party this afternoon. But as Her Highnesses

is undergoing a serious operation today, I hope you will explain to Her Majesty the cause of my absence. I am very anxious to see that the operation is very successful."

29. After the operation was over His Highness turned his attention to office work and passed orders on the tippans received from Baroda. Important among these was the order about the grant of tagavi for the purpose of cultivation. His Highness sanctioned Rs. 10 lacs for this purpose. Mr. Manubhai wrote to the Minister, "His Highness has been graciously pleased to sanction this large amount. He desires that the money should be advanced on interest at a moderately high rate. The first seven lacs and thirty thousand which he has sanctioned while he was at Baroda should be advanced on the conditions prescribed in that order; but the present ten lacs should bear interest. Besides, in no individual case should the amount exceed Rs. 500. Besides this the Government should reserve the right of recovering the amounts thus advanced from ten lacs within the ordinary period prescribed for by the rules for non-famine times (*viz.* 5 years or so according to rules) if the Government deems fit. This does not mean that the Government would do so for the right should be reserved as above."

30. The questions of currency and commutation of the tribute also engaged His Highness' attention at this time. Both the questions were pending with the Government of India and His Highness hoped that they would be decided in favour of Baroda.

31. During his long stay in London His Highness happened to visit Arlington Manor, the country seat of Lady Tweedale who was one of His Highness' friends. Referring to this visit His Highness in his letter of 24th July to Lady Tweedale said, "It was delightful to escape out of the noise and heat of London into the peaceful cool country and to walk through green lanes with commons and golden gorge instead of through dusty streets and squares. But what I thoroughly enjoyed was freedom of English social life in the country and the opportunities of talking without constraint to so many charming ladies and intelligent men."

32. His Highness also visited Hall Barn, the country seat of Sir Edward Lawson, and it appears he immensely enjoyed his visit.

33. His Highness dined with Sir James Blyth. On 28th July His Highness wrote to Sir James, "Allow me to thank you heartily for the sumptuous and enjoyable dinner you gave me the other day. You had gathered together such interesting people and your arrangements in other respects showed great taste and finish."

Sir James Blyth's dinner.

34. In the midst of these interesting and varying engagements His Highness was not indifferent to the education of his sons. On 30th July he wrote to Mr. French "Taking all the circumstances into consideration, I wish you to enter Fatehsinh Rao's name in the Baliol College. I wish him to take his degree in Law.....Jayasinhrao is to be prepared to enter Eton in the month of September 1901." Accordingly, Mr. French made necessary arrangements for the admission of the Princes. It appears from the files that Prince Jayasinhrao ultimately entered Harrow and not Eton, as stated above, and that Prince Fatehsinhrao had to wait for his admission for some time, for on 8th August, His Highness wrote to the Minister, "The Princes are getting on well. I have kept them at Oxford, where some of them go to school and have a few hours' lesson at home. Fatehsinhrao cannot enter the University till he has completed his 18th year. I am rather sorry for this but it cannot be helped."

Arrangement for the Princes' education.

35. With the approach of the month of August His Highness became anxious about the agricultural prospects. But the Minister's letter reporting satisfactory rainfall relieved him of his anxieties.

His Highness' anxiety.

36. Lord Curzon visited Baroda on August 1st, 1900, in His Highness' absence. His visit passed off satisfactorily. The Minister informed His Highness that, "the Viceroy's visit ended satisfactorily and that he departed from Baroda pleased with his reception." The Viceroy nevertheless desired to visit Baroda again in November when he hoped His Highness to be in Baroda. The Minister thereupon informed His Highness of the Viceroy's intended visit and wished His Highness to return to India early. Referring to this point His Highness wrote to the Minister on 8th July, "You refer to the visit of Lord Curzon to Baroda during the next cold weather and advise me, as a friend, to return to Baroda in November next to welcome him. This step is partly considered advisable on my part, as I was the guest of the Viceroy in July 1899. Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to receive Lord Curzon, but considering the health of Her

Lord Curzon's visit to Baroda.

Highness and mine, I find it almost impossible to return about that time. To interpret my not returning to receive the Viceroy as not wishing to welcome him, is, all I can say, the most unfriendly act towards the Baroda State, and I do not think that any high-minded or friendly person could do so. If not this cold weather, I hope, I shall have the pleasure of inviting the Viceroy to Baroda in the next."

37. While in England His Highness had offered to the Government of India the services of a cavalry regiment for the war in China. The Viceroy thanked His Highness for the offer but said that the services of a cavalry in China would scarcely be needed as the country was flooded. In this connection His Highness wrote to the Minister on 8th August, "I offered the services of a cavalry regiment to the British Government in connection with the China crisis, but as you know, they do not want them."

38. In the first week of August, His Highness went to Cowes in the isle of Wight. On his return he decided to remove to a country place named Buschey in Hertfordshire about an hour's journey from London.

39. At this time His Highness was thinking of taking some Europeans to India with him, as is evident from Mr. (now Sir) Manubhai's letter to the Minister. "His Highness intends to take with him to India on his return one European gentleman as his companion and reader, also one lady companion and tutoress for Her Highness." In the same letter Mr. Manubhai further wrote, "His Highness has also an idea of taking two or three skilful artisans (cabinet makers or blacksmiths or glass manufacturers) with a view to impart instructions to classes of artisans to be started in Baroda. Instead of sending out amateur youths from India to pick up a smattering of industrial education here, he thinks it would serve our purpose better if two or three clever artists are sent out from Europe, and classes of instruction formed in our Raj where ten or fifteen boys from the artisan classes may be trained up under their supervision."

40. Mr. Manubhai seems to have negotiated in England for securing the services of some artisans there. In his letter to Prof. Hudson Beare, University College, London, dated 18th August he writes, "His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar has an idea of devising some means for the development of the smaller industries of India. There is some room for organising

some of these industries in the Baroda State. His Highness intends to commence the experiment with the lace industry to start with. Indian artisan boys are likely to pick up this lace industry for we can find amongst them some aptitude for hand-spun lace-making. His Highness desires you to think out this scheme. We may request you to send one or two skilful artists to Baroda who would train up a number of such artisan boys for lace-making. The lace so spun may find a good market in Europe, America and Bombay. It would be used for curtains, for windows and other tapestry decorations. His Highness desires you to formulate this scheme and propose names of one or two artists who would like to go to Baroda to train up such boys in hand spun lace making. His Highness would like to have an idea of the approximate expenditure this scheme would involve.

“His Highness would also desire some information about the capabilities of the Baroda sand for glass blowing and glass making. Mr. Foote, an expert in Geology, has published a report on the Geology of Baroda. I have ordered some copies of the report from Baroda, and I will send one to you as I receive them. From that you will get some idea of the sand and earth in the Baroda State. Some samples of such sand have been once forwarded to you for analytical examination. His Highness desires you to find out a good specialist in the theory and practice of glass manufacturing who will go out to Baroda for a couple of months to examine the district with a view to ascertain its fitness for supplying the kind of sand required for glass manufacturing.

“His Highness would like to know what remuneration the specialist would expect. We would pay his travelling expenses and passage to and from India back.

“ If the sand found in Baroda State is fit for glass manufacture, a commercial company might be started to which the State would give a handsome subsidy and the shareholders would divide the profits of the concern. I shall be obliged if you develop the two schemes mentioned in this letter and give us an idea of the approximate cost involved in the two schemes of lace and glass manufacturing.”

41. In para 38 I have stated that the party had left London and taken residence in Hertfordshire. From there
 Decision to go to His Highness decided to go to Scotland.
 Scotland. Dr. Batukram was sent ahead to inquire for a health resort there, and to find out whether suitable accommodation was available for the whole party.

42. Before going to Scotland His Highness passed the following orders:—
Orders passed.

“(1) His Highness desires that as soon as the Engineers are to some extent relieved from the present tension of work they should be employed on the preparation and completion of all irrigation and reservoir projects in the State, like that of Jakhari river in the Navsari district. His Highness wishes that these projects should be completed and kept ready for immediate action in future.

“(2) His Highness also desires that Mr. Chhaganlal Modi should be asked to translate Homer's Odysee in plain and simple Gujarati, such as could be easily understood by young children. He should be given the necessary remuneration.

“(3) His Highness desires that the English Education department should be separated from the Vernacular if Mr. Tait so desires.”

VIII

43. His Highness went to Scotland on a shooting excursion and stayed there as the guest of the Duke of Somerset.
Visit to Scotland. The rest of the party, however, remained in England.

44. During his trip to Scotland His Highness visited Yester, Lochindorbe, and Auchuaschellach. At Yester he stayed with Lady Tweedale and at Lochindorbe with Mrs. Kent. In his letter to Lady Tweedale he told her how he enjoyed his visit. He wrote on 27th August, “I shall always recall my visit with great pleasure and remember it as the place, where I first shot grouse and made the acquaintance of many charming people.” And to Mrs. Kent he wrote, “I had a very good time at the Bainbridges. I did not kill as many animals and birds as all of us did at your place; but a day before I left Auchuaschellach, I shot an eight pointer stag and three trouts.” Of his shooting excursion in Scotland His Highness wrote to Col. Martelli in the following terms:— “I had had good time in Scotland. I first shot with the Marquis of Tweedale, then with Mr. Kent, thirdly with Mr. Bainbridge where I killed a stag and lastly I stayed with the Duke of Somerset.”

45. During His Highness' absence in Scotland Her Highness looked into the question of furnishing the Makarpura Palace. Her Highness made enquiries regarding the plants and seeds which she wanted for her garden, and whether almond plants would flourish in Baroda soil. She had a mind to take with her to India some plants from Italy.

Plants and seeds
for Her Highness'
garden.

IX

46. His Highness returned from Scotland on 5th September 1900, and decided to leave England for Germany on the 10th of the same month.

Decision to visit
Germany.

47. Before leaving for Germany His Highness passed orders on several cases which were awaiting his attention. He also issued the following orders :—

Orders issued .

- “(1) that a selection of Pilwai papers should be printed ;
- (2) that the annual administration reports of the State should be printed up-to-date;
- (3) that the report of the Famine administration should also be printed ;
- (4) that a history of Baroda administration from the time of His Highness' assumption of full powers and embodying all the reforms and improvements effected by His Highness up-to-date in all departments should be prepared and published in England ;
- (5) that steps should be taken to push up and keep ready all the irrigation projects feasible in the State ;
- (6) that His Highness should be kept informed of the progress made in each scheme by supplying printed reports ;
- (7) that the work of Transfer of Property Bill should be pushed on ; and
- (8) that the advisability of placing the Kalabhavan under the supervision and control of a European artist should be considered.”

48. In addition to the orders noted in the above paragraph I find the following important orders in Mr. Manubhai's letter to the Minister. The letter is dated 7th September and reads :—

Two
orders.

- “(1) His Highness the Maharaja Saheb also has an idea of diverting the funds for the *Shravan-Mas-Dakshina*

towards the establishment of some vernacular colleges with advanced classes. The study of Sanskrit and of industrial development may be provided for as optional studies in the higher classes of such vernacular colleges. He thinks that *Shravan-Mas-Dakshina* can be better utilised in this manner. He has therefore asked me to request Your Excellency to take measures for the gradual curtailing of the *Dakshinas* and the establishment of such vernacular higher colleges with provision for the study of Sanskrit.

- “(2) I have wired to Your Excellency the sanction for the proposed loan of 40 lacs to be negotiated in this month. I had written to Mr. Forest asking for the terms of the loan. He has sent me a reply which I beg to send herewith. There is another scheme by Mr. Wagle—a Hindu graduate who is engaged in glass industries here. He has submitted his own terms which I also beg to forward for your consideration. Mr. Wagle proposes to raise the loan at a fraction below 4% interest and is confident of his ability to do so. Mr. Forest recommends a loan for one year at 4%. His Highness has ordered that the loan should be negotiated through Your Excellency, and therefore I submit these papers for your consideration and orders. Mr. Wagle’s proposal is a little more beneficial to the interests of the State. But Your Excellency and the Committee may be best able to decide the preference. I have requested both these gentlemen to communicate direct with Your Excellency.”

X

49. Their Highnesses and party with the exception of Shrimant Sampatrao left England for Germany on 10th December 1900. The party arrived at Schwalbalk on 11th September. Shrimant Sampatrao remained in England to travel with Prince Fatchsinh.

50. Referring to this place Mr. Manubhai wrote to the Minister on 12th September: “This is a watering place near Wiesbaden in the district of Nussan in Germany. The place is celebrated for its medicated baths and Their Highnesses will drink the waters for about three weeks. This

Arrival at Schwalbalk.

Impressions about Schwalbalk.

watering place is noted for the iron and carbonic acid waters." Of his trip to Germany His Highness wrote to Sir John Pulestone as follows:—"I am straight up here from London, without halting anywhere on the way. Part of the country was, indeed, very beautiful, though Holland, of course, struck me as too flat. Yesterday, I attended some military manoeuvres which interested me much. The men were tall and broad, besides being accoutred and mounted. In a day or two I propose to do the Rhine trip which, I am told, everybody undertakes."

51. The following orders are found in the letters which Mr. Manubhai wrote to the Minister while His Highness was in Germany:—

Orders.

- "1. His Highness saw the cutting from the Pioneer which has thrown aspersions on our famine administration. His Highness considers it as reflecting discredit on all our officers and therefore thinks it must be contradicted and replied to where the facts are incorrect.
- "2. His Highness has been pleased to appoint Mr. Shitole as a probationer in the Revenue department on Rs. 150 p.m.
- "3. His Highness desires that our auto-motor omnibus should be utilised for plying on the Amreli-Chital road for passenger traffic and noting the results of the experiment as to its expenditure and income from week to week. If the trial is likely to pay financially or at least not to cause loss, it may be enlarged and other automobiles purchased and utilised in the same manner.
- "4. His Highness desires that Your Excellency should arrange to procure the Mysore Administration reports and regulations and ask Mr. Raje to go through them and suggest any points worth adopting in our own State as he did in the case of the Gwalior Report.
- "5. His Highness also desires Your Excellency to arrange to get all the irrigation schemes thoroughly matured and kept ready for him. There were some political difficulties in the way of our taking up the Chhatral reservoir scheme. His Highness desires that they should be obviated by taking necessary measures.
- "6. His Highness desires that the report of Mr. Fillion and the late Rao Bahadur Jagannath Sadashiv about the prospects of glass manufacture in the Baroda State and all the papers connected with the question should be printed in the form of a selection.

- "7. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb desires that his 'Notes on observations made during his tours through the famine tracts in the Kadi and Amreli districts,' should be printed.
- "8. His Highness has also been pleased to direct that Mr. Yusafali should prepare the 'notes of His Highness' observations made during his visits to relief works in the Baroda district.
- "9. His Highness has been pleased to express his desire that Khan Bahadur Jahangir Shah should be requested to retain charge of his office (Police Commissioner) till the return of His Highness to Baroda.
- "10. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb wants the Chief Engineer to consider the suggestion of having the facing of the new market buildings for Baroda city constructed of Porebunder stone.
- "11. In the Baroda Vatsal of 2-9-1900 there is a para to the effect that the Sanskrit Pathshalas, which have been closed, are about to be reopened by H. E. the Minister. His Highness has been pleased to order that if this report be true, the Pathshalas are not to be opened without first obtaining the sanction of His Highness."

52. In para 39 of this report, I have indicated His Highness' desire to engage some Europeans in his service. Accordingly he engaged one Englishman and a lady on his staff. Mr. Manubhai in his letter dated the 26th September, wrote to the Minister, "We have provisionally engaged the services of Miss Birkett as companion to Her Highness and governess to the Royal children. She was formerly Secretary to Mr. John Morley when he was the Secretary of State for Ireland" In the same letter, Mr. Manubhai further writes to the Minister, "His Highness wishes to engage the services of an European companion also. He has written directly to Lord George Hamilton asking for permission of the Government of India for the services of one Mr. Newman, B. A., Bar-at-Law." An extract from the letter referred to above runs, "Here is a gentleman whom I wish to employ in my service as companion, and if I find convenient, as Secretary for a period not exceeding two years for the present....."

53. On 24th September His Highness went to Rhine and after a short stay there returned to Schwalbalk.
Visit to Rhine.

XI

54. Their Highnesses and party left Germany and went to Paris on 7th October 1900. While in Paris His Highness used to visit the Paris Exhibition and study it carefully. Referring to the exhibition His Highness wrote to Sir John Pulestone, "I have been here studying the Exhibition. There is plenty to learn there. I think the exhibition might have with advantage been arranged slightly differently. The pavilions are quite useless. Some of them have made very inappropriate shows. Our wish is to see the varied progress each country has made within a certain period and not its old valuable treasures, like old pictures and jewellery."

Arrival in Paris.

55. It appears from the files that His Highness was inclined to purchase one vapour engine which he saw in the Paris Exhibition. Referring to this matter Mr. Manubhai wrote to the Minister, "I also send a drawing and prospectus giving the requisite information about the engine moved by vapour power and two or three trucks which His Highness intends purchasing at the Paris Exhibition. The engine would be useful for purposes of traction on the Amreli-Chital road and may be utilised for passenger and goods traffic. Its cost is about Rs. 13,500. The trucks may be ordered to be made in India. His Highness wishes Mr. Lynn to carefully consider the advisability of purchasing this engine."

Vapour engine.

56. While in Paris His Highness wished to 'know some nice people of Paris and see some of their institutions'. He wrote therefore to Sir Edmund Monson who seems to have arranged accordingly.

Visits.

57. While His Highness was busy seeing the exhibition Her Highness paid a flying visit to Vichy and returned to Paris on the 27th of October.

Her Highness' visit to Vichy.

XII

58. The party again came to London for a short visit before sailing for India. The stay was short but His Highness did much office work and a large number of Huzur Orders and papers were dispatched to India. As His Highness had decided to leave for India soon, instructions were sent not to send any more *tapal* to Europe. On 15th November the Secretary wrote to the Minister, "After this letter reaches Your Excellency no new tippans or papers need be sent as they may not reach us and may miscarry."

Short stay in London.

His Highness also wishes that no other newspapers need be sent here except the Times of India, the Bombay Gazette, the Hindu and the local newspapers. His Highness expects that all the important topics are cut up from the newspapers and collected in the slip book in the Huzur Kamdar's Office."

59. Before leaving for India, Mr. Manubhai despatched the following memo to Baroda, under instructions of His Highness:—
Memo on public health.

"The Minister should take steps to ask either the Sanitary Commissioner or the Sanitary Inspector of the city to deliver lectures once a fortnight to the people in a popular form, on (1) domestic sanitation and (2) what should be done in case of ordinary accidents.

"These lectures should be delivered in the vernacular and at the end of six months should be printed in a book form. Place and time of lectures should be fixed and made public so that any one could attend.

"For the place I should suggest the public park near the Museum.

"Subsequently an examination might be introduced for the people.

"The Chief Medical Officer should see that this order is carried out in a manner most advantageous to the public. There exist in London and nearly all towns in England several institutions for this purpose, which should be copied and perhaps improved upon."

60. On the eve of his departure from England His Highness wrote to Lord Reay inquiring about a family solicitor.
Family solicitor. His Highness wrote, "Will you have the kindness to give me the name of a family solicitor, a person of wisdom and integrity.....He must be a man who can safely be entrusted with the case of money." Lord Reay recommended Messrs. Horne & Birkett who are ever since working for His Highness in England as his solicitors.

XIII

61. Their Highnesses and party returned to India in two batches, the first sailing on 9th November by 'S. S. Persia.'
Mr. Dhond's return. In this connection Mr. Manubhai wrote to the Minister on 8th November saying, "Mr. Dhond has been ordered to

return to India with the ornaments and he sails tomorrow from London by 'S. S. Persia.' He is accompanied by one servant who also returns. They will reach India on or about the 1st proximo."

62. The first party having sailed, Their Highnesses decided to leave Europe by 'S. S. Egypt' leaving Marseilles on 28th December and reaching Bombay on 11th January 1901. As desired by His Highness Mr. Manubhai wrote to the Minister, "His Highness desires that his return to Bombay and to Baroda should be treated as public entry and arrangements should be made to give him a public reception. Necessary steps should be taken to communicate the matter to the Bombay Government with a view to secure this public reception at Bombay.His Highness will stay at Bombay only for the day he reaches there and will start that very evening by the mail for Baroda. The Khangi Karbhari should be requested to make all necessary arrangements for Their Highnesses' stay at Bombay and journey to Baroda. During his stay at Bombay His Highness would like to visit H. E. Lord Northcote, the Governor of Bombay, if possible. Arrangements should therefore be made to secure this interview also."

63. The report of the sixth Europe trip ends here, but it would certainly be incomplete without referring to the several questions that rather vexed His Highness during the trip. These questions were:—(1) allowance to Mr. French in Europe, (2) Baroda famine administration, and (3) Lord Curzon's circular. Of these three questions the last one i. e. Lord Curzon's circular was the most vexatious of all.

64. First I take up Mr. French's allowance in Europe. It appears that Mr. French had complained to His Highness about his allowance. Referring to his complaint His Highness wrote to the Minister, "I am sorry that the allowance question of Mr. French is not so smoothly settled as to cause no queries. He naturally wants to suffer as little as possible in comparison with the income he got in India. It is always best to be clear and decisive in all such matters, especially in dealing with Europeans, who, knowing the mild and weak character of the natives, are apt to take advantage of it. I understand from Mr. Manubhai that, according to an old understanding, previous to the present one, he was to get 2/3rds of his pay in India, if he stayed in Europe for more than six months. While under the recent arrangement, he only draws no bhatta, if they are settled in England. I do not understand why the term Europe

should be contracted to England. Again the term 'settled' is being twisted by him. The result of the contraction of the term from Europe to England is, that I cannot send the boys anywhere out of England without spending Rs. 1,000 per month for the bhatta of the Frenches. It is rather unpleasant to have these petty financial matters unsettled, and the masters have to suffer for the servants. In future, I should have clearly drawn rules, which will prevent the raising of any such questions or jobbery. We always go away for some months from Baroda to some hill station and, therefore, it would not be unwise, in future, to have a definite understanding, in as many cases as possible and specially of officers of high pay, whose duty it is to accompany Their Highnesses and the Royal children, that they will be given no bhatta except the true and real bhatta expenses and cost of such luggage as would be allowed to them for being carried to these hill-stations. Kindly give effect to this wish in future whenever possible. The bhatta expenses cover a great portion of the expenses of the trips. You know that when Mr. French's term of service was extended, the bhatta on account of Mrs. French was almost altogether deducted. The same treatment ought to have been applied to the Europe arrangement. At present, if not settled, it seems that they are entitled to get more than our Indian officers who really are worse off, so far as expenses are concerned, than in India. In future arrangements, great care must be taken."

65. The second question that worried His Highness was about the famine administration. It may be recalled here that the Amreli Prant was infested with famine when His Highness left for Europe. Before leaving for Europe, however, His Highness had personally undertaken a tour in the affected part of the State, and had passed orders to start relief works to help the distressed people. Various other measures were also taken to mitigate the malady. But it appears that certain misleading matter appeared in the leading papers of London in this connection after H. E. the Viceroy's visit to Baroda on August 1st in His Highness' absence. His Highness thought it necessary to correct the misunderstanding created by them. He therefore asked for authentic information from Baroda on the subject. The Secretary in his letter of 10th August wrote to the Minister, "Authentic information is required to contradict a certain misleading telegram that appeared in the leading papers here from Bombay in connection with the Viceroy's visit to Baroda. I beg to send you herewith the press cutting from which Your Excellency will see that it is necessary to correct the misunderstanding. We have not yet moved in the matter in the absence of reliable

statistics. His Highness therefore desires Your Excellency to prepare a memo on the peculiar relief measures like maintenance *tagavi* and *tagavi* for well-sinking, and the sinking of wells at State expense and adopted by us in the Amreli and Okhamandal districts—measures which had the effect of preventing large numbers of relief seekers from swelling the number on the works. This information is to be sent here as quickly as possible else the impression produced by the telegram will be confirmed in the absence of any refutation. His Highness is confident that Your Excellency has been endeavouring your utmost to see that things are going on smoothly, still he would like Your Excellency just to go out on a tour of inspection in the worst affected districts to see that things are well managed.” It appears that the Secretary had cleared the misunderstanding. For Mr. Manubhai in his letter of 24th August wrote to the Minister, “The representative of St. James’s Gazette obtained some figures from me relating to our famine administration and has published them under the heading, ‘An Indian Potentate on his defence,’ in his issue of the 15th August last which Your Excellency may read.” But it seems that the matter did not end here. It was revived again by the press in England, as would be clear from the following extract. Mr. Manubhai in his letter of 9th October to the Minister wrote, “As regards the Famine administrative arrangements in our State His Highness has again read a very strong letter in the weekly Times of India of the 15th September. It gives facts and figures and attacks our administration in a very bitter spirit. He is much annoyed at the letter and though he quite understands the argument that it is no use attaching too much importance to such anonymous communications from irresponsible writers, he cannot quite shake off the belief that public opinion is to a great extent moulded by such writings. He thinks that the reputation of our administration is at stake and feels bitterly for it. His Highness has received a letter by the last mail from Col. Revenshaw, who also writes: “Your Highness is responsible to the Government of India only for the administration of your State and explanation could have been given when required.I think a dignified silence would have been preferable to answering self-constituted and irresponsible experts who air their criticism in the press”. His Highness sees the force of the above remark but does not regard it as quite satisfactory. Besides the British Government and our own conscience we have also to pay some heed to public criticism and when there is a regular howl of accusations and recriminations, silence may not always be construed into dignified reserve but into admission. The words “Gaekwar on his defence” were not appropriate but ill chosen by the Editor. This is how His Highness looks at the question.”

66. We now come to the third question, the Viceroy's circular. While His Highness was in England, Lord Curzon's Curzon, the Viceroy, had issued a circular regarding Indian Princes' visit to Europe. In this connection Mr. Manubhai wrote to the Minister saying, "We have got a copy of the official circular of the Viceroy about the visits of Native Princes. His Highness has been annoyed at its tone and would like Your Excellency to consider about the advisability of taking any steps in the matter." His Highness thought of protesting against the circular but the action was postponed for some time. Mr. Manubhai in his letter of 9th October writes to the Minister, "As for the protest against the circular recently issued by the Government of India about the visits of Native Princes to Europe, His Highness does not desire that the protest should be sent in haste, without mature consideration. He desires that Your Excellency may seriously think about it and keep a draft of the protest ready for his consideration. Your Excellency may discuss the question with our other members of the Council and think about the shape it should take. His Highness believes that the occasion for the circular was only the grant of permission to some petty Chief by the Madras Government; but its wording is applicable to all Princes and the public belief is, as is expressed unanimously in all papers that the occasion for the circular was the frequency of His Highness' visits. In this connection His Highness desires Your Excellency to ascertain the cause why the Anglo-Indians are so bitterly writing against His Highness personally and what should be done to remedy this evil."

67. With regard to the above two questions, viz., Baroda famine administration and Lord Curzon's circular, let us see what His Highness wrote under his own signature. Writing to Col. Martelli, His Highness wrote :—"As far as I know, things are getting on pretty smoothly in Baroda and the famine will be soon at an end. Many newspapers, of late, have been commenting on the Baroda famine administration and my absence. The Pioneer first sounded an unfavourable note and then the others had their say, either in favour or against the administration. As far as my position allowed, I came in contact with many famine works and corrected several shortcomings. It would be rash to say that everything was perfect in the famine arrangements; but we did our best with the machinery at our disposal. I do not feel any qualms of conscience regarding the manner in which we tried to discharge our duty. You must have read the recent resolution of the Government of India about the visits of Native Princes to Europe."

You can well guess what my views are about it. I think the circular was uncalled for; and it contains certain passages, which are nothing but the usual stock-arguments and patent truths, such as the evils of the absentee interest, which hardly deserve any mention or demonstration, and which many sensible men understand and usually conform to, in their conduct. I do not think Native Rajas deserve to be treated as school boys in this matter. I prefer a system, which has less of leading strings in it and which gives greater scope to the development of individual discretion and character. There can be too much of a good thing. A paternal Government, if carried too far, as it seems sometimes to be the case in India, must result in the destruction of self-respect, self-reliance, originality, resource and administration, and render the people unfit to cope with any emergency effectually. However, these are not the views at present in fashion; and fashion has to be adored at times, though you may not really care for it."

68. This finishes the report of the sixth trip to Europe of His
 Conclusion. Highness the Maharaja Saheb.

Seventh Trip to Europe.

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb returned to India early in January 1901 from his sixth trip to Europe. He landed in Bombay on January 11, and after spending there two nights, he returned to Baroda on January 13, 1901 to the great joy of his subjects.

2. His Highness spent about eight months in Europe in quest of health and happiness. This long and uneventful stay did him considerable good, as is evident from his letter to the Resident which he wrote on 15-1-1901 immediately after his return to Baroda. His Highness wrote, "I never felt to be so happy to be back as this time. The reasons of it are, first, no direct or indirect pressure was brought to bear upon me to return at any particular date, either by internal or external authorities. x x x The holiday being long enough to my wishes, I felt happy to be back home again. I never like pressure and meddling in my movements."

3. Shortly after His Highness' return to India Her Majesty the Queen Empress died. The sad news was received in Baroda on 23rd January 1901, and messages of condolences were cabled by His Highness to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the members of the Royal family. Public offices and institutions throughout the State were closed for four days, the flag on the Mandvi Tower was hoisted half-mast high, 101 and 81 minute guns were fired respectively on 24-1-1901 and on the day of the funeral. The news was received with universal grief. In a letter to the Resident on 23-1-1901, the day on which the news was received in Baroda, His Highness wrote, "The sorrow is greater to me because I experienced many kindnesses from her own hand. It is only recently that I saw her, and she is just fresh in my mind.....She was a great Queen and Empress, and everybody will feel her great loss." His Highness consented to become a Vice-President of the 'Queen Victoria Memorial Fund' and subscribed Rs. 80,000 to the National Indian Memorial Fund, while Her Highness subscribed a sum of Rs. 20,000 to Lady Curzon's 'Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund.'

4. His Imperial Majesty King Edward VII succeeded his mother to the Throne. On January 24, his Accession Day, a Royal salute of 101 guns was fired, and the flag on the Mandvi Tower was mast-headed during the salute. The proclamation of the Accession to the Throne and the declaration of His Majesty subsequent to the proclamation were gazetted for general information.

Accession of His Majesty King Edward VII.

5. After his return to India His Highness applied himself with renewed vigour to the business of the State. He visited the Sinor and Karjan talukas of the Baroda district from 10-2-1901 to 16-2-1901, and acquainted himself with the local conditions in these talukas. Afterwards he went to the adjoining Padra taluka and toured there from 18-2-1901 to 21-2-1901.

District tours.

6. In a letter to the Minister on 5-2-1901, he ordered that the educational system of the State should be examined by Mr. Cotton, a great educationalist and a man who was well acquainted with many Indian problems. His Highness wrote, "He (Mr. Cotton) should study the curriculum, the state of the schools, their discipline and internal management. Besides viewing it from financial and other points as well as the capacity of the teachers for the desired product, I particularly wish his attention to be specially drawn to the curriculum and the financial side of our Educational department." His Highness also had an idea of opening one or two vernacular high schools. In a letter to the Minister on 10-2-1901, he says, "You know our finances are in a straightened condition and therefore no expenditure can be incurred without serious inconvenience. I am anxious to try and open one or two vernacular high schools; for this I want to know one or two English schools which may not be doing well and which may be closed without much inconvenience. I remember that the school of Sidhpur was not much availed of. I may convert such schools into what I may roughly style vernacular high schools. Please give me this necessary information without giving out my object and idea."

Educational reforms.

7. His Highness went through his 'Notes on Famine Tour' minutely, and sent them to Messrs. MacMillan & Co. for being printed.

Notes on Famine tour.

8. He also looked into the question of the delay in the disposal of judicial cases. "The object of my various changes has not, it seems, been secured," writes His Highness to the Minister. "I aimed to greater dispatch in the final disposal of cases here than in the British territory

Delay in the disposal of judicial cases.

or any well-governed Native State.....I hope the reasons of the delay and the means to shorten it, will be submitted to me without any loss of time."

9. The Minister was also asked to submit for the final orders of His Highness the proposed Registration legislation and the Widow Remarriage Act, and was directed to prepare a draft bill for prevention of early marriages. In his letter to the Minister dated 5-3-1901, he wrote, "Please get a draft bill prepared in as complete a form as possible to prevent early marriages in our people. The subject will be fully discussed when the draft bill is submitted. The age of marriage will have to be discussed and settled. Afterwards, I think, people can be persuaded to accept a law like this."

II

10. The effects of this strenuous life at once began to be felt and His Highness thought it necessary to proceed to Nainital both for rest and also for avoiding the hot season about to commence at Baroda. Her Highness, too, was not keeping well, and a change of climate was necessary for her health also. His Highness proposed to leave Baroda by the middle of March 1901, but actually he was obliged to prolong his stay in Baroda for more than a month and could leave it only on 20-4-1901, as the Government of India unnecessarily interfered even in this trifling matter. His Highness had just then returned from Europe, and the Government of India did not view in a sympathetic light his idea of leaving the State so soon, even for a hill-station in India. The official correspondence with the Residency in connection with this trip does not make any reference to this particular reason. But in one of his letters to Dr. Nevins on 17-3-1901, His Highness says, "I was thinking of going to Nainital this year; but it seems I shall have to give it up. Lord Curzon wishes that I should not be permitted to go there so soon after my return from Europe.....Duty, you will see from this, is being exacted from us with vengeance." The official correspondence has, however, another tale to tell. The main theme of this correspondence appears to be a nervous apprehension on the part of the N. W. F. Government, within whose jurisdiction Nainital was then included, about sanitary matters, plague epidemic and over-crowding. The Minister, at first intimated the Resident of His Highness' intention to stay at Nainital during the coming summer and inquired whether any difficulties were likely to arise in carrying out His Highness' desire. There was no plague epidemic at that time either at Baroda or Nainital. The Resident referred the matter to the Secretary to the Government of India who, it appears, in their turn referred it to the Government of the N. W. F. Province. That Government in the first instance requested

to be informed of the number of followers likely to accompany the Royal party to Nainital. They were informed that the number was likely to be 70 to 75. Then followed the inquiry of the house to be rented for the Royal party at Nainital with a remark that Nainital being a small place, the number of followers accompanying the Royal party was considered rather large. In the meantime officers were sent from Baroda to find out suitable accommodation for the party. This seems to have exasperated the local Government who desired that no houses should be rented pending disposal of the main question, viz. their consent to the visit. The whole thing was so disgusting that His Highness wrote to the Minister on 26-3-1901, "Many stupid questions are being unnecessarily put to us about Nainital, and each time we are told not to rent houses. The treatment is intended to disgust us and thus, make us give up the visit." Baroda continued to get hotter and hotter and the Residency was requested to get the matter settled as soon as possible so that, if the required consent was not forthcoming, arrangements for a visit to some other place might be taken in hand. At long last the Government of the N. W. F. Province consented to His Highness' visit to Nainital on the following conditions:-

- (1) that His Highness will co-operate with the civil authorities in all precautions to prevent importation of plague, and
- (2) that rules regarding over-crowding being strict, His Highness will abide by them.

As will be evident, these were sensible matters and should not have been put forth as conditions, as no sane person would have refused compliance with them. The various kind of information required was not asked for at one time, but one followed the other and thus the question was kept pending for days on end. A strongly worded protest was lodged against the treatment and the manner in which the matter was handled by the British authorities. As usual it fell flat as the Government of India upheld the view taken by the local Government. It appears that even the Minister was rather averse to the idea of His Highness' remaining away from Baroda in Europe or even at hill-stations in India. There is, of course, nothing on record in this matter save a solitary remark of His Highness in a letter from Nainital on 29-6-1901 to R. B. Dhamnaskar. Says His Highness, "The remark of the Minister about my stay in Europe or at Nainital is characteristic of a certain class of Indians. What do they say, however, to the extreme centralisation at Simla and the numerous references to the Secretary of State for India? It requires an uncommon capacity to do

justice to those that are feebly situated, from a political standpoint. Do not persons, who make such remarks, delay business, at times, more than the despatch of papers from a distance would cause ? ”

11. His Highness left Baroda for Nainital on 20-4-1901. He stayed there upto 30-6-1901. While at Nainital, Stay at Nainital. Mr. Newman, who was working as Secretary to His Highness, caught enteric fever. His Highness arranged for all possible treatment and personally used to visit the hospital twice every day where Mr. Newman was kept. Mr. Newman, however, succumbed to the fever within eight days of his catching it. His death was a great shock to His Highness. One servant Keshav Mahadev also died of the same fever at Nainital. His Highness left Nainital on 1-7-1901 and on his return journey to Baroda, halted at Agra, Mathura and Mahu reaching Baroda on 9-7-1901.

III

12. After staying for about a month in Baroda, His Highness paid a visit to Dewas (Senior and Junior) and Dhar as he was invited by the Rulers of these States. He left Baroda on 4-8-1901 and returned on 18-8-1901. Visits to Dewas and Dhar.

13. There was a very meagre rainfall in the State and the agricultural outlook was therefore far from satisfactory. The Amreli district was the most affected. The conditions in the Baroda and Navasari districts were also to a certain extent unsatisfactory. Relief works had to be opened. His Highness toured in some mahals in the Kadi district from 30-12-1901 to 20-1-1902, and acquainted himself with the famine conditions in the mahals and also examined the relief works then in progress. He also toured in the Navasari district from 6-3-1902 to 16-3-1902. The strain of these activities again had a detrimental effect on his health. He was laid up with a slight fever and cough for some days in May 1902, and the doctors advised him a change of climate, preferably a stay for some days in the bracing climate of Europe. But he was not to go to Europe then and had to prolong his stay in India for some three years more. The reason was the Curzon circular which the Government of India had thought it fit to issue on 27-7-1900. It was, according to them, intended for the benefit both of the State subjects and of the Princes themselves. Famine works and idea of going to Europe.

IV

14. “The Government of India hold,” ran the Circular, “very strongly to the opinion that the first and paramount duty of a Native Prince or Chief lies towards his own State and people. By the protection and authority of The Curzon circular.

the Supreme Government he is guaranteed a security of tenure in his exalted station superior to that enjoyed by Rulers in any other country of the world and one which is only sacrificed or impaired by gross misconduct on his part, or by some other offence of exceptional gravity. In return for these advantages, the Government are entitled to claim that the Ruler shall devote his best energies, not to the pursuit of pleasure nor to the cultivation of absentee interests or amusements, but to the welfare of his own subjects and administration. Such a standard of duty is incompatible with frequent absences from the State; even though these may be represented as inspired by the pursuit of knowledge or by a thirst for civilisation. In proportion as a Chief becomes infected with these tastes and inclinations, so in many cases he is apt to be drawn further away, instead of nearer to, his people. It is not denied that advantages may result to both parties from a widening of the range of knowledge of an intelligent ruler and from the application to his local administration of the lessons acquired in the school of western experience. Cases have occurred of such felicitous consequences, and the Government of India have no desire by any revulsion of policy to preclude or to retard their recurrence, but it cannot be denied that such cases are on the whole in a minority, that habits of restlessness and extravagance are even more to be inculcated in the oriental mind by a sudden change of environment and by the temptations of European society than are incentives to duty or aspirations to reform, and that the result of European tours particularly, if too frequently repeated, is more often a collection of expensive furniture in the Palace and of questionable proclivities in the mind of the returned traveller, than an increase in his capacity for public or political service.

“ It is not any defence of repeated journeys to urge that their cost is borne by the private income of the individual and not by the treasury of the State. The line of division between these two sources of revenue is in many Indian States so thin that a private outlay is often synonymous with a public encumbrance, nor, even were this not the case, can the Government of India admit that the personal resources of a Chief are of so sacrosanct a character as to be expended without protest, in a matter where their own sanction is required, in a fashion or upon objects which may be inconsistent with the public responsibilities of their owners.

“ The Government of India desire, therefore, to lay down the initial proposition that repeated absence from India of Native Chiefs should be regarded as a dereliction, and not as a discharge of public duty; secondly the visits of such Princes and Chiefs to Europe should only

meet with encouragement in cases where the local Government is convinced that benefit will result from the trip, both to the Chief and his people. In other words, the criterion of compliance should not be private convenience but personal and private advantage. Thirdly in cases where such permission is recommended by local Governments, and is granted by the Government of India, it should be understood that so far from constituting a ground for the early renewal of the request, it is a reason against it and that a suitable interval of time should elapse between the return from travel and the submission of a fresh application for leave. Lastly it should be the business of the Local Government, as it is of the Government of India, in the cases of the Princes and Chiefs under their direct charge, carefully to watch the effects of foreign travel upon their character and habits so as to be able to base their future recommendations not only upon general principles, but upon a careful study of the individual case."

15. The Circular required that the application of any Native Prince or Chief to leave India for purposes of travel abroad, whatever the objects or motives of such travel, should be transmitted at a reasonable distance of time in advance to the Government of India, with a detailed account of the circumstances in which and the object for which the request is made, and of the reasons which induce the local Government either to recommend or dissuade compliance therewith. Sanction was not to be given in advance either conditionally or absolutely by the Local Government, and the Government of India were to be left with an unfettered discretion to comply or to refuse according as the circumstances might in their judgment require.

Timely intimation necessary.

16. His Highness was in England when the Circular was issued. He felt very indignant because of the restrictions that were meant to be put upon the movements of the Indian Princes. More particularly the provision in the circular regarding the application for permission to leave India was considered by him to be most humiliating. Writing to Sir John Pulestone in a letter from Germany on 23-9-1900, His Highness says, "I consider, in many respects we (Indian Princes) are worse dealt with than servants or labourers. This statement may seem a startling one. But consider, a Raja, if found troublesome, may be deposed or punished without any public inquiry. A Raja is asked to produce a medical certificate if he desires to visit Europe for his health, a treatment which is inconsistent with his dignity and rights, one which lowers him in the eyes of his people, besides weakening his hold on the administration. He is asked to obtain leave of absence, and this may

His Highness' indignation.

be granted or not according to the wishes of the Government of India, or whoever may exercise this power on its behalf. What guarantee is there that it will not ask many irrelevant questions, before it lets him go?" He has written in the same indignant tone to Lord Reay in his letter from Paris on 18-10-1900. Writing to Sir John Watson from Brighton on 14-11-1900, His Highness observes, "You must have read the Circular of the Government of India about the visits of Indian Princes to other countries beyond India. I am inclined to think that the Circular is most mischievous and quite unnecessary. The grounds on which some of the conclusions of the Circular are based are, in my opinion, faulty and erroneous." After his return to India His Highness wrote a letter to H. H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala on 23-1-1901, in which he characterised the Circular as stupid.

V

17. As mentioned earlier, His Highness suffered from fever and cough at the beginning of May 1902, and upon medical advice he intended to spend a couple of months on sea-voyage in the American or European waters. He proposed to leave India on 7th June 1902. The Resident was accordingly informed of His Highness' intention. The Government of India, however, did not think that mere intimation was sufficient, but wished that, as provided in the Circular, His Highness should regularly submit an application for permission to leave India, and should, in compliance with the terms of the Circular, furnish all the necessary information to enable that Government either to accord or to withhold sanction for the journey. They asked for detailed information regarding the sea-voyage including the number of the party, programme of His Highness' movements and so forth. His Highness wrote to the Resident from Lonavala on 28-5-1902 intimating him of his desire to lodge a protest against the Circular, and giving him a rough idea of his programme. As, however, the condition of asking for the permission of the Government of India was insisted upon, the Resident was informed that His Highness had, for the time, given up the idea of the contemplated sea-voyage and that an official protest would be lodged against the Circular in due course.

18. While this correspondence was in progress, His Highness left Baroda for Lonavala on 5-5-1902 and stayed there upto 14-6-1902. Afterwards he went to Ootacamund and stayed there for more than two months. He returned to Baroda on 8-9-1902 halting on his way at Madras, Tanjore and Bombay. After staying at Baroda for a couple of months His Highness paid flying visits to Rutlam and Udaipur returning to Baroda on 22-11-1902. He spent a month at Baroda and then left

for Delhi on 29-12-1902 to attend the famous Delhi Durbar. He reached Delhi on 31-12-1902 and left that place, after all the functions in connection with the Delhi Durbar were over, on 9-1-1903.

19. His Highness' health was causing anxiety to his medical advisers at this time. They advised His Highness to spend the summer in Europe. Accordingly His Highness decided to sail for Europe and informed the Resident of his intention to do so. Another effort to leave India for Europe. The Resident, however, wrote back to say on 22-1-1903 that, as informed earlier, before the Government of India consented to his leaving India, His Highness would have to comply with the terms of the Circular of 1900 and to ask for permission to do so, giving all the details including the arrangements proposed to be made to carry on the administration of the State during his absence from India. As the Resident again insisted upon the compliance of the conditions regarding permission etc., His Highness gave up the idea of going to Europe.

20. On 1st May 1903, His Highness wrote a very long letter to the Resident, explaining his own views regarding all the points raised in the Circular. His Highness' views on the Curzon circular.

VI

21. He spent the summer of 1903 in Kashmir and on his return to his capital late in September 1903 he toured in his own dominions visiting Dwarka by steamer via Bombay. The remaining months of the year passed off peacefully, during which time His Highness maintained fairly good health. Visit to Kashmir.

22. Then came the marriage of his eldest son Shrimant Yuvaraj Fatehsinh with Shrimant Padmawati Devi of Phaltan. The marriage was celebrated in Baroda on February 4, 1904, with great eclat. Marriage of Shrimant Yuvaraj Fatehsinh.

23. The marriage festivities and the consequent strain told on His Highness' health. As the summer drew near, he sought the cold climate of Mahableshwar and stayed there till the middle of July 1904. He found Baroda pretty warm during the monsoon and to escape from the October heat, he proceeded to Darjeeling in search of cold weather. While here, he decided to spend the next summer in Europe and informed the Resident accordingly. On September 27, 1904, he wrote, "You know that it is quite necessary for the sake of my health that I should have a long change and rest. My present idea is to return from Europe about the close of the next cold weather. I hope, therefore, you will do what is needed to secure this end." Decision to go to Europe.

24. As usual the Resident reminded His Highness of the terms of the Circular of 1900, but determined as he was to go to Europe at any cost, His Highness authorised the Resident to do the needful on his behalf. But another difficulty arose at this time about the possible duration of His Highness' stay abroad. As Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales were to visit India that year, it was suggested that His Highness should return to India in time to welcome them. Though His Highness was anxious to receive Their Royal Highnesses, he was not willing to give a definite assurance to return to India in view of his health. The Resident suggested, therefore, that in case His Highness' health did not permit him to return to India His Highness should send a medical certificate from Europe in order not to give any room for possible misunderstanding. His Highness, however, resolutely refused to follow this advice. Pressure was brought to bear upon him to postpone his visit to Europe to the next year, but His Highness, was then not in a condition to postpone his visit without grave consequences to his health.

25. Their Highnesses left Baroda on 31-3-1905 for Bombay *en route* to Europe, and sailed for Europe on 1-4-1905 by 'S. S. Persia'.

VII

26. Princess Indira Raje and Princes Shiwaji Rao and Dhairyashil-rao accompanied Their Highnesses to Europe. Princes Fatehsinh and Jayasinh were already in England for their education.

27. The following comprised the staff of Their Highnesses:—

- The staff.
- (1) Mr. W. Hardinge,
 - (2) Mr. and Mrs. French,
 - (3) Mr. Bhausahab Gaekwar,
 - (4) Dr. Balabhai Maganlal Nanavati,
 - (5) Mr. Jijaba B. Mohite,
 - (6) Mr. Laxman Narayan Limaye,
 - (7) Prof. A. M. Masani,
 - (8) Mr. G. S. Sardesai,
 - (9) Mrs. Burrows and
 - (10 to 12) Two male servants and one maid.

28. Mr. Hardinge who was to work as Secretary and Auditor, was already in Europe and joined the party on its arrival at Marseilles on 15-4-1906. Mr. Mohite was to work as Under-Secretary, and Mr. Limaye as Personal Assistant.

The latter was to help, if asked, both the Secretary and the Under-Secretary. Messrs. Hardinge and Limaye were to be responsible for the proper disposal of the Secretary's work. Money was to be drawn by the Under-Secretary and all official correspondence was to be addressed to him.

29. Various changes were effected in the personnel of the staff during the trip. The services of Mr. French, who was working as a tutor to the Royal children, were terminated in Europe from 15-8-1905. In his letter of July 22, 1905 I find what His Highness thought of Mr. French. He wrote, "I must write to you how sorry I am that the period of your valued services is drawing to a close. Although you must know very well, how I feel towards you, I should like to express my sentiments in a few words. I have always found you most trustworthy and reliable in looking after my children, and it has always been a source of pleasure to me to have dealings with such an open-hearted and straightforward man as yourself and to know that I could always treat you with frankness and freedom."

30. Prince Shivajirao with Mr. Bhausahab Gaekwar and Mr. Sardesai returned to India in the beginning of October 1905. Prof. Masani followed them to India after three weeks. Prince Shivajirao, however, went again to Europe after spending a few months in India. Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwar was sent for and joined the party at Florence by the middle of December 1905 relieving Mr. Mohite who left for India with Prince Fatehsinh on 19-1-1906. Mr. Limaye also returned to India in May 1906. Mr. Shiv Raj Singh was also sent for, and he remained with the party till the end of the trip. Mr. K. G. Deshpande was also ordered to be ready to proceed to Europe, but as he had an attack of fever and measles, Mr. A. N. Datar went instead. At the conclusion of the trip, Prince Jayasinh was sent to America with Shrimant Sampatrao and Mr. Datar.

VIII

31. Reverting to the party's sea-voyage, I find that it was a smooth one and no one from the party suffered in any way. Writing to the Minister on April 8, 1905 from board the ship, Mr. Mohite stated, "I am glad to inform you that Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani Sahebs are enjoying good health along with the Princes and Princess. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb is getting good sleep. The sea upto now has been calm, and there is no sea-sickness in any member of the Royal family."

32. The ship reached Marseilles on the morning of the 15th April 1905, and the party halted there for a day before proceeding to Paris. Their Highnesses reached Paris on April 17, and stayed there upto 30th April 1905. Princes Fatehsinh and Jayasinh, who were studying in England, came to Paris to see Their Highnesses as their schools were closed for the Easter holidays. On 30th April 1905, His Highness and staff left for London while Her Highness with her staff stayed behind in Paris for a few days more for medical treatment.

33. His Highness reached London on the evening of 30-4-1905, and put up at the Grosvenor Hotel. Her Highness joined him in London on 2-5-1905. As His Highness wanted to keep his children at Eastbourne for their education, he paid several visits to that place with Her Highness. In this connection Mr. Mohite wrote to the Minister on May 19, 1905, "During the whole of the past fortnight Their Highnesses have been moving between London and Eastbourne. Prince Shivajirao and Princess Indira Raje are settled in Eastbourne for their education. Prince Dhairyashilrao is still in France with Dr. Balabhai, as the doctors have advised him to stay for about six weeks in some good watering place in the south of France." His Highness remained at Eastbourne for some more days and finally returned to London on 29-5-1905.

34. In London His Highness presided over a meeting of the Society of Arts (Indian Section), where Sir David Barr, then just returned from holding the responsible position of the Resident at Hyderabad (Deccan) read a highly valuable paper on that remarkable and picturesque State. His Highness made a short speech befitting the occasion. On June 14, 1905 His Highness attended the King's Garden Party. Her Highness underwent an operation at London which obliged her to keep in bed for about a fortnight.

35. By the end of July 1905, Their Highnesses went to Ireland and made short stays at Dublin, Cork and Killarney. They visited many industries in Ireland and obtained valuable knowledge from the various manufacturers. The party returned to London on 11-8-1905 and immediately left for Switzerland.

36. In Switzerland Their Highnesses stayed at St. Moritz in Hotel Victoria. The stay lasted for nearly a month, and the climate of the place being very good, Their Highnesses derived much benefit from it. While at St. Moritz, His Highness decided to send Prince Shivajirao to India and drew up a memo



(Sitting) : Shrimant Abasabeb Gaekwar and Prince Dhairyashil.

(In chairs) : Prince Shiwajirao; Her Highness; His Highness; Princess Indira Raje; Prince Fatehsinh; Miss Jeffreys.

(Standing) : Mr. Bhausabeb Gaekwar; Mr. J. B. Mohite; Nurse; Prince Jaisinhrao; Mr. Spooner; Dr. B. M. Nanavati;
Mr. A. M. Masani; Valet; Mr. G. S. Sardesai; Mr. Limaye; Mrs. Burrows; Laxman Barbar.

detailing therein the arrangements to be made for the Prince in India. In the memo were defined the duties of the members of his staff and the various items of the expenses to be incurred in his behalf were also given in it. The memo contained detailed instructions regarding the life which the Prince was to be allowed to lead in India, including the company he was to move in, the discipline to be followed and the arrangements to be made for his education.

37. His Highness and party moved from St. Moritz to Milan by the middle of September 1905, and stayed there for a few days before leaving for Munich. By the beginning of October 1905 we find the party to be at Munich where Their Highnesses stayed for nearly a fortnight. From Munich they proceeded to Berlin visiting Dresden on their way. At Berlin His Highness was the central figure at some of the lectures which an American professor delivered under an admirable system of Exchange of Intelligence between Germany and the United States of America. Here His Highness purchased some specimens of Tuetonic Art for the Baroda Museum.

38. From Berlin Their Highnesses went to Vienna on November 3, 1905, and stayed there for a few days. Then they moved to Venice where they stayed till 20-11-1905. During these visits to the Australian and Italian towns, His Highness studied the various industrial organisations with a view to establish similar organisations in his State, if possible.

39. From Venice Their Highnesses, with three servants, went to Greece, while the rest of the party were ordered to proceed to Naples where Their Highnesses were to join them after about a week. A delightful time was spent by Their Highnesses amongst the historic monuments of Greece. Her Highness the Maharani Saheb displayed special interest in this vast field of inspiring memories.

40. Returning from Greece, Their Highnesses joined the rest of the party at Naples on 29-11-1905, and then the whole party left for Rome on 2-12-1905 where they spent a week or so. By about the 10th of December, the party went to Florence and after spending a fortnight there, they moved to Switzerland for spending the winter there.

41. In the beginning of the new year Their Highnesses went to Montreaux. From Montreaux His Highness went to a neighbouring place where he rested alone. From here he used to drive to Montreaux to dispose of office work.

While the party was at Montreaux Prince Shivajirao returned from India, and joined them there in the middle of January 1906. After a few days the party moved to Territet, and after about a week they finally settled down at Caux on 25-1-1906.

42. At Caux Their Highnesses stayed in the Palace Hotel till the middle of March 1906, during which time Her Highness took some treatment.
Stay at Caux.

43. The winter was practically over by this time. Their Highnesses moved, therefore, to Paris and on their way there they halted at Territet and Geneva.
Visit to Paris.

IX

44. From Paris Their Highnesses paid a flying visit to Madrid and on their return from the Spanish capital, they proceeded to London with a view to catch an American Liner at Liverpool. They reached Liverpool on May 4, 1906 and sailed for U. S. A. the same day. The voyage to America was uneventful. Her Highness the Maharani Saheb suffered slightly from sea-sickness during the earlier part of the voyage, but on the whole it proved to be comfortable.
Visit to Spain.

45. The party reached New York on 17-5-1906 and were accommodated at Waldrof Astoria Hotel. Sir Percy Anderson, the British Consul, called on Their Highnesses. Here His Highness met Prof. Bumpus who showed him the Natural History Museum of New York. His Highness was impressed with the fine classification of the objects and the perfect surroundings under which they were exhibited. He displayed a special interest in that romantic branch of science which treats of protective colouration amongst birds. No place in the world provides better illustration of this poetic and protective fancy of nature than India; and the contemplation of its philosophical basis gave His Highness much pleasure. The fine collection of meteoric masses, which contains some of the largest known specimens, also came in for a good deal of attention. His Highness also visited Yale, the Great American City of Learning and afterwards the Vassar College, at Powkepsie.
Visit to New York.

46. Leaving New York on 22-5-1906 Their Highnesses went to Washington, where the first thing they did was to call on the President of the U. S. A. On the following day three members of the Legation called on His Highness and on Saturday the 26th May 1906, His
Visit to Wash-
ton.

Highness the Maharaja Saheb lunched with President Roosevelt, with whom he had a long, interesting and valuable conversation. On the same day two experts from the Educational Association had an interview with His Highness, followed by a visit to the Women's College at Washington. The visit to the legislative centre of the States was of unusual interest, and not the least memorable was the dinner given to the visitors by M. Tusserand, the French Ambassador.

47. From Washington the party proceeded to Philadelphia on 30-5-1906 where it put up at Hotel Watton. At Philadelphia industrial developments formed the chief item of inquiry. Returning to New York after a couple of days, a great race-meeting at Balmoral was attended and the most impressive incident was the great collection of motor cars. The method of keeping down dust on the magnificent road by the use of crude petroleum proved remarkably effective.

48. Harward was the next point of interest, and after inspecting the college His Highness lunched with President Elliot at the Wesley Girls' College, Boston. Her Highness evinced great interest, and was impressed by the methods of that centre of culture. From Boston to Buffalo was the next stage where the great Nigara was visited. On 14-6-1906 we find the Royal party at Chicago. His Highness was present at the military review held at Chicago and closely examined the latest engines of war.

49. It is difficult to touch this great and go-ahead city without making the acquaintance of the newspaper interviewer. The well-known ingenuity of the Yellow Press was employed on His Highness, who was even called upon to express an opinion on the standard of beauty of the American Lady! His Highness remarked nothing abnormal in this direction, and whilst acknowledging the natural charms of the Gibson Creation, expressed no undue enthusiasm. This was a very tender point with the American people, and His Highness' cold attitude towards the question had a damping effect on the enthusiastic interviewer.

50. The State of Colorado was next visited. Here the mining industry claimed attention and some useful lessons were imbibed. His Highness moved about in this State from about 16-6-1906 to 21-6-1906. One of the most interesting incidents was an interview

with a party of Red Indians in whom His Highness evinced much interest. The Grand Canon, Arizona was next passed in review and the great natural wonders pondered over. Of all the magnificent scenes visited, none left a deeper impression than this place. Southern California had many wonders to show, not the least of which is St. Cataline Island. Here the sea is wonderfully clear. Boats with glass bottoms are used for the purpose of viewing depths. Pearls were dropped in the deep waters, distinctly seen resting on the bed of the sea, and easily recovered by diving boys. Wacoona and the Grand Yosemite Valley unfolded their charms and the monsters of the forest, trees upto 250 feet high, created a feeling of awe. Sight-seeing was the chief business of this part of journey, and was a never-ending delight of wonders and marvellous beauty.

51. The party then proceeded to San Francisco and saw the melancholy devastation wrought by the great earth-quake. Passing through the great manufacturing centre of Oregon, Yellowstone Park (15-7-1906), where the largest geyser in the world is seen, Lake Washington, Seattle, Livingstone and other places, the party returned to Chicago.

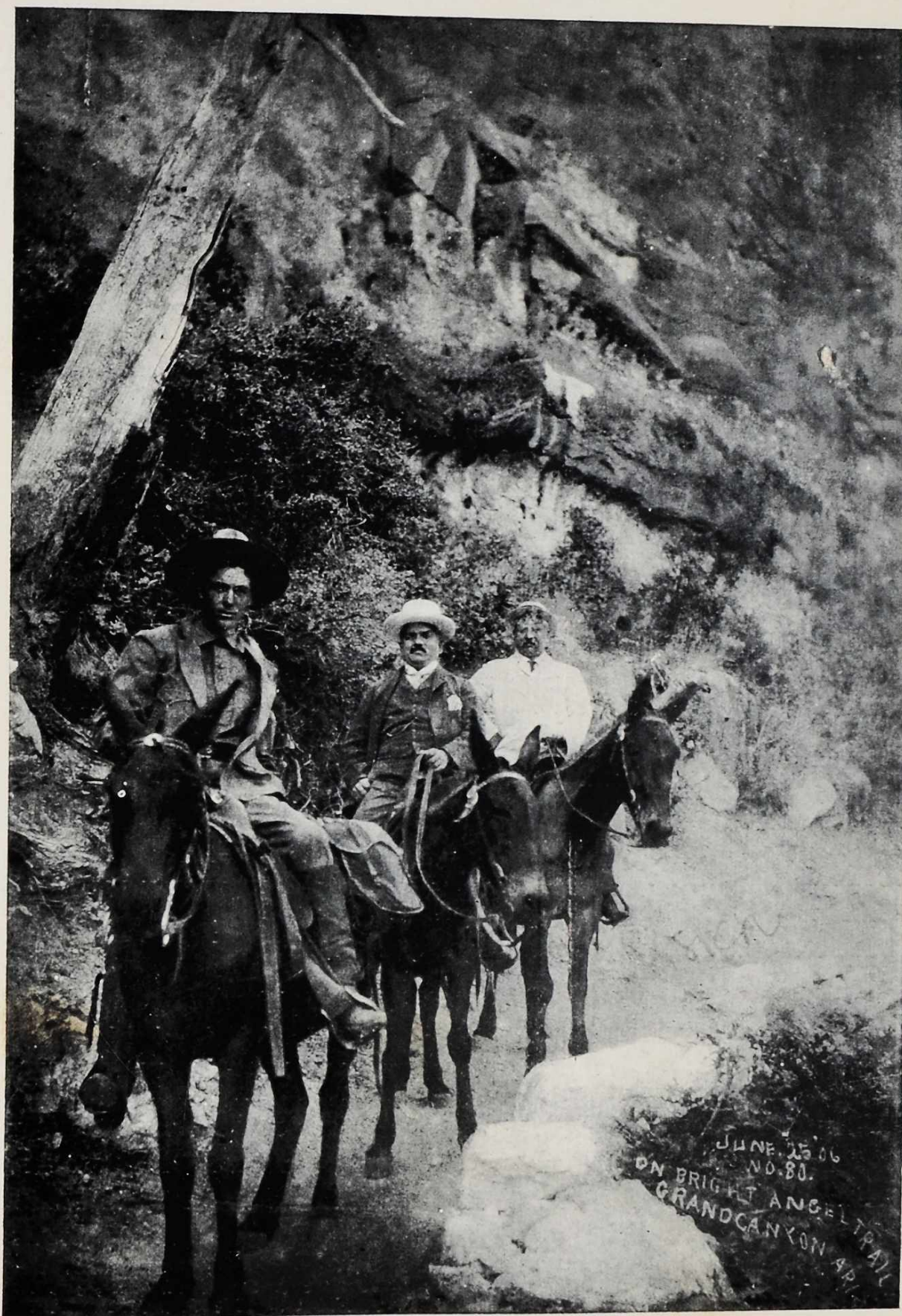
X

52. This concluded the visit to the United States. Later Their Highnesses paid a visit to the adjoining Dominion of Canada and acquired much useful information. They returned to New York on 26-7-1906.

53. The visit to the American Continent occupied about three months. Returning to England about the end of August, His Highness spent the rest of the time, before he left for India, in disposing off the State papers awaiting his orders during his visit to America. His Highness intended to leave for India on 2-10-1906, but afterwards put off his departure by one month due to some business.

XI

54. Princess Indira Raje, accompanied by Miss Maclean, left England by the beginning of October by 's. s. Himalaya' for Egypt where she was to await Their Highnesses. Their Highnesses were to leave Marseilles by a German steamer, sailing from that place on 30-10-1906. They were to reach Port Said on 5-11-1906, spend two days in Egypt and to sail by the 's. s. Arcadia' leaving Port Said on 7-11-1906 and reaching Bombay on 16th November 1906. Ultimately, however, it was possible to secure through accommodation for Their Highnesses and party by



His Highness the Maharaja Saheb and Shri. Sampatrao Gaekwar.
(7th Europe Trip, June 1906)

's. s. Arcadia from Marseilles and so the party sailed from Marseilles by that Steamer on 3-11-1906 and reached Bombay on 16-11-1906.

XII

55. On the eve of the Royal party's departure to Europe, the Minister issued instructions to the Under-Secretary, Mr. Mohite, to keep him (the Minister) informed of the movements of the Royal party, of the purchases made during the trip and of the arrangements to be made from time to time in connection with the despatch of papers. Writing to the Under-Secretary on 29-3-1905, the Minister stated :—

“ I shall thank you to keep me regularly informed by each Mail of the movements of Their Highnesses and party and generally of the progress of events there. Whenever any purchases are made they should, as far as possible, be paid for on the spot or before the Swari returns to India, and the intimation given to me when they are sent to Baroda so as to enable me to arrange to clear the same from the Customs House, Bombay, and to instruct the departments concerned to take charge of the same and keep a regular register. If it is not possible to make the payment immediately, you will please communicate to me what articles are purchased, their value, the firm or merchants from whom they were purchased and the agency through which and the probable date by which the articles would arrive in Bombay. This is obviously necessary, as otherwise difficulties and complications are likely to arise in the way of clearing them from the Bombay Customs House.

“ All the papers intended for the orders of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb and telegrams will be despatched from here to your address care of Messrs. Thomas Cook & Sons, Tourists agents, Ludgate Circus, London E. C. You will have to make arrangements accordingly with Messrs. Thomas Cook & Sons. Please let me know what arrangements you make in this connection and what telegraphic address is settled by you with them.”

56. For sending telegrams a code word 'Selve' for messages to be wired from Baroda was adopted by an arrangement arrived at with Messrs. Thomas Cook & Sons. For sending secret messages, use was to be made of the dictionaries either Excelsior or Webster 'Speller or Definer'. The word to be used was invariably the ninth word downward from (exclusive of) the word intended to be meant. It appears

Code word for cables.

that the copy of the dictionary supplied to the Under-Secretary was lost during the trip, and consequently a secret message sent to His Highness by Prince Fatehsinh from Baroda could not be deciphered. The Minister was rather upset by this negligence on the part of the Under-Secretary. While directing his assistant to supply another copy, the Minister asked him to communicate his remarks: (20-4-06) "If the book is actually lost His Excellency thinks that it would have been better had the fact been promptly brought to the notice by the Under-Secretary so that arrangements could have been made to send another edition of the same in Europe. You are aware that too much importance cannot be attached to such matters as occasions might arise at any time to send messages of grave importance about State affairs and the missing of the book might result in serious impediment to State work." It seems that the party was not aware of the loss of the book, and could only discover it when an occasion for its use arose. Writing from New York on 18-5-1906, Shrimant Sampatrao stated, "The Speller and Definer sent under Your Excellency's instructions was duly received here. The loss of the former copy was discovered only when an occasion arose to use it. Hence it was not reported earlier."

57. The funds required for the Swari expenses were remitted from time to time from Baroda through the Bank of Arrangements for Swari expenses. Bombay, on receiving a requisition from the Under-Secretary. Often times the Minister was requested by cables to remit the necessary amounts. The Minister did not view this unnecessary expense after cables with equanimity, and instructed the Under-Secretary to inform him by post early enough whenever a remittance was needed and even suggested for requisitions for funds once in a quarter. Mr. Laxmidas Daulatrai writes, under instructions from the Minister, on 22-12-1905, "His Excellency the Dewan Saheb would wish to know whether it is not possible for you to send a letter to him by post whenever remittances are required instead of using the wire each time, which results in unnecessary expenditure. His Excellency thinks that by the light of the experience gained by you since April last, you can easily prepare a forecast of the funds required for expenses every quarter in Europe and send requisitions for funds by post sometime before the quarter expires so that arrangements can be made from here to remit the amount in due time intimation being given to you by post. His Excellency is even prepared to remit from here every quarter the requisite funds on your intimating to him once for all what will be required so as to obviate the necessity of your writing to him each time. Will you kindly consider over the above suggestions and let me know what you would wish to be done."

58. It seems that a great amount of money was being spent on telegrams from and to Europe. With a view to bringing this expenditure within reasonable limit, His Highness ordered a statement to be prepared. Mr. Limaye, the Personal Assistant, writes from Munich on 2-10-1906, "His Highness wishes Your Excellency to get a statement prepared of the expenses incurred on account of this trip on telegrams, etc., from Baroda with your remarks and suggestions for reducing the expenditure. Where possible, Your Excellency might also consider the advisability of adding some new words to the code for reducing the expenditure on telegrams."

59. A statement of articles purchased in Europe was also ordered to be prepared. "His Highness wishes to have a statement," wrote Mr. Mohite from Berlin on 19-10-1905, "showing what articles were ordered from Europe giving the names of the articles, the cost incurred as well as the names of the firms or agents through whom they were ordered."

60. The charges incurred in respect of Swari baggage also formed the subject of one letter. Shrimant Sampatrao, the Secretary in his letter dated New York, 25-7-1906 wrote, "With reference to the charges incurred in respect of baggage taken from place to place, His Highness was pleased to make the following remark: 'The cost of carrying baggage is too heavy. Calculating railway fares and thus (sic) the amount is considerably increased. Why not introduce private interest in this and apply the principle of Bhatta existing in Baroda. Too much baggage is carried for Their Highnesses here as well as in India owing to carelessness and irregular habits. All heavy baggage should be kept at some convenient place when travelling in Yellowstone Park or other places. Servants and officers are expected to exercise all their wits and vigilance in saving the State from all avoidable expenses. They can be held responsible if they fail in this. Make a little circular to this effect if necessary.' This may be taken into account when the tippan regarding Bhatta in Europe, etc., is discussed and considered."

61. Regarding the steamers by which officers should travel, Mr. Mohite wrote to the Minister on November 25, 1905. "Henceforth His Highness desires that all officers below the rank of Subas should be given second class fares when travelling in Europe as well as in their passage to and from Europe. It should also be a standing rule that

officers and men coming to or going from Europe at State expense should travel by the French, Austrian or Italian steamers (whichever may be cheapest) instead of invariably taking the P. & O. steamers. Of course, on occasions of emergency, if the other steamers are not available in time, passages may be taken by the P. & O. steamer."

XIII

62. There are many letters that throw much light on administrative matters, great and small, that arose during Administration. the trip. While most of the topics mentioned in these letters originated independently from His Highness, there are a few that were sent up to him from Baroda for orders.

63. On his way to Europe, His Highness sent an order from the steamer on 3-4-1905 to get the proceedings of the Council printed. "His Highness the Maharaja Saheb desires," runs the order, "that the proceedings of the Council should be got printed from time to time in such a way that they can be bound together in the form of a Huzur Order Book afterwards. These printed proceedings should be submitted to His Highness every month, or if that is not convenient, every two months until further orders."

64. The question of appointments to the Council, when any of the existing Councillers went on leave, etc., during His Highness' absence from Baroda, was referred to His Highness in Europe. As the contingency was not foreseen by the Minister before His Highness left for Europe, this reference brought forth the following remarks from His Highness: "Orders in this respect should have been obtained so that such appointments on the Council or in places of Subas or other higher officers need not have been referred to the Resident at all. Your Excellency will kindly prepare a tippan in this respect and send it up for orders."

65. Powers of the Senapati in matters of making appointments were higher than other heads of departments. These powers were curtailed and brought to the level of the powers enjoyed by other departmental heads. In this connection Mr. Mohite wrote to the Minister: "His Highness understands that the Senapati at present exercises higher powers of appointment than other heads of departments. If so, he desires that in future the Senapati should be empowered to make appointments up to Rs. 50 a month net pay, i. e., exclusive of horse or any other allowance. All appointments to higher posts must be referred

to higher authority. These should for the present be made acting by you (the Minister) for one year. A statement of such appointments should be submitted to His Highness for confirmation every three months."

66. It appears that there was a dispute between the Minister and the Amatya, Mr. Dutt, regarding the power to frame and sanction rules. The matter was referred to by the latter to His Highness in Europe. Under instructions from His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, Mr. Mohite advised the Minister to settle the matter in Baroda. He wrote, "His Highness wishes you and the Amatya Saheb to discuss the matter between you and arrive at some satisfactory conclusion. His Highness is inclined to grant him (Mr. Dutt) the power required. But he wishes some arrangement should be made by which this may not lead to conflict of principles on subjects of the same nature in different departments. If you two cannot agree, the matter may be referred to His Highness with the opinion of the Council. As His Highness is at present away from Baroda, he wishes you to take necessary steps on the spot to prevent any loss to Government or any confusion in State affairs."

67. According to His Highness, officers in the State service were then wanting in practical experience. His Highness had, therefore, an idea of importing such men from the British service as is evident from Mr. Mohite's letter to the Minister. He wrote, "His Highness thinks that there is at present dearth of practical experienced men in our service and therefore it is necessary to import such men from the British service. The services of such men should be borrowed on the usual conditions for the present for three years. If they fail to give satisfaction they may be sent back after six months. For the present we should have two men from the Revenue department one of the rank of a deputy collector and another of the rank of mamlatdar." Mr. (now Sir) Manubhai Mehta had recommended to His Highness a man from Surat who had served under Mr. Seddon in Jamnagar. The Minister was asked to make enquiries about this man and to borrow his services. As regards the other person he was asked to inquire and submit proposals with the opinion of the Council.

68. There was a proposal from the Minister to prosecute a gentleman named Achyut Anant Chiploonkar probably for sedition. Being an orthodox Brahmin, he did not like some of the measures initiated by His Highness. He published a book in Marathi

strongly criticising His Highness. When the question was referred to His Highness for decision, he thought that prosecution would unnecessarily give importance to the gentleman. He, therefore, ordered the Minister to drop the matter. He suggested, however, that Mr. Chiploonkar should not be allowed to enter Baroda. There is only a passing reference to this matter and further details are not available from the correspondence.

69. From Geneva His Highness sent an order on 28-12-1905 that the correspondence in the Military and the Khangi departments should be carried on in Gujarati as well as Marāthi, i.e., other departments might correspond with these in Gujarati and replies to such communications from these departments should be given in Gujarati.

Languages to be used in Khangi and Military departments.

70. The rule prohibiting Government servants from accepting presents without the sanction of the higher authority was made applicable to those serving the members of the Royal family. In this connection Shrimant Sampatrao wrote, "His Highness desires that the rule forbidding Government servants to accept any present, etc., without the permission of higher authority should be extended to those who serve under any of the Khasas, so that they cannot accept any present from them (Khasas) without His Highness' permission. This rule is not to apply to servnats in the *personal tainat* of those Khasas who are of age, i.e., 21."

Acceptance of presents.

71. This year also there prevailed scarcity in the Amreli district. The Minister prepared a relief programme and submitted it to His Highness for sanction. His Highness sanctioned the programme by cable and asked the Minister to be generous. "His Highness desires," wrote Mr. Limaye in his letter from Caux on 25-1-1906, "that during this famine the Amreli railways should be pushed on. Jurisdiction may be ceded to the British Government as we must do if we want to have the railway."

Famine works.

72. Mr. Seddon had proposed to His Highness to depute some advocate to represent the State at the Giras Conference and to oppose Mr. Lallubhai who was in a way intended to be an advocate on the side of the Girasias. His Highness approved of the proposal and asked the Minister to do the needful in the matter in consultation with Mr. Seddon.

State representatives to the Giras Conference.

73. From Geneva His Highness sent an order on 9-4-1906 requiring all the officers above the grade of munsiffs and vahivatdars to study the different selections of the State. "His Highness the Maharaja Saheb desires," reads the order, "that different selections of our State should be studied and known decently by our different important officers like the Subas, Judges, naib subas, assistant judges and even by munsiffs and vahivatdars who aspire to rise higher. His Highness remembers to have passed certain orders about the matter. The knowledge of these selections was to form part of the subjects in which the Subas were expected to show a certain degree of knowledge. In the first order it was said that they were to pass an examination in them, but in the second it was said that they were not to pass a regular examination but that they were to have a fair knowledge of them and the principles contained in them which may be sometime tested. This wish of His Highness has not yet been carried out. Your Excellency is, therefore, desired to do your best to give effect to it by dividing the selections into different groups and circulating them at the same time to different officers so that they pass these books to each other as soon as they have finished them. His Highness expects Your Excellency and other high officers, when travelling, to find out in conversation or discussion, the depth of the knowledge of the subordinate officers, and if they show weakness, to tell them so plainly." The Khangī and Military departments were also ordered to be supplied with copies of these selections and the Secretaries of these departments were expected to study them.

74. The question of the delay in the disposal of judicial cases was also submitted to His Highness in Europe whose orders thereon were communicated to the Minister by Shrimant Sampatrao in his letter of 17th June 1906 from Colorado Springs (U. S. A.). "In connection with the question of delay in the disposal of judicial cases," the letter runs, "His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to direct that the average duration of cases in the Baroda State should be three-fourths of that obtaining in British India, and that this object should always be kept in view by the Varishta Court and all other judicial offices concerned. Unless there is such an appreciable difference, His Highness does not feel that our Judiciary has been able to show any decided improvement. If this desirable state of things is found impracticable the Judicial department should plainly say so and suggest methods to accomplish the end."

75. The training of the A. D. C. s also formed the subject of a letter. Writing in Marathi from Munich on 2-10-1905 to the Khangī Karbhari, Mr. Limaye wrote, "His Highness has an idea to appoint five new men and train them in the work of the A. D. C. s. These should be educated people, and must possess good manners. They must be smart in appearance, and must have a strong common-sense. They should be able to arrange everything in His Highness' tours, and if necessary, should be capable of working as Khangī Karbhari." The Khangī Karbhari was asked to look for such men and submit proposals to His Highness for their appointment.

76. That His Highness was never slow in appreciating really good work is evident from one letter of Shrimant Sampatrao to the Minister from Caux on 27-2-1906. "His Highness," the letter says, "notices with satisfaction the great and useful activity exhibited by the chief officers of the State—a fact which has now struck him more than ever. You will kindly convey His Highness' satisfaction to the officers concerned when you see them."

XIV

77. During the trip, the son of Shrimant Kamabai Saheb Shirke submitted a petition to the Government of India against the Government of Baroda. But the Government of India refused to interfere in the matter. The Minister, however, addressed the Government of India through the usual channels on the general subject of such petitions stating that the acceptance of such petitions was highly derogatory to the prestige of His Highness' Government and was an unnecessary interference in the internal administration of the State.

78. Under His Highness' instructions the Minister addressed the Government of India protesting against their practice of giving titles of honour to the State officers without previously consulting His Highness' wishes in the matter.

79. His Highness read in Newspapers that the Government of India had issued a circular to the effect that Native States must obtain permission of the Government of India before engaging the services of retired Indian Civil Servants. In this connection Mr. Limaye wrote to the Minister communicating His Highness'

instructions in this behalf. "Properly speaking the Government of India must lay this obligation on Civilians themselves instead of compelling Native States to obtain the permission, thereby curtailing their liberty. His Highness desires the Council should view the matter in this light and send a protest to the Government of India. If the Council should think it is not advisable to do so, they should record their reasons and send them up here to His Highness."

80. His Highness read with satisfaction the Residency letter regarding the construction of telegraph and telephone lines within the limits of the Baroda State and instructed the Minister to convey his thanks to the Government of India with an expression politely worded that in his opinion there was yet further scope for more liberal treatment in that respect.

81. As regards the retention of 117 men of the irregular army and the police force His Highness was pleased to observe as under:—"His Highness thinks the British Government have been imposing too many restrictions on our action for increasing the efficiency of the irregular army and the police. Whenever we require new arms for them, they harass us with too many inquiries, and require the old arms to be given up or destroyed etc. His Highness does not think that this is in accordance with the terms of our engagements with them. His Highness wishes the Council to study the question fully and draw up a memo for representation to be made to the British Government in this respect through the Residency. If the Council thinks proper, this memo should be submitted to His Highness on his return to India. In the meantime His Highness desires that we might make a demand for new fire-arms and swords to be supplied to the irregular army and the police (mounted and unmounted). We are prevented from manufacturing any new arms, and up to this time we have been using the old ones in our stock. We might independently give the contract to some firm in Europe for preparing these arms for us, of course with the permission of the British Government. This will enable us to supervise their manufacture here and see that really good and useful arms are supplied to our men. If Your Excellency or the Council think that we cannot make such a demand their reasons for such a decision should be submitted to His Highness. His Highness is inclined to think that our officers do not make such demands in time through fear of the British Government or thinking they will not be disposed to grant them. In this they forget their duty and thereby help in the process of the rights and privileges of Native States being restricted more and more day by day."

82. His Highness also asked the Council to study the question of jurisdiction of Native States over Europeans and Americans. "His Highness the Maharaja Saheb desires," wrote Shrimant Sampatrao to the Minister, "that the Council should study the question of the jurisdiction (civil and criminal) of Native States over Europeans and Americans. If the question has been decided against us by the Residency or the Government of India, we should send up a protest and at least try to keep the question open on our side. Day by day, we are losing our rights and privileges, through the policy of the British officials, as also through the neglect or timidity of our officers; although there is very little hope of regaining these, still the least that we can do to safeguard our interests is not to let them go unprotected. Your Excellency and Mr. Dutt should try to keep as many of these questions open as possible."

83. His Highness also directed the Minister to prepare a memorandum on the relations of the State with the British Government. In his letter to the Minister from Caux on 8-2-1906 Mr. Limaye requested the Minister "to get a memorandum prepared, giving a short account of our relations with the British Government (1) during His Highness' minority and (2) after his assumption of powers, stating particularly the points in which we gained or lost our liberty or privileges. His Highness wishes to send a representation to the British Government in this respect after his return to Baroda. The memo should, therefore, be properly made giving the pros and cons of each case and should be carefully seen by you and by Mr. Dutt."

"The memo should state how in various matters in which we are trying to introduce reforms we are hampered in our action by the interference of the Residency and have at times to sacrifice our privileges and liberty for the sake of these reforms. For instance when we try to make railways or extend the existing ones for the development of the resources of our territory, we are forced to cede jurisdiction to the British Government. If we want to improve our service by the employment of new outside officers (retired civilians, etc.) we are required to obtain the permission of the Government of India. If we publish the administration report of our Raj in a convenient form for the information and education of the people, the Residency wants us to have it published in a certain form prescribed by the Government of India, and so on. These and such other matters should be included in the memorandum to be prepared."

“The whole thing should be got ready in the proper form so that when His Highness comes back to Baroda no time may be lost in getting it ready.”

84. “Matters like these should always be kept ready in the Huzur English Office as they affect the well-being of the State and the country. Although we may not obtain favourable decision on our representation still they should be kept ready for any one who would care to go through them. His Highness is not satisfied with the work of the present establishment of the Huzur English Office. The office should be manned by well educated people who should be always sensibly alive to the interest of the State and the general community as well as everything affecting their privileges and liberties.”

Huzur Political Office should be well-manned.

85. Some time before His Highness left Europe for India, he wrote a letter on 21-9-1906 to Sir John Morley (the then Secretary of State for India) forwarding a few notes that he had got prepared on the Administration in Native States. “To my mind,” wrote His Highness, “it appears that a greater degree of autonomy is needed to secure the natural and healthy development of Native States in India. It was not intended that these States should be reduced to a subordinate position, and it is not desirable that the power of initiative and all distinctive features of administration should be crushed out of them. And the present system of interference and control and needless restriction is calculated to lead to this unhappy result.”

His Highness' letter to Sir John Morley.

“It is right of man to have good government, and in the present day the people themselves demand it. But so long as the Native States of India satisfy this primary condition, and are decently governed, they should, I think, be left to themselves. For, without such independence of action and without a greater degree of trust and confidence being placed in Indian Princes, they find it difficult to advance the interest and the welfare of the people under their care, and any real progress of the Native States according to methods best suited for them becomes impossible.”

86. “There has been an idea for some time past of forming a Council of Indian Ruling Princes. If such a Council were formed on correct principles and entrusted with sufficient powers, it would, I believe, be productive of much good. Questions relating to Native States might be dealt with and disposed off by such a Council with a practical knowledge of their

Council of Ruling Princes.

actual requirements. Such a procedure would naturally give satisfaction and inspire confidence in the Princes themselves, and fill them with a healthy emulation to discharge properly the high duties imposed on them. It would give the Princes substantial interest in the security and welfare of the Empire. At least it would give them an opportunity of coming in friendly contact with each other and of discussing details of administration in their respective States."

XV

87. I now turn to educational problems and such other allied subjects as scholarships, deputation of students to foreign countries, translation of books, etc., touched in the Swari letters.

Educational problems.

88. The first question touched in the letters was about music schools in the State. In his letter of April 26, 1905, Mr. Mohite communicated to the Minister His Highness' instructions in this behalf. He wrote, "His Highness the Maharaja Saheb desires that the music schools in our Raj should be properly developed. Messrs. Dalal and Pathan should take the necessary steps in this direction. They should fix standards of different grades for the study of music, and certificates or diplomas may be granted for proficiency therein. These diplomas, etc. are intended to be not merely honorary, but as indication of proficiency up to a certain standard. If any information in this respect were required from Europe it may be obtained. His Highness' idea is to have a central school in Baroda where about 50 children can be taught up to the highest standard. Information regarding the existing music schools (attendance, expenditure, etc.) together with the changes required to be made for their development should be sent to His Highness here in Europe."

Music schools.

89. The question of augmenting educational facilities in the State also engaged His Highness' attention. With this object in view, he caused enquiries to be made as to the number of villages which were then without school and the amount needed to start schools in such villages.

Educational facilities.

90. Technical education formed the subject of another letter. On July 21, 1905 Mr. Mohite wrote, "His Highness had given some sanction for technical training in some of the orphanages. He wishes you to arrange for the introduction of technical training in such other institutions. Special care should also be taken for giving good training in these institutions. His Highness regrets to say that these institutions are not properly managed and they have not become as useful as they ought to be."

Technical education.

91. While in America, His Highness tried to secure the services of an American expert to examine the educational institutions in the State and to suggest improvements. Writing from New York on 3-6-1906 under His Highness' instructions Shrimant Sampatrao asked Mr. Bumpus of the American Museum of Natural History "whether it is practicable to secure the services of an expert educationalist in America. His Highness' idea is that the expert should visit the Baroda State and study the several educational institutes there as well as the curriculum in the different schools, etc., and should make some definite and practicable suggestions regarding reforms and improvements." Mr. Bumpus suggested the name of Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall. The Minister was accordingly informed and Dr. Hall was requested to get into touch with the Minister.

92. Establishment of libraries in small towns also formed the subject matter of one letter. Writing on 21-6-1906 from Colorado Springs Mr. Datar wrote, "His Highness the Maharaja Saheb thinks that it is desirable to establish libraries in small towns and villages at least one in ten villages as they would create love for reading and conduce to the spread of knowledge. He, therefore, desires that the advantage of libraries should be made known by Subas and naib subas to members of local boards (taluka and district). They may also be given to understand that if they start such institutions of their own accord, Government may see their way to help them though they do not make any promise to that effect."

93. Mr. Datar also wrote to Prof. Bumpus on this subject in his letter of the same date. The letter read, "I am directed to send herewith draft rules for starting circulating libraries in the Baroda State. His Highness desires that you should go through them and suggest any additions and alterations, etc., that you may deem proper. They are only a rough indication of the outline. You may be able to throw a considerable light on the subject from your knowledge and experience of the working of libraries in this country." The draft rules, 11 in number, sent with the letter provided for the division of each taluka in circles and the provision of one library for each circle. Arrangement for the purchase of books, supervision of the libraries and for issuing books were suggested. It was provided that the Government should give a grant on certain conditions for a temporary period of three years. Every member of the public was to have a right to go to the library to read books and periodicals without any restrictions.

94. Knowing His Highness' interest in matters educational and his ardent desire for the spread of knowledge in the country, needy boys and girls used to pester him with applications for scholarships or help. Applications for scholarships. The Huzur Kamdar used to submit these petitions to His Highness. His Highness found this system defective and was pleased to order that needy persons should apply to the Vidyadhikari for scholarships, etc., and that applications received direct should be ignored. He asked the Minister to notify this procedure in the gazette for general information.

95. During this trip His Highness decided to send a number of students from Baroda for advanced studies in foreign countries. The subjects chosen covered a wide range - from literature to gardening and from carpentry to smithy. Deputation of students to foreign countries.

96. Writing from Munich in October 1905, the Under-Secretary informed the Minister: "His Highness desires that two intelligent young men should be kept here in Europe—one in Germany to study German Literature and Law and the other in France to study French Literature and some other subject, the knowledge of which should make him a useful member of our administration. These two young men should be both physically and intellectually strong. Their prospects in service will be kept up to the rank of munsiff in the Judicial department or an equivalent rank in any other department. They will be attached to some library here. Your Excellency will think of two such boys fit and willing to be trained here and then suggest their names to His Highness." Study of German and French literature.

97. There was an idea to depute some students to learn gardening work also. From Berlin Mr. Mohite wrote, "His Highness has a mind to send to Europe some good boys belonging to the class of Patidars or Parsis who do not disdain physical labour, for being trained in gardening work. They should be agricultural graduates. If no such boys are available, the Council should select three good strong boys and send them to the agricultural college with a scholarship. After they have passed in agricultural college examination they might be sent to Europe to learn gardening." His Highness also had an idea to send to America two intelligent science graduates to study agriculture. Deputation of students for gardening and agriculture.

98. Two students were sent to Madras to be trained in Teachers' College there. There was an idea to send them to Europe to study pedagogy. For we read in Shrimant Sampatrao's letter that "The two students who have been sent to Madras to be trained in the Teachers' College there are likely to be sent to Europe to continue their study in pedagogy, if their progress in the Madras School is found to be satisfactory. For this purpose, they should, in their leisure hours, study French and German. They must acquire sufficient proficiency in these languages to be able to translate books, etc., therefrom into the vernacular. If they cannot each of them learn both the languages, one of them should take up French and the other German. They should also study the history of these countries so as to be able to take general interest in the politics, etc., of the present day." The Minister was also informed on 16-6-1906 from Colorado Springs (U. S. A.) of His Highness' intention to depute two students to America to study sociology and the science of municipal government.

99. The correspondence also includes orders to depute students for being trained in various arts and crafts. Mr. Budhwarkar with a carpenter and a blacksmith was ordered to be sent to Europe. The Minister was instructed to communicate to His Highness the names of the carpenter and blacksmith selected to be sent to Europe and also to suggest what other subjects besides their own crafts might be taught to these people.

100. Writing from Caux on 8-3-1906, in this very connection, Shrimant Sampatrao informed the Minister that "His Highness desires that two boys of the carpenter class, two blacksmiths and two goldsmiths should be selected and sent to some good places in India to learn their industries or arts as thoroughly and well as it is possible to do in India."

101. There was also an idea to depute some students to Europe to be trained to look after the costly pictures and paintings in the palaces at Baroda. Wrote the Under-Secretary from Munich, "There are several costly pictures and paintings in the palaces at Baroda and His Highness thinks it is necessary to have some specialists to look after them. He has a mind to send two young men to Europe who have passed the School of Arts examination in drawing

or painting. They will be kept here for about a year or six months and trained in that Art.....His Highness wishes that as far as possible the men selected should be Baroda subjects. But if intelligent and capable men for this work cannot be had from among them, outsiders from Bombay or Calcutta can be selected."

102. Regarding translation of books Mr. Limaye wrote to the Minister on 8-2-1906 from Caux as under:—"His Highness desires the following two books to be translated into the vernacular, (1) Gessot's History of Civilization, and (2) Fife's Modern History of Europe. This work is to be done as economically as possible. Some private person may be asked to do the work on his account with some remuneration. Government would purchase about 100 copies of each of the books. Mr. Sardesai may, if he has time, take up one of these books for translation. This is merely a suggestion to him and not an order." The same principle is again stressed in a subsequent letter to the Minister. "Some orders have recently been passed about getting some books translated into the vernacular. As regards these, His Highness desires that some association or individual should be asked to undertake and publish these translations, under the patronage of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, the State undertaking to purchase some copies of the books when published (which should be as few as possible)."

103. While in America, His Highness inquired of Mr. Bumpus whether he could arrange for some person to write notes on citizenship. Shrimant Sampatrao's letter to Mr. Bumpus in this connection may be noted. He wrote, "His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar desires that you should arrange to have drawn up, by some competent person a good instructive note on citizenship, its duties and obligations and the historical treatment of citizenship. It should be in such a form that when translated, it can at once be incorporated as one of the lessons to be taught in schools. The note should be such as can be easily understood by boys between ages of 15 and 18. His Highness desires that you should settle the ideas, etc., that ought to be embodied in the note, and, in fact, see that it is complete. If you think that a similar note desirable to be drawn up for boys under 15 years of age, you are at liberty to have one drawn up for them also. The note should conveniently shew how and when the rights and duties of citizens change according to the different forms of Government, if there be any such change."

104. Mr. Bumpus was also requested to arrange for drawing up another note touching a variety of subjects. The following extract from Mr. Datar's letter to Mr. Bumpus throws some light on the nature of these subjects. He wrote, "His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda desires that you should arrange to get written (either by your self or some other competent person) chapters on the following subjects:—

Notes for the general public.

- (1) The industrial development of the United States and the policy followed by Government to encourage it and the different ways in which the encouragement is given. The statistics relating to exports and imports should be consulted. His Highness would like to have information collected on this point, in an interesting and instructive form, to serve as a chapter of the notes he is thinking of writing about his tour in America for the benefit of his people. Special remarks may be made of industries that can be advantageously introduced in India.
- (2) The education in the United States.
- (3) Agriculture in the United States with some of the industries connected with it.
- (4) The bringing up of the children and the relation of their parents with them, when they grow up.
- (5) Labour Unions, how they are formed and the general principles regulating them.

"The notes are intended for the general public, who are not much educated. In the chapter regarding the industrial development, comparison may be made with Europe and other countries."

XVI

105. The question of buildings, both inside and outside the State, was referred to in a number of letters from Europe. Taking the latter first we find references to three buildings, viz., (1) the Bombay House—then under construction, (2) improvements in and extension to the Ooty property, and lastly (3) the idea of building a house at Poona. Taking them in their serial order, we find that orders were sent by cable from Port Said on 10-4-1905 to send the latest plans of the Bombay House for submission to His Highness. Another cable was also sent to the Minister from London on 3-5-1905 to withhold

Buildings, City Improvements, etc.

contract for furniture for the Bombay House and to send full details of the furniture for the sanction of His Highness. These were submitted by the Khangi department and were sent to Europe on 19-5-1905. The insanitary condition of the locality in Bombay created another difficulty. Wrote Shrimant Sampatrao to the Minister from Caux on 22-2-1906, "His Highness has heard from Mr. Khaserao and Dr. Shamsuddin about the insanitary position of the Bombay House. I believe the matter about the insanitary condition of the Malbar Hill locality was once also discussed in the Bombay papers. Your Excellency will kindly see into the matter without loss of time. If you think the matter to be very serious, His Highness authorises you to postpone the construction of the building till the question of sanitation is fully disposed off by the Council. If the locality is not found to be insanitary then the House should be constructed according to the latest elevation of Mr. Stevens." His Highness also sent a cable to Mr. Stevens on 27-2-1906 as follows :—"Till we meet, complete only ground floor and three central rooms first floor Bombay House. Don't widen western corridor unless foundations advanced too far. See that complaints regarding insanitation of locality not weighty."

106. Inquiries were also made about the income-tax charged on the property and also other taxes to be paid. A Taxes on property. general principle was also enunciated in the case of such properties. Mr. Datar wrote from Geneva on 8-4-1906, "His Highness the Maharaja Saheb desires to know whether His Highness' Bombay property has been charged with income-tax and if so to what amount. His Highness would also like to know if the Bombay House, when completed, will be liable for higher tax. This does not in any way affect the orders already passed by His Highness in connection with the building of the Bombay House. His Highness directs that whenever property consisting of houses, etc., is to be built or purchased in foreign territory, the taxes, etc., to which it would be submitted, should always be taken into account."

107. Coming to the Ooty property, orders were sent from Europe on 28-4-1905 to connect the different parts of the house such as stables, etc., with telephones. Ooty property. "In the main house," says the order, "the telephone should be so located as to cause no disturbance to the Khasas. In the Jayasinh Villa also the telephone should be located in the servants' room or such other place as to cause no disturbance to the occupants. The telephone wires should be so placed as not to spoil the compound of the house." Orders were also sent from Eastbourne on 26-5-1905 to provide electric bells in the main house as well as in the out-houses at Ooty.

The Minister was also asked to send the plan of the Ooty house as His Highness intended to have a new dressing room made there. His Highness also had an idea to buy two properties adjoining the Ooty house. The Minister was asked to obtain the permission of the Government of India to purchase the properties. "Care should be taken," says the letter in this connection, "that the news that we are going to buy property does not go out as it is likely to increase the prices." His Highness sanctioned the purchase of an additional oil engine for generating electrical energy at Ooty as the old engine was unserviceable.

108. It appears that His Highness had then an idea to buy property at Poona and to build a house there. In his letter to the Minister from Caux on 25-1-1906 Mr. Limaye says, "His Highness wishes to build a house at Poona up to Rs. 50,000 on financial consideration of the expenses of renting other peoples' houses when His Highness goes there. This will be done only if it is worthwhile on calculating the interest on the sum spent. His Highness does not want to build houses only as a matter of hobby. The Bombay House only is likely to be an exception to this."

109. Turning our attention nearer home, we find orders about (1) improvements to the Makarpura Palace, (2) construction of a new bungalow at Baroda for Prince Fatehsinh, and (3) the Kalabhavan building, etc.

110. "The work of the chimney," writes Mr. Mohite from Eastbourne on 26-5-1905, "in the eastern room of the old Makarpura Palace is still incomplete. His Highness wishes to have a hearth in place of the chimney. Your Excellency will kindly instruct the Chief Engineer to send in here measurements so that the necessary materials for it may be purchased here."

111. From Territet an order giving all the details of the new bungalow to be constructed in Baroda for the use of Prince Fatehsinh was sent on 21-3-1906. It was to cost about one lakh rupees.

112. The plan of the Kalabhavan building opposite the L. V. Palace compound was completed by this time and in according his sanction to take up the work on hand, with certain modifications, His Highness wrote to the Minister from Geneva on 30-3-1906, "As you know this building is going to

form one of the series of public buildings on that side. In short, this is going to be our Baroda Esplanade. Therefore, the elevation should be carefully drawn up and they, without being unnecessarily expensive, should be useful, artistic and giving a character to the building. It is not necessary that we should lavish stone in these elevations or fencings and if the architect wants to use stone, he should use it only to an extent that is absolutely necessary for this purpose."

113. The work of the students' quarters for Baroda College was ordered to be taken on hand at a cost of Rs. 50,000. Baroda College students' quarters. His Highness had an idea to make alterations in the plan of the building with a view to its being used, if necessary, as a Guest House. It was, however, given up and the work was ordered to be taken on hand according to the original plan.

114. Orders were also sent from London on 30-4-1906 to widen the bridge on the Vishvamitri river. Vishvamitri river bridge.

115. The Baroda City improvement and congestion in the city also formed the subject of a couple of letters from Europe. Shrimant Sampatrao in his letter to the Minister dated Geneva 23-3-1906 says, "His Highness recollects having passed some orders regarding the general improvement of the city of Baroda when the late Mr. Gajanan Krishna Bhatavadekar was Huzur Assistant. These orders and such others as His Highness may have passed from time to time regarding the improvement of the city should be considered in consultation, if necessary, with the Baroda Sudharai Kamdar and the members of the Municipal Corporation, and a prospective map of the city should be prepared. This map will show in one view the several improvements that are desirable to be effected. The schemes for improvement may be taken up in subsequent years just as funds permit. The schemes relating to sanitation, the widening of streets and the location of particular classes and institutions are all intended to be included."

116. Regarding congestion, Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwar wrote from London on 6-8-1906, "His Highness the Maharaja Saheb desires me to write to you (the Minister) to see that in the heart of the highly congested part of the city of Baroda, arrangements should be made for laying out squares, where people may resort for recreation and pass their leisure hours to the great advantage of their health. These squares

will be serviceable as aids to sanitation and prove useful in case there is a fire in the vicinity."

XVII

117. Schemes for the constructions of various railway lines were formulated during the trip. From St. Moritz, Mr. Mohite wrote on 29-8-1905, "His Highness desires that the project of the Jamnagar-Dwarka Railway should be completed with plans, estimates and pillars, etc., so that it might serve as a relief work in case of necessity. The negotiations with Jamnagar should also be completed and an agreement entered into with them. The plans and estimates for this railway should be for narrow gauge as also for $1\frac{1}{2}$ gauge line x x x Your Excellency is to sanction the necessary expenditure for survey, estimates, etc., and after getting the whole scheme ready submit the same to His Highness in the form of a tippan for final orders. In this tippan the utility and the paying capacity of this railway should be fully discussed, and generally in all such questions these points should always be discussed." The matter was again referred to in a letter to the Minister from Shrimant Sampatrao. He wrote, "His Highness the Maharaja Saheb has approved of the opinion of the Council in respect of the Jamnagar - Adatra Railway for representation to the Residency, etc. It is not to be understood, however, that His Highness insists upon having a narrow gauge. He wants to see which of the two would be profitable; and if he finds that the meter gauge would be more convenient or profitable, he would have no objection to adopting the same." And again writing from Paris on 25-4-1906, he stated, "Your Excellency's letter re: jurisdiction over Jamnagar - Adatra Railway, which it may be noted, is not to be an isolated line but to form part of the Kathiawad Railway system, was submitted to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb who was pleased to remark that your presumption is correct. So Your Excellency may act accordingly."

118. The Minister was informed from St. Moritz on 13-9-1905 that His Highness wished to have a railway line from Veraval - Kodinar railway line. Veraval (Junaghad territory) towards Kodinar (East) upto the opposite extremity of the taluka and that he should arrange to develop the scheme and get plans and estimates ready after having the line surveyed.

119. The work of Harij-Becharaji and Chanasma Railways was then in progress. His Highness was displeased with the slackness with which it was carried on. In this connection Mr. Limaye wrote to the Minister from Munich on 2-10-1905, "He (His Highness) wishes to know

why the work has been delayed so long. He thinks he had issued orders long ago about getting rails and other materials ready.His Highness wishes both these lines to be finished soon, but without undue hurry. His Highness wishes you to send him plans showing how this line is proposed to be located. He wished it to be taken within a mile of the extremity of the Harij taluka. Although the work is to be hurried as far as possible, care should be taken to see that the Railway does not spoil the surrounding land and all difficulties regarding waterways should be carefully studied."

120. Writing in the same letter about yet another line, Mr. Limaye stated, "His Highness wishes to have a narrow gauge railway in the Tilakwada *peta mahal* taken up to the river, if convenient. It should be considered as to what direction would be suitable in point of paying capacity of the line. Kindly get plans and estimates of this line prepared and send them on to His Highness. His Highness also wishes the Songir quarries to be connected by rail or tramway with this or any other line. The Chief Engineer should submit estimates of a temporary removable line to Songir quarries. After seeing these, His Highness will decide whether it should be undertaken or not. The object of this line is to carry stones from the quarry conveniently to the station. If a large amount of expenditure were required for crossing the river, a temporary bridge might be put up which can be removed in the monsoon."

121. And lastly yet one more line formed the subject of a letter from Europe. Shrimant Sampatrao writes from Caux on 22-2-1906, "His Highness desires that the project of Velachha-Kosamba Railway should be completed in every respect and kept ready for his final orders by the time of his arrival in Baroda."

XVIII

122. In the opinion of His Highness, more than necessary funds were ear-marked in the annual budget of the P. W. D. for irrigation and road construction. He was, therefore, averse to spending money on these schemes out of proportion to their utility and asked Mr. Mohite to write to the Minister accordingly. Mr. Mohite wrote, "His Highness hears that in the budget of the P. W. D. for this year more than necessary provision has been made for irrigation and road works. They seem to be very tempting but His Highness thinks that we should be very careful as to the

amount we spend on them. Roads in Kadi and Baroda do not last long and are very expensive. As regards irrigation works, no new projects need be undertaken until those we have finished prove successful. His Highness thinks our officers do not pay proper attention to their work and Government money is often wasted on them."

XIX

123. As has been already stated, His Highness paid a visit to the United States of America where he took opportunity to study various industries. Consequently we find a number of letters in connection with the development of the resources of the State. Writing from Boston on 10-6-1906 to the Minister, Shrimant Sampatrao stated, "His Highness the Maharaja Saheb desires the statistics about the export and import of the Baroda State for the last five years may be collated and arranged as early as possible. If it is not usual to record this information and, therefore, not available now, His Highness desires that hereafter arrangements should be made to keep an accurate record of such statistics."

Industry and Commerce.

124. Mr. Bumpus of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, was appointed agent for His Highness' Government. Amongst other matters he was asked to procure for the State the services of an expert in industrial matters. Writing to Mr. Bumpus from New York on 3-6-1906, Shrimant Sampatrao says, "An expert manufacturer or a person competent to explore a country, who after studying the natural conditions and facilities as well as past and present history and political and industrial circumstances of the State and people should be competent enough to recommend definite lines of policy to be followed by the State, is wanted by His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda to go and visit the different parts of his State. He wishes you, if you can think of a good, reliable and conscientious man, to find out and introduce him while he is at Boston. It is believed that a period of from 4 to 6 months will be enough for him to travel in the different parts of the State and its neighbourhood and acquire necessary kind of information to enable him to recommend a definite line of policy to be followed by the Baroda Government in future...The Baroda State is mainly agricultural, and judging from the geological report of the State it seems that if any manufactories are to be started, they will have to be dependent mainly on such agricultural products as may be found near about the place of manufacture. The gentleman will have to study all the conditions that are necessary, instead of what is mentioned

Mr. Bumpus appointed agent.

here. He will not find expert officer to advise him in the matter so that he will have to depend greatly on himself in the submission of his reports." Writing in the same connection again on 3-8-1906 to Mr. Bumpus Shrimant Sampatrao says, "Please remember the gentleman must not be a mere theorist, but he must be able to submit practical schemes with necessary information before the Government and before private people interested (or to be interested) in the development. He will have to impress upon the people by lectures, etc., of what they can do to promote their material interests under circumstances. He may be handed over charge of some of the departments bearing on the inquiry of the question."

125. On 16-6-1906 His Highness sent an order from Colorado Springs to the effect "that a systematic and exhaustive memorandum should be drawn up for starting a small paper mill in the Navsari district or any other part of the Baroda State to turn out paper sufficient to meet the wants of the State. Due inquiry should be made on all necessary particulars — local merchants, etc., should be consulted; inquiries should be made as to whether the necessary material for making paper can be had, and in what quantities; whether it is practicable to start such a mill with co-operation of private individuals. It should also be considered what facilities are necessary to be given, if such a mill were to be started as a private enterprise. In fact, the scheme should be completely thrashed out and a memo drawn up in such a form that it can very conveniently be referred to experts in this country." Again from the same place another order was sent on 17-6-1906 to start a flour mill in the State. "It is not intended that the State should conduct it but it is meant to be a concern opened and managed by the public. Government may have only to give the necessary facilities."

XX

126. There are very few references to social questions in the correspondence during this trip. The work of amending the Hindu Law was then in hand. In this connection Mr. Mohite informed the Minister, "His Highness desires Your Excellency to see that the work of the Hindu Law is pushed on and not neglected. His Highness has in view certain social subjects which depend upon the completion of the work."

127. The 10th Social Conference was then held in India and Mr. Mohite referred to it in one of his letters. He writes, "The account of the 10th Hindu Samajik Parishad has been published in Gujarati at Ahmedabad by the Gujarati "Sansar Sudhara Samaj." Its price is three

annas per copy. His Highness desires that copies of this book worth Rs. 50 should be purchased and freely distributed among our people."

128. At the time of the Ganapati festival of that year, an incident was reported to have taken place in Baroda which afforded an opportunity to His Highness to show his sympathy towards the so called untouchable and depressed classes in his State. Shrimant Sampatrao refers to it in his letter to the Minister from Philadelphia (U. S. A.) on 30-5-1906. "His Highness understands that on the occasion of the Ganapati festival at the Palace at Baroda some time ago, a person, though he was of a low caste, effected his admission; when it was discovered who he was, he was placed on his trial and was sentenced to imprisonment for about two years. His Highness is anxious to know whether this is a fact and whether he is still undergoing imprisonment. His Highness desires you to see whether imprisonment for such an act is proper. Of course, His Highness desires that all this should be kept confidential." Unfortunately there is no further correspondence in the files to throw more light on this incident.

XXI

129. While His Highness was in Europe, a cyclone passed through Gujarat causing much damage in the Northern part of the State. From the letter of the Minister to Mr. Mohite (4-8-1905) we get an idea as to the extent of the damage caused by the cyclone. He wrote, "Owing to the cyclone that passed through Gujarat recently and gave very heavy rains, especially in the Kadi district where it has at places approached or even exceeded the annual average fall, several hundreds of houses are reported to have fallen at Patan, Vadnagar, Sidhpur and Chanasma. The necessary arrangements are being made according to rules to give relief to the sufferers." Information regarding the damages caused to the irrigation works was supplied to His Highness in Europe by the Public Works department and His Highness was pleased to express his satisfaction at the promptness with which the information was supplied. "The Chief Engineer's report," wrote Mr. Limaye from St. Moritz on 3-9-1905, "on damage done to irrigation works by the recent floods was submitted to His Highness. He thanks the Chief Engineer for the promptitude with which he has collected the information and taken steps to set the mischief right."

130. There was an earth-quake in the Northern part of India, and at the request of the Resident, His Highness donated Rs. 2,000 to the Relief fund started for helping the sufferers.

131. His Highness also gave a donation of Rs. 5,000 to the Royal visit fund.

Donation to Royal visit fund.

132. Mon. Ch. Ducommun had applied for the post of a French tutor and companion to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb through M. Fillion of Geneva about the year 1903. Mr. Fillion had also forwarded with the application some original certificates of the gentleman. These were not returned to him. M. Fillion wrote to His Highness requesting him to return the certificates. His Highness asked the Minister to inquire into the matter and to return these certificates to Mon. Ducommun. It appears, however, that the certificates could not be traced in Baroda. The gentleman continued to send reminders and finally addressed the India Office in London. On hearing from the India Office, Shrimant Sampatrao wrote to the Minister in this connection from Caux on 8-3-1906 and asked him to inquire into the matter and punish the party at fault. He wrote, "His Highness is very much displeased at the mismanagement in the matter. He wishes the Council to look into it and punish severely the guilty party." The correspondence does not show whether the certificates were traced and returned to their owner.

Mon. Ducommun's certificates.

133. In one of the letters His Highness stressed the necessity of recognising or appreciating the services of the people in various fields. Wrote Mr. Datar, under His Highness' instructions, "As there are no rules in our Raj regulating the recognition or appreciation of charitable or otherwise meritorious services rendered by any member of the public at large, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb desires that a body of rules may be drawn up in this behalf. It some times happens that persons endanger their own lives and thereby save the lives of others, as in a fire or other catastrophe. We, sometimes, hear of drowning persons having been saved with great skill and at considerable risk to themselves by the survivors. Persons, sometimes, render very valuable services to the public, during the times of famine or distress, either by money or by labour. Others start charitable institutions. If these and similar services are not duly appreciated and recognised, the State loses a valuable opportunity of giving stimulus to such meritorious deeds on the part of the others. In fact, His Highness thinks that some system of due recognition should have been introduced in our Raj long before this."

Recognition of services.

134. While His Highness was in Europe Rao Bahadur Vinayak Mahadeo Pandit, Naib Dewan and Legal Remembrancer died in Poona on 3-8-1905. In his letter to Mr. Mohite (4-8-1905) the Minister, Mr. Kersaspji, paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the deceased. He wrote, "The deceased was an excellent officer alike in character, temper and ability and we have been deprived of a valuable and faithful and conscientious public servant. As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased all the public offices in the city have been closed for to-day."

135. News of the death of Khan Bahadur Kazi Abdul Rehman was also communicated to His Highness in Europe. The Secretary requested the Minister in a letter from Philadelphia on 1-6-1906 to convey His Highness' condolences to the family of the deceased.

XXII

136. The health of the Royal party continued to be good during the major part of the trip. His Highness kept in-different health shortly after his arrival in London. In a letter to the Resident from London on 30-6-1905 His Highness wrote, "I have been too busy and not well since the last fortnight or so..... London does not agree with me, and I am anxious to get through my engagements so as to get away." From Caux again we find Mr. Limaye writing to the Minister on 8-2-1906 about His Highness' health: "His Highness has been advised by the doctors here to take complete rest for some months and to keep his mind completely free from any sort of worry. He has not done any work during this week." Excepting these minor complaints, His Highness continued to enjoy the best of health.

137. The health of Her Highness the Maharani Saheb also, barring a few minor ailments, continued to be alright. Her Highness' health. Shortly after her arrival in Europe she consulted a doctor at Paris in May 1905, and in the first week of July she underwent a minor operation in London which required her to remain in bed for about a fortnight. She recovered soon. At Caux, we find her being treated by a local doctor in February 1906. During her voyage to America she suffered slightly from sea-sickness for a few days, but soon recovered and was well again.

138. Prince Dhairyashil was slightly indisposed and soon after his arrival in Europe a doctor was consulted regarding his health. He was advised to spend about six weeks at some good watering place in the South of France, and while the rest of the party proceeded to England, he was obliged to remain in France with Dr. Balabhai for some days.

139. Prince Shivajirao suffered from cold and fever while he was in Baroda prior to his departure to Europe. The sea-voyage enabled him to shake off his cold. While in Geneva in April 1906, he was laid up with mumps and a rather high malarial fever, but was able to recover soon from this sickness.

140. An outstanding domestic event was the birth of a female child to Shrimant Yuvaradni Padmavati Devi on 24-6-1905 (Princess Indumati Devi, now Her Highness of Kolhapur). There was an idea to send the Princess with her new born baby to Europe, but it had to be dropped in view of the decision not to send Prince Fatehsinh to Europe.

APPENDIX.

Places of interest and hotels visited during the seven trips, 1887 to 1906 A. D.

1887-88

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Places of interest etc.</i>	<i>Hotels visited.</i>
<i>First and Second Trip.</i>		
7-6-1887.	Aden:— Cawasji Dinshaw Store house. Post Office, The Police Station. Military Camp. Water tanks.	
11-6-1887.	Suez:— Benhra railway Station.	
12-6-1887.	Alexandria :-- The Nile. Fortifications and gates. The old and new harbours. Grand square Rozetta Gate. Statue of Mahomed Ali on horse-back. The Nile Gate. Pompeii's pillars. Unstus point. The Khediv's Palace.	
15-6-1887.	Brindisi :-- Fortifications.	Royal Daniel Hotel.
19-6-1887.	Venice :-- Rialto, the Great Bridge. Sand-wall. Six passes. D' zalodi Royalto. 306 bridges. 107 canals. Grand Canal. Piazza Square. St. Mark Church. Four bronze statues of horses. St. Marke Campe. The Nile tower. Tordela-Arologio (a Grand building) Doges Palace. Statues of Adam and Eve. Scalla-dela-Maggi, a Grand Hall with 21 pictures of best type and a map of the world.	

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Places of interest etc.</i>	<i>Hotels visited.</i>
	Murano Glass Factory. The Academy of Fine Arts. Feri Church. The Arsenal. Four Lion statues. Public Garden. Dela Venice Theatre. Lido island.	
23-6-1887.	Milan :-- Burgano Mangota Castle. The Olona, the Oden., Duomo, the great Church. St. Alexandra Church. Colonese Di San Lorenzo. The last Spur Church. Palaza Municipio-Palace. Piazza Didomo Square. Brenhe College Museum. Biblioteca Ambrociana. Castle Arena Theatre. Aspidela Myagiari-Hospital. Pizza-de-arni Square. Arco della Pace. An archdumo and Della Scala Squares. Nevnardi Vinci, a great statue. Galleria Vittorio Emanuele - building of small breadth. 2 Public Gardens. The Cemetery. Museum.	
10-7-1887.	Aix-le-Bain L-du-Bourget, a fresh water lake. Ansi :-- (an old town) a crumbled Palace a water-fall. Turin. The Po and Dora. The Town Hall. The Church. The Arsenal. Museum. Public Gardens. Shawberi :-- The Lisin river.	
11-7-1887	Geneva :-- Lemane Lake. Rhone River. Six bridges. Mount Blanc, the greatest bridge. Burgues, a bridge below Mt. Blanc. Ronsexis Island. Blank Mountain ranges. Place de Alps Square. Statue of Brunswick The tower (Hexagonal) Six Statues. The English Church.	Hotel de Ville. Hotel Royal. Hotel the Mount- ainvert.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Places of interest etc.</i>	<i>Hotels visited.</i>
	Two female statues in memory of Velvetia Treaty. Garden Angilis. Church. Ville Palace. The Arsenal. Muserath. (Museum of pictures) Muse-fall. Botanical Gardens. The University. The Natural History Museum. Less Montis house.	
18-7-1887.	Quilan :— River Placer, Episcopal Court. Salukus Church.	Albulla Hotel. Hotel Stenbak. Quilan Hof Hotel.
	St. Moritz :— The Albuna river. Ingedine plain.	Grand Hotel.
	Ragatz :— River Tamina. Fofers Hills. Trick valley. The Cemetery. Statue of Shelling. Public Gardens. Hot Springs.	
	Bod Fofers :— Mineral Water Sprtns. Gorge of Tomini. Tower Hill. Benedictine Church.	
	Lucerne :— Alps Mountain. The Rus river An iron Bridge. Stone statue of a lion. Glestergarten (a garden). Staffer's Museum. Rattihans (building). Gutsch.	National Hotel.
	Rigi :— Rigi Roth, Rigi Culum (hills). Zub lake. Diorama of the Alps. The lion monument. Museum of the Swiss Guard de Larchus. Aledudan Udan (A wood bridge). Kursal Theatre.	
	Brunig :—	Brunig Hotel.
	Hohfluh :—	
	Richinbac :— Richinbac fall. Anglehorn. Jungfrou.	

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Places of interest etc.</i>	<i>Hotels visited.</i>
	Urhorn.	
	Middlehorn.	
	Singhorn.	
	Pinistarhorn.	
	Igerhorn.	
	Betterhorn.	
	Silverhorn.	
	Muncherhorn.	
26-9-1887	Gindlewald:—	Bellvue Hotel.
	Interlaken:—	Switz Hof Hotel.
	Than and Brian Lakes.	
	Berne:—	
	Aare (river)	
	Stone engraved fountains.	
	2 stone bear statues.	
	Capiturn (an old castle).	
	The Clock Tower.	
	Munster:—	
	The Church.	
	Statues of Zahringan and Frederick van	
	Staiganer.	
	Munster plots.	
	Orr river.	
	The Natural History Museum.	
	Rozen Garden.	
	University.	
	Public Gardens.	
	Zurich:--	
	Limmat, Sichi, Zurich lakes,	
	St. Peter Kharchi Tower.	
	Gardens.	
	Paris:—	Hotel de Invalidus.
	Place de la Konkered.	Reservoir Hotel.
	Church of Modelin.	
	Sean bridge.	
	Garden de Tale rigs.	
	Abelisk of Luxor. (a great stone pillar)	
	Arch de Triumph.	
	The Medelin.	
	The place of louvre.	
	House of Commons.	
	Palace de Trocadero,	
	Cirque des Chams.	
	Elysees.	
	Notredame Church.	
	Gallery de Rois—28 statues of the Kings of France	
	and one large bell.	
	Hypodromme.	
	Place de Bastile.	
	Dioramma of Bastelle.	
	Garden de plant.	
	Muse-loover.	
	The Bean, a public garden.	
	Lac inferior.	

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Places of interest etc.</i>	<i>Hotels visited.</i>
	<p>Lac Superior Tomb of Napoleon. Invalides. The Mint. Park des Buttes. Chan monhat. Musée de Clunye Museum. Jardine Acclimation, a garden. Noventis, a Theatre. Garden of the Tulleries. Galleries of the Louver. Panthian building. Cemetery of Pere la Chaise, (containing more than 18 thousand tombs.) Monument of Joan of Arc. Louvre. Luxemburg, Palace del Industry. Palace de Institute. Opera. Prince Park. St. Chapelli. St. Cloud. Statue of Marshall Ney. Arsenal and Gunfactory. Library of St. Geneve and Porcelain Factory. Lovre shop. Chatelet Threatre. Musegravin, a place where wax statues, pictures and fruits are kept. Statue of victory, Statue of Henry IV. Palace Justice. Hospital Stock exchange. Royal Palace.</p>	
	Versailles:—	
	The fort.	
	Calais.	
	Dover,	
	Brighton:—	
	Grand acquarian chain Pier.	
	Royal Pavillian.	
	Hove.	
	Yestan Gardan.	
5-11-1887	London:—	Grand Hotel.
	Parliament House.	Hotel Metropole-
	Westminster Abbey,	
	St. Paul's Cathedral-	
	Trafalgar Square.	
	Nelson's Statue.	
	National Gallery.	
	India Office.	
	Court Office.	
	Horse Gardens.	
	Westminster Bridge.	
	Charing Cross,	

*Date.**Places of interest etc.**Hotels visited.*

Oxford Street.
 Victoria Street.
 The Thames.
 The London Bridge.
 Waterloo Bridge,
 Charing Cross Bridge
 Lambeth Bridge.
 Northumberland House.
 St. Martin's Church.
 Statue of George IV.
 National Gallery.
 Society of Arts.
 The Nelson's Column.
 Statue of Sir Charles Napier.
 Convent Garden Market,
 London Hall Market.
 Farringdon Market.
 New Gate Market.
 Castle Market.
 Paternoster Row.
 Pantheon.
 St. Xavier,
 St. George's Cathedral.
 Buckingham Palace,
 St. James, Palace.
 Kensington Palace.
 Whitehall.
 Marlborough house.
 Parliament Meeting houses,
 Crystal Palace.
 Mansions House.
 Guildhall.
 General Post Office.
 Bank of England.
 London University.
 Oxford and Cambridge Houses.
 Vinton Club.
 British Museum.
 United Service Museum.
 Polytechnic Institution.
 Regent's Park.
 Zoological Gardens.
 Botanical Gardens.
 Hyde Park.
 James' Park.
 Green Park.
 Westminster Hall.
 Colonial Office.
 Foreign Office.
 Treasury Office.
 Bar Office.
 Houses.
 House of Commons.
 House of Lords.
 Pall Mall.
 Oxford Street.
 Regent Street.
 Burlington house.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Places of interest etc.</i>	<i>Hotels visited.</i>
	Statue of the Duke of Willington. Grosvenor Gallery. Tower of London. Serpentine Lake. Albert Memorial. Ambert Hall. Adalant Crest. Portsmouth. Kensington Garden Square. Fine Art Museum. Windsor Palace. Paddington Station. Victoria Station. Windsor Castle. Madan Tussel. Nover Gallery. Wallington Station.	
	Oxford :—	
	Canterburry Hall. Christ's Church. New School. Balliol College. Prince of Wales Theatre. Adelphi Theatre. Royal Acquariam	
	Osborn :—	
	Dover Harbour.	
	Bastle :--	Hotel of the three Kings.
	Munster building. Museum.	
	Lugano. Pallanza.	Hotel de pera.
	Casaquo :--	
	Point Romanio. Isabella and Isamadri Islands.	
	Bologna.	Hotel Brunn.
	Brunn :--	
	The Military Camp The University.	
	Ankona. Brindisi.	

Third Trip, 1892

17-6-92	London :— Marlborough house. Imperial Institute. Parliament. Buckingham Palace. Windsor Palace.	Savoy Restaurant.
7-7-92	Lucerne :—	
11-7-92	Milan.	

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Places of interest etc.</i>	<i>Hotels visited.</i>
20-7-92	Interlaken.	
23-7-92	Churwaldon.	
25-7-92	Savoquin.	
26-7-92	St. Moritz.	
10-9-92	Alvenen Bud,	
11-9-92	Thusis.	
15-9-92	Ragety	
17-9-92	Bentengurg.	
17-9-92	Giessebach.	
1-10-92	Berne :— New Parliament House. Old Clock Tower. The Cathedral.	
3-10-92	Geneva :— Boix-de-Betu. National Monument. Russian Chappel. Observatory. Cathedral of St. Pierri. Fal Museum. Botanical Gardens.	Hotel de la Faix.
9-10-92	Ferney :— Succonen and New villa Voltaire, Municipal School of Watch-making. Grand Theatre.	
11-10-92	Paris :— Municipal New buildings. Louvere Magasin. Rue Royal. Park Marcean. Bois De Bouleign. Guy's Hospital. Peoples' Palace.	Grand Hotel de Louvre.
12-10-92	London :— Richmond.	Star Garter Hotel.
13-10-92	Hampton Court Palace and Park. Druary Lane Theatre.	Hotel Metropole.
14-10-92	Cleopatra's Needle (Thames embankment)	
20-10-92	Brighten :— Devil's Dyke.	
26-10-92	Birmingham :— Black country Wolverhampton.	
28-10-92	Sheffield.	
30-10-92	Manchester Chatswork Hall.	
31-10-92	Whitworth's works and Owen College.	
1-11-92	Liverpool. Mersey Tunnel. Mersey Docks and Harbour.	
2-11-92	St. George's Hall Town Hall.	
3-11-92	Sheffield.	

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Places of interest etc.</i>	<i>Hotels visited.</i>
4-11-92	Welbeck. London.	Victoria Hotel. Savoy Restaurant.
9-11-92	Guildhall.	
19-11-92	Lyceum.	
21-11-92	Windsor.	
30-11-92	School of Cookery.	
1-12-92	Brussels.	Grand Hotel.
4-12-92	Paris.	
6-12-92	Marseilles.	
7 to 12-12-92	Cannes.	Grand Hotel.
12-12-92	Monte Carlo.	
13-12-92	Rome.	Hotel Continen- tal.
15-12-92	Naples.	Hotel Bristol.

Fourth Trip, 1893.

7- 5-1893	Aden.	
10- 5-93	Cairo.	
10- 5-93	Suez.	
	Triesti.	
	Brindisi.	
	Ellboyen. (Castle)	
	Schlackenworth	
21- 6-93	Carlsbad :—	
	Porcelain factory.	
	Mountains.	
24- 6-93	The river Temple and its surrounding mountains (names not mentioned)	
26- 6-93	Marienbad. (city)	
28- 6-93	Munich :—	
29- 6-93	Picture Gallery.	
	Government Stables.	
	Ruins of Pompeii.	
	Gardens.	
	View of Rome (model).	
	Old Palace.	
	The Jewellery.	
30- 6-93	Zurich :—	
	The old Palace.	
	Lake Constance.	
31- 6-93	Lake Zurich.	Bellvue Hotel.
	Zurich Rly. Station.	
	Geneve Lake.	
	Lausanne.	Beau Rivage Hotel.
2- 7-93	Vienne.	Zermatt Hotel.
	Zermatt.	
	The springs at Zermatt.	M'rose.
	Rifel Alp mount.	Rifel Alp Hotel.
	Finland Mountain.	
13- 7-93	Bal Station.	
	Bars river.	
	Benlac and Arvin Valleys.	

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Places of interest etc.</i>	<i>Hotels visited.</i>
14- 7-93	Lalol Station. The Cathedral (Gothic Style) St. Arsuler's Church. Verviers Rly. Station. Brussels :— The Mass river. London. Vienna Sights worth seeing as noted in the Marathi diary of the trip :— Peoples Park Zoological Gardens. 3 Museums. Parliament House. Government Stables. Drive round Ring Street. The Danube Canal. The Music Hall. The Opera. The Theatre. Hospital. Pharmacy. Arsenal.	Antwerp, St. Ioin.

Fifth Trip, 1894-95.

22-12-93	Aden.	
26-12-93	Suez.	
26-12-93	Port Said.	
30-12-93	Brindisi.	
1- 1-94	Naples.	Hotel west End.
4- 1-94	Rome.	Hotel Continental.
5-1-94	Florence.	Hotel Grand Bretainet Arns.
9- 1-94	Genoa.	Hotel Isotta.
14- 1-94	Nice.	Hotel des Anglais.
		Hotel Angleture.
23- 2-94	Arona.	
5- 3-94	Pallanza.	
12- 3-94	Lucerne.	Hotel Schwerzer Hoff.
21- 3-94	Lausanne. Devanton Villa	Hotel Gibbon and Hotel Du Chateau.
25- 3-94	Vevey.	Hotel Beau Rivage.
1- 4-94	Glion :— Chateau Hanteville. The Park. Village Belmont.	Bellvue Hotel.
21- 4-94	Geneva.	Hotel De la Paix.
4- 6-94	Chamonix.	Hotel de Angleterre.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Places of interest etc.</i>	<i>Hotels visited.</i>
11-6-94	Aigle. Mt. Blanc.	Martigny Hotel Mt. Blanc.
11-6-94	Villars.	Hotel Du Muve- ran.
13-6-94	Aigle.	Hotel Grandles Bains.
16-6-94	Geneva-	Hotel des Berg- nes.
27-6-94	Zermatt.	Hotel Zermatt. Hotel Riffle Alp.
28-6-94	Paris.	Hotel Continen- tal. Caffe Vaison.
29-7-94	London:— Prince of Wales Theatre. Palace Theatre of variety. Theatre Vandeville.	Hotel Royal Palace.
4-8-94	Edinburgh:— Bridge of the Firth of Forth. Edinburgh Castle. Holyrood. Roselin Chapel. The Ramsays. Lord Roseberry's property. John Knox, the Reformer's property. Castle Hawthornsea. Cantdon Hill. Lyceum Theatre. Dalmoney, Lord Hopeton's Palace. Darkies in Queen's port. Arthur Hill.	Hotel Balmoral. Royal Hotel Roselyn.
10-8-94	London:— Imperial Institute. Orlean's club. New Oxford and Cambridge Clubs. Kensington Gardens. Hyde Park.	
18-8-94	Calander:— Vannacher Lake. Water Fall. Sterling. Old Castle. Shooting Lodge. Kenmore. Taymouth Castle. Loch Vennacher. Loch Lubnaig. Loch Larn. Bracknall Water falls. Craig Hill.	Hotel Dread Naught.
27-8-94	Oban.	Oban Station Hotel.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Places of interest etc.</i>	<i>Hotels visited.</i>
	Lake Or. Oban Studio of sculpture.	
19-9-94	Staffo :— Staffo and Iona. Tingle's Cave, Wishing chase. Nunnery. Maclean's Carved Cross. St. Aron's Chappel. Cathedral.	
3-9-94	Lochier. Distillery.	Army Hotel Lochier.
4-9-94	Inverness:— Ness Isle. Cemetery Hill. Battlefield of Culloden. Braham Castle. Cannon Bridge Station. River Curon. 100 years old Fir Trees. Druidical Circle. Lochness. Falls of Foyers. Theatre Royal. Lord Ashier's Castle. Loch Dictulchan. Dunrobin. Dunrobin's Palace.	Inverness Palace Hotel.
23-9-94	Dunkeld:— Rambling bride water fall. Murthby Castle. St. Murray's tower. Arnam Hall. Duke of Rutland's place. Hermitage water fall. Rest House near the water fall.	Hotel Bernaben.
25-9-94	London :— Druary Lane Royal Theatre. Comedy Theatre. Adelphi Theatre. Egyptian Hall Theatre. Bracknel Berks. Kempton Park races. Military Club. Palace Theatre of variety. New Market Station. Empire Theatre.	Kensington Royal Hotel. Savoy Hotel.
12-10-94	Paris :— Bois Boulogne.	Hotel Grand du Louver Restau- rant Doyen. Restaurant Giblet.

Date.	Places of interest etc.	Hotels visited.
	Garden of Vincenne.	Restaurant
	Follie Berger.	Major Doree.
	Invalid Hospital for soldiers.	St. German En
	Sirque D' river.	Laye pavillian.
	St. Cloud Park.	Cafe Riche.
	Garden de plants.	Brasserie.
	Palace de Senat.	Durant.
	Statue of Marshall Ney.	Place de Meda-
	Palais Skatina.	lain.
	Versailles Triavon.	Res Noel.
		Fayot Restaur-
		ant.
		Hotel Reservoir.
		Paillard Restaur-
		ant.
		Hotel National.
25-10-94	Geneva :— Veyrier Etrunbiere Road View. Ovea. Bernese. Air lo ville. Vevey Verinier. Chotelaixe of Geneva. Carouge. Prof. Francis Deucomman's Gymnasium. School of watch-making. Charnvilles Aire. Chatelaine. Pelet Sace. Versain Ferney, Grand Sacconuen. Theatre Geneva. Race Course. Lake Constance.	
22-10-94	Zurich :—	
24-11-94	Worishofen :—	Grand Hotel de Luitpold.
	Cold baths (treatment).	
17-12-94	Munich:— Panorams of Ancient Rome. Picture Gallery. King's Palace. Stables. Bavoria (a big colossal Statue.) Hall de gloare. Royal Castles.	Hotel Bellvue.
19-12-94	Vienna :— State's Library Hotel Metropole. Natural History Museum Imperial Art History Museum. Opera. Royal Court Theatre. Sonacher, (Variety entertainment)	Hotel Metropole
26-12-94	Constantinopole :— Wooden Bridge., over the Golden Horn. St. Saphire.	Hotel Bristol.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Places of interest etc.</i>	<i>Hotels visited.</i>
	The Mosque.	Cafe Chanti Francai. Cafe en Pera.
	Greek Theatre. Swari Salamlick of the Sultan. Ahmedich Mosque. Hippodrome. Serpentine Column. Tombs of Sultans. The Admiralty. The Arsenal. The Cannon Foundry The Sultan's Stables. Kiathane. (Sweet waters of Europe). Breeding stud. Palace of Beylerbey. Bospherous. Burial ground of Moslems. Dalwa Bakshi Palace. Turkish Bazars. Oakmaidan. The House where the Russian Treaty of 1876 was signed. Sedic Bey's house. Sulleman's tomb and mosque. St. Sophia. Yena Vandeb Mosque.	
6-1-95	Cairo:— Egyptian Museum.	Shepherd's Hotel.
8-1-95	Suez	Hotel Orient.
13-1-95	Aden:— The ancient Tanks. The public garden. The Parsi Club. The tunnel. The Arsenal. Mr. Cawasji Dinshaw's house.	

Sixth Trip, 1900.

	London:—	
18-6-00	Marlborough House.	
19-6-00	Buckingham Palace.	
20-6-00	India Office.	
24-6-00		Hotel Savoy.
25-6-00		Royal Palace Hotel.
27-6-00	Richmond Park flower show	
29-6-00	Regent's Park Botanic Gardens.	
30-6-00	Windsor.	
3-7-00	Royal Academy. Guildhall.	
6-7-00	Charing Cross.	Golden Cross Hotel.
	Lyceum Theatre.	Hotel Cecil.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Places of interest etc.</i>	<i>Hotels visited.</i>
7-7-00	London:—	Kelner Restaurant.
8-7-00	Westminster Abbey.	
9-7-00	Carlton.	Carlton Restaurant.
10-7-00	Strawberry Hill, Twickenham.	
13-7-00	Newbury.	
18-7-00	St. James' Palace.	
19-7-00	Imperial Institute, Jehangir Hall.	
23-7-00	Hall barn. Tap-low.	
26-7-00	House of Commons.	
27-7-00	Haslemere.	
29-7-00	Eton.	
31-7-00	Lincoln,	
1-8-00	London:—	
4-8-00	Empire theatre.	Will's Restaurant
5-8-00	Hampton Court.	
8-8-00	Blythwood Farm.	
13-8-00	Cowes.	
19-8-00	Edinburgh.	Balmoral Hotel.
20-8-00	Yester. Gifford (Haddington Scotland)	
23-8-00	Lochindorb, Grantown (Scotland.)	
27-8-00	Auchuashellach. (Ross Shire).	
30-8-00	Plockton Duneraig castle.	
3-9-00	Park, Hertford.	
15-10-00	Paris:—	
	The British Embassy.	
1-11-00		Palais D'orsay
4-11-00	Louvre.	

Seventh Trip. 1905-06

5-4-05	Aden.	
9-4-05	Suez.	
10-4-05	Marseilles:—	
	The Museum.	Grand Hotel de Lovre.
	300 Gardens.	
	Notredam de good Church.	
	Arc de Triumph.	
16-4-05	Paris:—	
	Obelisk.	Hotel d'Ieva.
	Napoleon's Tomb.	
	Arc de Triumph.	
	Eiffel Tower.	Coffee de Paris. Coffee de Riche. Coffee des Anglaise.
	Troncedero	Coffee de Voisin Coffee de Henry.
	Bon Marche.	
	Lovre.	
	Credit Dyonis Bank.	
	Hospital de la Salf Pitere.	Grand Hotel.
	Plants de acclimatizalm.	Hotel Continental

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Places of interest etc.</i>	<i>Hotels visited.</i>
	<p>Mushe Grevin Art and Industrial Museums. Muse de Cluny in St. German Street. University buildings. Dr. Riviere's Institution of Physico and Therapeutics. Pasteur Institute. Fine Art Exhibition. Golden Tapestry Manufacture. Guimet Museum. Olympia Theatre. Casino de Paris. Folies Berzer. Buffalo-bill. Theatre Chatelette. L' opera. Madru Circus. Bostock Circus. Theatre. Bois de Boulogne (Forest). Tuelleries Gardens.</p>	
30- 4-05	London :--	
	Allhambra.	Grand Hotel.
	Windsor Palace.	Hotel Cecil.
	Crystal Palace.	Hyde Park Hotel.
	Hindhead village.	Carlton Hotel.
	Ledburry village.	Oak Lands Park Hotel.
	Harrow.	Chicecul Hotel.
	Oak Lands Park.	Hotel Metro- pole.
	Hyde Park.	
	Pontresina.	
	Zurich.	Hotel Victoria.
	St. Moritz :--	Good Hotels.
	Mineral waters.	
	Glacier :--	
	Lakes.	Palace Hotel.
	Fixtball Glacier.	Hotel de Roseg.
	Three Flower Mountains.	Hotel de Lac.
	Como lake.	Restaurant Hahucceso.
	Milan :--	
	Lepres :--	
	Hospice-Berinna.	Hotel Kulmhans.
	Camp Colofna.	
	Good Roman Catholic Church.	
	Bolodori.	Bolodori Hotel.
	Bormio:--	
	Sulphur Baths.	New Hotel.
	Stelbio Pass.	Sunden Hotel.
	Fiesier.	
	Merano :--	
	Municipal Museum.	Hotel Meranch.
	Gisela Promenade.	

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Places of interest etc.</i>	<i>Hotels visited.</i>
	Scholoss Tyrol Castle. The Chateau of Luxembers. Schonna Castle.	
	Botzen :-- Ancient Castle. Festive Hall. Eggenthal, a water fall.	Hotel Victoria.
	Innobrunk :-- Old Castle. Ancient Church.	Hotel Tiroleshof.
	Stubai :-- Industrial School. Relief Alpone Maps. Public Garden. River Inn Bridge.	
	Munich :-- Picture Gallery. Old Pinack-o-thete (picture gallery). Royal Palace State Jewellery. Royal Stables. October Fair and festival. Meyer and Co's Glass painting Estt: Bronze Factory. Library. Polytechnic Institute. Academy of Arts. Royal Natural Museum. Lotghach's collection of paintings. Kalbach's studio. Palace Aerreen Chiemeer. Herren Chinnell Lake. Ladies islands. Glyp to thek (Collection of sculptures.) University buildings. Porcelain factory. Coliseum Theatre.	Hotel Conti- nental. Lecit hold, res- teaurant.
13-10-05	Dresden:-- Picture Gallery. Porcelain Factory. State Jewellery in green vaults. Variety Theatre. An Old Castle. Meisseen Porcelain factory. Sculpture Gallery. State Opera. Waiters' School.	Hotel Bellvue.
	Berlin :-- Brandenberg Gate. Variety Theatre. Old Emperor's Palace. Royal Palace in the City. The Church. The Royal Stables. The Macesaleum	

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Places of interest etc.</i>	<i>Hotels visited.</i>
	The picture Gallery. Electric Factory. Zoological Gardens.	
	Naples :--	Grand Hotel.
	Rome.	
	Florence.	Baglion Hotel. Grand Hotel
	Geneva.	Hotel National.
	Caux	Grand Hotel. Aigle Hotel. Palace Hotel
	Les-a-vans-Tervitel.	
	Leysin (excursion place). Mt. Palerin. Spain	
	Versailles :--	
	The Palace.	Hotel Ritz.
	Theatre Chatelet.	Coffee Riche.
	London :—	Hotel Cecil.
	Vandeville Theatre. Chelsea embankment. Poole-Sayville Row. Bachelors' club. Harrow. Kings Head. Cambridge. Estbourne. Manor House. Royal Society of painters. Horticultural College. Croydon. Grey Court. Crystal Palace. Cottage of the celebrated Kate Kearney Arbutus. Eagle's nest. Old Weir Bridge. Briskin bridge. Mouse Island. Prison of the great O' Donoghne. Muckross Abbey. Tore Water fall.	Savoy Hotel.
	Dinis Island.	New Stalbad Hotel.
	Ruins of Aghade.	Victoria Hotel. Waldroff Austoria Hotel.
	Deer Park. Ross Castle. Glena Bay. Collingbourne Rocks. Bricken bridge. Sullivan's Cascade.	
	New York :—	
	Natural History Museum. Gale College.	

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Places of interest etc.</i>	<i>Hotels visited.</i>
	Lotus Club.	
	Vassar College.	
	Washington :—	
	Mt. Vernon.	
	White House (President Roosevelt's).	Shoreham Hotel.
	Luray Cave.	
	Philadelphia :—	
	Masonic Temple.	
	Fan Mount Park.	
	Baldwin Locomotive works.	Hotel Regis.
	Belmoral Park.	
	Boston :—	
	Harward University.	
	Wellesly College.	Hotel Somerset.
	Boston to Buffalo :—	
	The Niagara Falls.	
	Buffalo to Chicago :—	
	Fort Sheridan.	Hotel Iroquois.
	Jackson's Park.	Hotel Asneur.
	Stalkyard.	
	Kindergarten Institute.	
	Lincoln Park.	
	<i>en route</i> to Colorado Springs.	
	Colo springs.	Anker's Hotel.
	Maniton.	
	Cave of War.	
	Grand Cave.	
	Pikere Peak altitude.	
	El Paso Muni at Cripple Creek.	
	William Canjon, Colorado.	
	<i>en route</i> to Grand Conjon :—	
	O'neil's point.	
	right Angle.	

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