

Ribo post, the expedition split up into two columns, under the respective commands of Captain Gorges and Captain Rumbold. These columns operated in the direction shown on the accompanying sketch map.\* Very drastic punishment was inflicted on the Japtaleil, and on the hostile section of the Suk people; also on the Kivas, Ndai, and Magurok tribes, some of whom are included under the general designation of "Turkana." About 300 of the enemy lost their lives. Over 500 of their cattle, nearly 10,000 of their sheep and goats, and 77 donkeys were captured. The villages of the hostile tribes were destroyed, and the supplies of grain stored in them were used to ration the troops. The enemy fought with spears and poisoned arrows, and with some of the rifles and ammunition taken from the police who had been killed in the spring of 1900. With the exception of two deaths from pneumonia caused by exposure to the cold, there were no fatal casualties on the side of the expedition, all those persons wounded by spears or poisoned arrows recovering under medical treatment. The Medical Officer in his report on the expedition, specially praises Captain Gorges for his prompt attention and skill in treating those of his men who were wounded by poisoned arrows. His injections of strychnine probably saved their lives. The Medical Officer himself (Dr. Drake Brockman) also, I consider, deserves great praise for his own assiduous attentions to the Europeans and Africans who were sick or wounded during the expedition, the general health of which was satisfactory, in spite of the badness of the drinking water in many places, and the malarial character of the countries traversed.

The expedition returned to the Ravine Station at the beginning of March, Mr. Baker bringing with him a large number of Suk chiefs to treat for peace. To one of these men I returned a small proportion of the captured cattle on the understanding that he would henceforth be friendly to the Administration, and would reside not far from Lake Baringo, where he and his people might be kept under control. I directed that the captured cattle should be employed in the first place to recompense the Enjámusi people to some extent for the raid they had suffered at the hands of the Turkana. Other cattle, and large numbers of sheep and goats were used to pay the Masai and Enjámusi people for their services.

The political results of this expedition have been or are about to be dealt with in other despatches. I have been in telegraphic communication with Colonel Coles, the Commandant of the Armed Forces of the Uganda Protectorate, and that Officer is of opinion uncommon with myself that Captain Gorges deserves great praise for the manner in which he organized and commanded an expedition which had at short notice to march something like two hundred miles into and out of a very difficult country, but little known to us from any previous survey, in many places without water, and inhabited by tribes who have shown themselves persistently hostile to Europeans, owing to the influence of a large colony of Arab slave-traders established in their midst for some years past. Consequently, Colonel Coles desires me to draw your Lordship's attention to the recommendations which Captain Gorges has made in his Military Report as to the services rendered by Captain W. E. Rumbold (who carried out the work of a separate and subsidiary expedition with marked skill), Mr. Macallister (who commanded and directed the work of the Masai irregulars), Mr. H. Hyde

Baker, Dr. Drake Brockman, and Sergeant D. J. Reilly. I have already mentioned favourably the good work done as Medical Officer by Dr. Drake Brockman. Of Mr. Macallister, Captain Gorges says: "The admirable manner in which the Masai and Gwas 'Ngishu spearmen were handled by Mr. Macallister was most praiseworthy." Captain Gorges in his various reports on the progress of the expedition repeatedly refers in terms of warm commendation to the assistance rendered by the Masai. He says that they acted as a screen round the expedition, so carefully intervening to protect it from the enemy that their action in this respect was the chief cause why so few casualties occurred. Their discipline is spoken of in some passages as "perfect." They did no looting and behaved with great propriety when passing through friendly districts. For my own part, I think no feature of this expedition is more gratifying than the loyal, prompt, and willing assistance rendered by these Masai warriors, who have shown themselves for the past two years consistently loyal, and determined to support the British Administration. Their services in the Nandi campaign have already been mentioned. I hope we may be able to do everything in reason to encourage these fine people to increase and multiply, and settle down in the Eastern Province. The fact that they are quite on our side as regards protecting the game (which they do not care to hunt on their own account) makes them valuable auxiliaries. All they ask for at our hands is permission to graze their cattle and sheep undisturbed. Captain Gorges writes: "My special thanks are due to Mr. Hyde Baker for his work as Political Officer in the Suk country." Mr. Baker is so popular with a proportion of the Suk, and with all the Enjámusi people, that I do not think it was from want of a conciliatory disposition on his part that he suffered so much from the hostility of the Japtaleil and other tribes. He has gleaned during his stay in the country much geographical information of value to us in understanding the features of the Suk district.

I have, &c.,

H. H. JOHNSTON,  
His Majesty's Special Commissioner.

Acting Commissioner Jackson to the Marquess of Lansdowne.—(Received December 12).

(No. 242. Uganda.) Entebbe, Uganda,  
October 31, 1901.

MR LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's favourable consideration, the copy of a letter with inclosures from Colonel Coles, Commandant Uganda Rifles, relative to an exceptional act of fearless gallantry performed by Captain C. L. R. Petrie during the recent successful operations in the Lango country, conducted by Major Delmé-Radcliffe against the mutineers.

Only those who know what an African papyrus swamp is like can appreciate to the full the cool daring of Captain Petrie's action.

I have, &c.,

F. J. JACKSON.

Colonel Coles to Acting Commissioner Jackson.  
SIR,  
Entebbe, October 29, 1901.

I HAVE the honour to forward the inclosed communication from the Officer Commanding Lango Field Force, relative to an act of ex-

\* Not printed.