

regret to say I consider very bad indeed, I have no fault to find with them. Their spirit, endurance, and discipline were alike admirable, and the conduct of both Sou'inese and Baganda, generally speaking, was exemplary.

Some of the marching performed, especially in the earlier part of the operations, was very arduous. The distances covered were surprising, and, as was necessary when pursuing so mobile and well-informed an enemy, everything that could possibly be spared was left behind, practically nothing being carried but arms and ammunition and a few day's supply of food—all on the person—so that considerable hardship had to be endured by all ranks.

Throughout the expedition complete harmony prevailed between all the British Officers, and all did everything in their power, even when seriously ill, as occurred in more than one case, to back each other up and assist me in furthering the object for which the expedition was dispatched. The result was that my personal share in the work was very easy and agreeable.

While all the Officers did very well, I would bring the following specially to the notice of the Commandant:—

Captain C. L. R. Petrie, Manchester Regiment. This Officer was in an indifferent state of health, and must have suffered considerably from the hardships endured. He, however, from first to last displayed great keenness and devotion to duty. In my absence on flying column he was in command of the head-quarter camp on some occasions, and performed this duty to my entire satisfaction.

Captain G. M. N. Harman, Rifle Brigade. This Officer had only recently recovered from an attack of blackwater fever when the expedition started. He, however, accomplished the first long march of 70 miles over a bad country entirely on foot, a fact which speaks for itself. Throughout the expedition his intelligence, determination, and quiet alacrity in carrying out orders, marked him as a valuable and reliable Officer.

Dr. Bagshawe. I cannot speak too highly of this gentleman or of the manner in which he performed the very hard work which fell to his share. He was never sick, whenever required he accompanied the troops any distance on foot and he was wonderfully painstaking and successful in his treatment of his patients, black and white alike, and they numbered hundreds daily. He acquired a well-deserved measure of popularity with the whole force, and I think the Uganda Protectorate is to be congratulated in obtaining the services of so able and zealous a Medical Officer.

I would also beg to direct the Commandant's attention to the following Native Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and men:—

No. 2388 Yuzbasha Ali Effendi Mombur, No. 1 Company.—This Native Officer showed special zeal and ability throughout. He was several times in command of small independent parties and always did well. He captured Adul Fret with a small column after making a march of 80 miles in 48 hours in pursuit. His reports were so clearly and intelligently made that on more than one occasion the sketches of ground I compiled from them proved later to bear a very workable resemblance to the actual localities.

No. 2837 Yuzbasha Juma Effendi Dira, No. 8 Company. Did very well generally on the expedition. On two occasions he commanded parties sent to capture important natives who were in hiding. These difficult tasks he carried out to my complete satisfaction.

No. 2113 Mulazim Awal Abdul Ghafar Effendi Sabhaa, No. 5 Company. Proved himself a very active and keen leader on all occasions.

No. 896 Sergeant-Major Alipo Marumba, No. 3 Company. This Non-commissioned Officer proved himself on all occasions to be reliable, intelligent, and zealous.

No. 2500 Lance-Corporal Yanga Abdulla, No. 1 Company. This Non-commissioned Officer carried out a dangerous reconnaissance under very difficult circumstances at night very well. He also came under my notice specially on other occasions as well.

No. 1054 Private Alimansi Agera, No. 3 Company. Orderly to Lieutenant Howard. This man saved his Officer's life. When Lieutenant Howard was lying on the ground, wounded, with one foot hung up in his stirrup, a native with a spear was standing over Lieutenant Howard and in the act of thrusting when Private Alimansi Agera, at the most opportune moment, shot Lieutenant Howard's opponent dead from a distance of 100 yards.

The following Chiefs also rendered material help to the expedition:—

Lasundu of Paoera (Foweira). Was most useful in many ways. He gave valuable information on several occasions, was always keen to help or do anything he might be asked to do, from forwarding mails and taking charge of stores to looking after small-pox patients invalided from the expedition.

Alagoin of Koich. Joined the column with 100 guns, but as his men's and our notions of discipline did not coincide, I dismissed them to their homes in order to avoid any risk of friction, which I should have regretted, as their intentions were excellent. The Chief and ten men remained with the force throughout and were very useful in many ways.

Ogul of Branga. This Chief ran away when the mutineers passed through his country in their first fight. He was frightened by lying individuals into believing that we meant to attack him. He soon came in, however, and gave great assistance from that time on. His headman, Okelo Mwaka, was my right hand man throughout the expedition, and was certainly one of the most plucky, sensible, honest, and single-minded natives I have ever met anywhere.

I may add that all the Acholi Chiefs within reach either did something to help or sent to ask if they could do anything. Since the return of the force all the Acholi Chiefs, all the Madi on our bank of the Nile, and many of the Bari Chiefs, even from near Gondokoro, have been here in person to offer congratulations. It is quite clear that the Lango expedition has given them great satisfaction. As they say, "The Lango used to be men indeed, now they are as women; they cannot raid us or fight any more. They have finished to hear the word of the Government." However this may be, I do not think the Lango would be a safe country for individuals or small parties until a Government station is established at some commanding spot in it. The Lango are very numerous but very irresponsible, treacherous, and childishy foolish at times. Their ferocity, especially when drunk, which they often are, makes any outrage possible.

C. DELMÉ-RADCLIFFE,
Major, Uganda Rifles,
Commanding Lango Field Force.

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Diary of Lango Field Force, 1901.