

with undefined powers, and although it was actually a step in the direction of a unified command of the Allies, he could only be got out of the way with much diplomacy and a Marshal's baton, which emblem, incidentally, lay many weeks on the office table. When Castelnau was selected by Lyautey as chief of the staff there was opposition on the part of a section of socialists, and he was told to go to Russia, which at first he refused to do. There was a stormy scene in the office of President Poincaré. "You are not even polite," said Poincaré to him.

Affairs did not run smoothly at headquarters.

In his few months as Minister, Lyautey never acquired any popularity. His pleasant manners availed him not at all with senators and deputies. The climax came when in a speech in the chamber he used the words "Mes Officiers." Then the storm broke. The French parliamentarian scents the danger of imperialism before it exists. "Do you know you have overturned the Ministry?" said a Minister. "There is still time if you go back quickly and make an explanation," said Briand. "Explain?" said Lyautey. He would not. He left office, and in a few days the Ministry fell too. It was indeed moribund when he entered it.

In April 1917, he was back in Morocco, happy to resume work more congenial, which brought him the Marshal's baton.

F. W. H. M.

*The African Native Medical Corps in the East African Campaign.* Compiled by Major G. J. Keane, D.S.O., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M., R.A.M.C., Uganda Medical Service, Officer Commanding the African Native Medical Corps, and Capt. D. G. Tomblings, Assistant District Commissioner H.M. Colonial Civil Service, Uganda Protectorate, Adjutant of the African Native Medical Corps. (Reprinted from the *Journal of the African Society*.)

THIS is a concise account of a Native Medical Corps which did excellent service throughout the East African campaign. Two facts stand out very clearly: firstly the undoubted capacity of the African when properly trained, and secondly, the need of increased education for him. Around a small nucleus of Baganda who had previously received some medical training were collected a number of the flower of the youth of that tribe. These young men were all educated and all volunteers, but, being unaccustomed to the rigors of discipline, the greater part was "tired" on the expiration of the original six months, and the services of Sir Apolo Kagwa were

apparently necessary in order to "arrange" for their re-enlistment for the period of the war. The note by Major Owen, who was largely responsible for their instruction, lays particular stress on the necessity of depot training for both educated and uneducated in order to inculcate the spirit of obedience. The Corps was eventually raised to a strength of 1500, with a royal prince of the Baganda as lieutenant.

Capt. Tombling's diary gives a terse account of the course of operations. During his tour of inspection he found that the chief causes of trouble arose from misunderstanding between some of the British ranks and the "black man," the natural proclivity of the Baganda to think he is being "put upon," and—that same old trouble—the lack of knowledge of any African tongue by many of the Officers Commanding.

It is evident that the success of the experiment was due not only to the whole-hearted support of the ruling class and to the Missionaries "of all denominations," but also very largely to the fact that Major Keane and his staff took a personal and sympathetic interest in the idiosyncrasies of a somewhat difficult people. Had the human element not been studied, the result would have undoubtedly been a failure, if not a fiasco. As it is, we have in the present compilation yet another convincing proof of what the African can do when properly handled. Of 1700 natives dealt with the casualties amounted to 113 only, of whom one was killed in action and another died in the enemy's hands.

A Foreword by the Governor, Sir Robert Coryndon, shows that he is fully alive to the possibilities latent in the Baganda, and that he realises the necessity of increased educational facilities, not only of a literary, but also of a technical nature.

A number of excellent photographs complete a very interesting record.

M. W. H. B.

*Sudan Notes and Records.* April, 1921. No. 1. Vol. 4.

A SCIENTIFIC research committee has been formed to collect and distribute scientific information of Sudanese interest, which it is proposed to publish in *Sudan Notes and Records*. The following very strong committee has been appointed:

The Director of Education (Mr. J. W. Crowfoot), the Director, Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories (Major R. G. Archibald), the Government Bacteriologist (Captain B. Spence, *acting*), the Government Botanist (Mr. R. E. Massey), the Government Entomologist (Mr. H. H. King), the Government Geologist (Mr. G. W. Grabham), and the Government Chemist (Dr. A. F. Joseph).

The committee ask correspondents to send them information on scientific subjects of local interest and offer to give any