

EAST AFR. PROT.

No. 21182

21182

14 APR 02

(No. 2)
(66) Conf
1907
Key
Paper

(Subject)

James Filasov

Enclose copies of three letters with note
from Mr. Hobley giving particulars of proceedings
pending

(Message)

to Rand

copy of dispatch enclosure
to Imperial letter with conf
GC/3

You rather find having got
enclosure transmitted this - are
the Hattings letter of 4 May
in which I announced that -
would also be given to the chairman
of the Foreigners' Association
Further in 44729 Prof. Butler
advised that the linking of
private individuals' papers
has not fallen within the

copy of letter to Mr. Rand
sent 14 April 1902

2536

framing of the Stanford Institute
and asked that the report should
might be regarded as well. I
don't know what the result will be
this evening - as whether he meant
that the report would be done
both business. I think the
Professor is pretty far from getting
might be a good thing to
about the question and will be

MM 14/6

Dr. S. J. ... will you ...
a
call on you
the office
H. J. R.
2/6

Done. Wait

MM 24/6

Mr. Reed
Professor Dunston
says that the danger is not
now is that the report of the

Institute may be used in an
unjust manner by the business
to put his feet
However he is quite willing to accept
on the point; when we receive it
we can decide whether it shall
be communicated to the directors.

MM 5/7

H. J. R.

4/7

Governor's Office,

Nairobi,

May 14th 1907.

AFRICA PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

Confidential (20)

(No. 6)

C. 5
21162
14 14 07

My Lord,

With reference to Your Lordship's Confidential despatch of December 11th last and No. 160 of March 18th I have the honour to forward herewith three letters with enclosures from Mr. C. E. Mobley giving particulars of the processes for treating Sanguine Filiasis.

Your Lordship will observe that Mr. Mobley has given his assurance to Messrs. Graham, Stansfield and Bartle that the details will be treated as strictly confidential.

I have the honour to be,

With the highest respect,

Sir,

Your Lordship's most obedient,

Dunlop servant,

Principal Secretary of State

for the Colonies,

Leaving Street,

LONDON, E.C.

C 113
21182

14 MAR 07

Sub-Commissioner's Office,

Nairobi.

March 4th 1907.

Your Excellency

I have the honour to forward an inclosure from Mr. Graham in which he gives particulars of his process for treating kani fibre with the object of removing the gum which hampers its preparation for weaving.

As I wrote to you the other day Mr. Graham submits this to the Colonial Office for Professor Munstead's information and I have given him an assurance that the details will be treated as strictly confidential. I have kept no copy of the inclosure.

I have etc.,

(Sd) C.W. Hobley.

His Excellency

The Acting Commissioner,

Nairobi.

113
21182

14 21 07

Sub-Commissioner's Office,

Wairoa,

March 4th 1907.

Your Excellency

I have the honour to forward an inclosure from Mr. GRAHAM in which he gives particulars of his process for treating kauri fibre with the object of removing the gum which hampers its preparation for weaving.

As I wrote to you the other day Mr. Graham submits this to the Colonial Office for Professor Moustans information and I have given him an assurance that the details will be treated as strictly confidential. I have kept no copy of the inclosure.

I have etc.

(Sd) C. W. Hobley.

W. H. H. H.

The Acting Commissioner.

Wairoa.

Kibeezi,

February 16th 1907.

W. Masley Esq.
 A. E. Sub-Commissioner,
 Nairobi.

With further reference to the request of the Colonial Office and Professor Lunstan, I herewith give you particulars of basic and other fibres.

PROCESS. The stems as cut are passed through an improved mechanical Decorticator and the leaves and pith and part of the brown or green cuticle removed.

The resulting product is then passed into a patent washing machine and treated to a 2% of Alkaline solution (Sub-Carbonate of soda). The solution is heated to boiling point and the fibre is to all intents and purposes treated in the same manner as ordinary clothes. The washing machine enables each particle of the fibre to be treated so it has a reversible rotary motion. After the fibre has been subjected to the Alkaline treatment for a period of say one hour, the Alkaline treatment is discontinued and the fibre subjected to a thorough and sound washing. Coconut oil soap is used and the water is maintained at boiling point, but does not remain in the machine being allowed to pass through and a continual stream of boiling water is forced at pressure through the fibre. Practically the whole secret consists in complete washing with clean boiling water delivered at a high pressure.

The treatment lasts for periods varying from three hours to eight hours according to the condition of the fibre. Freshly

not clear whether the matter is now those which that are dry. The
can be being completely removed from the fibre within two hours.
Any further particulars you may require and which I can
give you, I will be most happy to do so and if I can in any
way help in the future development of Kenie you have only to
contact my services.

I have etc.

W. V. G. G. G.

Nairobi.

March 13th. 1907.

Your Excellency

With reference to my recent communication inclosing a letter from Mr. Graham forwarding confidential details of his process for decussing kempie fibre, I now have the honour to forward similar particulars received from Mr. Standring who was formerly in partnership with Mr. Graham in this venture.

I have etc.,

(Sd) C. W. Hobley.

Nairobi.

March 13th. 1907.

Your Excellency

With reference to my recent communication
inclosing a letter from Mr. W. Graham forwarding confidential
details of his process for degumming kassia fibre, I now have
the honour to forward similar particulars received from Mr.
Standring who was formerly in partnership with Mr. Graham in
this venture.

I have etc.,

(Sd) C. F. Webber.

The English Pharmacy.

Beirobi.

HAIRY DECORATED PROOFSS.

The green ribbons are boiled in a weak solution of sub-carbonate of soda and soft soap, this is continued until all the four hair and vegetable wax are extracted. A little blue or yellow is added to the last boiling.

The resin fibre is then thoroughly washed in hot water to dissolve out any chemicals and then dried.

SEPARATE

No.

Sub-Commissioner's Office,

Nairobi,

May 4th. 1907

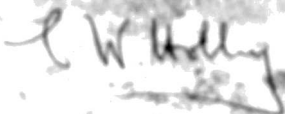
Your Excellency-

I have the honour to forward in continuation of my letter of 4th. March 1907 and 18th. March 1907- particulars submitted by Mr. A. S. Wardle of his process for treating Kenia filices and I have informed him that his process will be treated as confidential. I would venture to recommend that if any of these processes turn out to be of commercial value the discoverers should be given some recognition of their efforts as it is almost impossible in practice to protect an invention of a chemical process unless such process is only carried on at one central works, in this case that would be impracticable.

I have the honour to be,

Yours Excellency's

Most obedient, humble servant,



His Excellency
The Governor

No. 1000

ADVANTAGES CLAIMED FOR THE PROCESS FOR THE EXTRACTION OF FIBRE FROM LAMIS AS INVENTED BY ARTHUR HAMPTON WARDLE AND HIS PROCESS.

IN SHORT FORM IN ANNEXED PAPERS.

1. Cheapness of production, which from my experiments will approximately cost about 21-0-0 per ton of prepared fibre.
2. The whole length of staples are extracted from plants.
3. Strength of fibre when extracted is unimpaired.
4. By-products obtained of commercial value in the form of a gum resin, and fibrous tissues from leaves capable of being utilised for making paper or wool fibres.
5. By becoming in first instance strength of chemical solutions can be reduced to almost nil, thus ensuring no alteration in fibre.
6. By re-distillation and re-filtration the same solutions can be used again and again for the preparation of fibre from an endless quantity of stems.

The speedy production of the prepared fibre and absolute readiness of the machinery by one circulating process.

(Sd) A. Hampton Wardle.

The alcohol could be prepared at home or readily obtained in this country from potatoes which grow to profusion, provided no taxes were levied on this preparation.

Arthur H. W. Wardle.

Dist. No. 111111.

PLANT FOR THE PREPARATION OF STRE FROM BARK TO BE
 PATENTED BY MR. C. H. MANNING, WALLS OF THE GOVERNMENT MEDICAL
 CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT, HULLOUSE, BRITISH EAST AFRICA AND
 OF WORMHEAD, ALL BARKS, MAIDENHEAD, IN THE
 COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE, ENGLAND.

PRELIMINARY FOR THE PREPARATION OF KAMIKITIN:

1. The leaves having been removed, the bark is stripped from the
 stalks by hand or mechanical means. Pass the strips so produced
 through a crusher in order to soften as much as possible the
 external tissue. A continual spray of water passing between
 the rollers the whole time to wash away any debris.
2. Immerse in water (temp. 50°F.) for one day or longer in order to
 imbibe as much as the soaking water is possible and to generate
 the process of fermentation; then pass through the crusher again
 the continual flow of water being maintained.
3. Place the resulting product in alcohol and allow to macerate for
 one day this is to extract as much of the gum resin as possible
 and also to harden the tissues of the fibre.
4. The object of the last two treatments is to harden the tissues
 and remove the gum resinous body present, which refers to a
 considerable extent the corrosive action of the following treatment
 (5), thus ensuring that the fibre is in no way injured. In
 fact as far as can be ascertained, the fibre is rendered non-
 sensitive. Pass the fibre through the crusher again.
5. There is now placed in water containing a solution of sodium
 hydroxide (5% solution) and boiled for three hours; this
 dissolves out the tissues in the strips with the absorption of
 the fibre. It is then well washed until the washings give no
 reaction whatever when the test for sodium is applied.

6. Transfer the fibre not to a vat containing a cold solution of 20% sulphuric acid of strength 1 in 100; this dissolves any very matter and at the same time bleaches the fibre; afterwards well wash, as in (5).
7. The fibre is then placed for a few minutes in a bleaching solution and is washed until it gives no reaction for any of the chemicals used, and is absolutely neutral. The fibre thus prepared is then dried in drying rooms, having been passed through the rollers beforehand in order to squeeze away as much of its retained liquid as possible. When dried the fibre is silky and strong and ready for manufacture into fabric.

(3d) A. W. Nettle.

Nairobi, E. E. Africa.

21st May, 1906.

For
2182

EARO

2182

Conf

Year 5 Aug 1907

DRAFT

The Director of the
Imperial College

DRAFT

In reference to the
letter from the Dept of
the S of America
in the amount of
to you and a
statement, the accompanying
copy of a report
with enclosure, which has
been received from the
Gov of the S.A. on the
subject of possession for
twenty years for
filasas which are
in the territory.

MINUTE

- Mr. H. Stanley 2/7
- Mr. Reed
- Mr. J. J.
- Mr. Andrews
- Mr. Cox
- Mr. Lucas
- Mr. F. Hopwood
- Mr. Churchill
- The Earl of Elgin

2182/2/1

For 2182 26 15 Aug
(2182)

R/A