

inscribed volume of original essays written for his sixtieth birthday by his pupils and co-workers in anthropology. The volume, which was edited by Professor Evans-Pritchard, Dr. Raymond Firth, Professor Malinowski, and Dr. Schapera, contains articles on a number of aspects of African ethnography, social anthropology, archaeology, material culture, education, and religion. The presentation was made by Dr. A. C. Haddon, of Cambridge, who spoke of his long association with Professor Seligman since the days of the Cambridge Anthropological Expedition to Torres Straits in 1898, and the great services that the Professor had rendered in so many of the spheres of the science. The field experience of Professor Seligman has been of an extraordinarily varied character—in north-eastern Australia, British New Guinea, Sarawak, among the Veddas of Ceylon and the tribes of the Sudan—and his interests have embraced almost every branch of the Science of Man. In all his later work he has been accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Brenda Seligman, who has contributed to it very greatly as a colleague, particularly in social anthropology, and their joint publications are evidence of the value of this collaboration.

In recognition of the part he has played in the development of anthropological research and in the teaching of the subject the University of London recently conferred on Professor Seligman, on his retirement, the title of Emeritus Professor of Ethnology.

The Uganda Journal.

The Uganda Literary and Scientific Society, founded in 1923, flourished for some years, and then, falling into a semi-quiescent state, was resuscitated in June 1933 with its head-quarters moved to Kampala, and its committee decided to publish a quarterly Journal. The first two numbers, which complete vol. i, have now appeared, and each contains rather more matter than the normal quarterly issue, which is designed to provide some 80 pages of reading-matter and 10 or 12 photographs.

Nos. 1 and 2 contain articles on historical, ethnological, and scientific subjects, as well as shorter articles or notes on similar subjects, and are adequately illustrated. In No. 2 there is an extremely interesting note written in Ganda by Ham Mukasa on the reign of Mutesa, which is translated into English, and follows an article published in No. 1 on Mutesa, a brilliant piece of historical research undertaken and written by J. M. Gray. The Journal has created considerable interest amongst the natives of Uganda, several have joined the Society, and quite recently a Ganda has read a paper before its members. Apart from the impulse which the main articles have given to many to take an interest in the country in which they are living, the notes contributed have a very real value, for it is here that contributors can publish odd scraps of ethnological or other information which otherwise

might never be published at all, or short articles which are of local rather than of world-wide interest. In this the Journal is attempting to do for Uganda what the *Sudan Notes and Records* has done and is doing for the Sudan; and the editors of the *Uganda Journal* have already set a high standard for themselves and their successors, which, if it can be maintained, will continue to make the Journal a valuable publication. The annual subscription is 10s.

(Communicated by MR. E. B. HADDON, the representative in Great Britain of the Uganda Literary and Scientific Society.)

Vernacular Periodicals, No. 15, 'Northern Provinces News' ('Jarida')

The *Northern Provinces News*, known locally in Arabic and Hausa as *Jarida* and published at Kaduna in Nigeria, is in itself evidence of the degree to which native communities in Africa can and do now co-operate in useful and progressive undertakings. Though printed at the Government printing office and edited in the Chief Commissioner's Secretariat, it is financed and distributed by the Native Administrations of the Northern Provinces of Nigeria, and the articles are almost entirely the work of Nigerians of these provinces literate in English or Arabic or one of the local vernacular languages. The contributions are collected by the local chiefs and forwarded, generally with translations, to the editor, who arranges their printing, where suitable. Commonly there is an English and an Arabic version and one in a local vernacular, most usually Hausa as the language of the majority of contributors and readers. The versions are printed in parallel columns. Arabic serves the 'mallams' of the older school who are literate in that language only, English the numerous non-African readers or foreigners from other parts of Africa, and Hausa or other vernacular the rapidly growing numbers who can read African languages in the Roman character.

The paper was first produced at the end of 1931, on the occasion in that year of the central conference at Kaduna of Emirs and other chiefs, who had keenly supported the experiment. It had been preceded by occasional 'news-sheets' in English only, giving items of local news, and cyclostyled. Another forerunner had been the broadsheet of illustrations with captions in Oriental languages known as *Al Hakika*, which had some circulation in Nigeria during the war. Following that example excellent photographs of Nigerian interest are a feature of the *Jarida*.

The paper fills a very marked want in the modern development of the country, in the absence of any local press amongst the eleven and a third million inhabitants of the Northern Provinces of Nigeria. It is, moreover, most improbable in any near future that any local private agency could adequately and in a representative manner gather together general articles from Nigerians of all classes with the items of news from all provinces, even the most distant from the greater centres, that is now a feature. It has had a