

its convoy, was seven miles long, to pass in single file.

The force was demobilised on the 12th July. These operations have effectually established peace and good order in Sotik, and thrown this fine country open to colonisation.

The enemy's losses were severe. The Masai captives were released and the claims of that tribe on the Sotik made good. The force lost 1 man killed and 6 wounded; during the operations 14,711 rounds of rifle ammunition were expended and 614 rounds of Maxim ammunition. Major Pope-Hennessy reports that:—

"The behaviour of the rank and file throughout was good. I was particularly pleased with the remarkable marching of Captain Maycock's or No. 6 (Masai) Company, 3rd King's African Rifles, sections of which several times covered 40 miles in the day when supporting parties of Masai spearmen.

"Captain Jenkins' or No. 9 (Soudanese) Company, 3rd King's African Rifles set a good example to the rest of the force in discipline, smartness, and keenness for work."

In addition to the above named Officers Major Pope-Hennessy has brought to notice the good work of the following:—

Mr. Partington, Senior Political Officer.

Mr. McClure, Assistant Political Officer.

Mr. Rayne, Transport Officer.

#### 4. Kisii Patrol.

For some time the Kisii tribe had been at loggerheads with the Kavirondo, the large tribe which lies between the Victoria Nyanza and the hill country of the Lumbwa and Nandi. The Kavirondo are under regular Government control and looked to the local administration to protect them from the Kisii, who had committed many murders on the border.

As the Kisii refused to pay compensation to the Kavirondo for the murders they had committed or to acknowledge our authority His Majesty's Commissioner decided to send a patrol into their country.

The patrol under Captain E. V. Jenkins, D.S.O., 3rd King's African Rifles, consisted of

4 Officers.

100 rifles, 3rd Battalion, King's African Rifles.

50 rifles, East Africa Protectorate Police.

150 Masai levies, with one Maxim gun.

The Kisii country was entered on the 1st September, 1905, and thoroughly patrolled in all directions until the 9th October. On three occasions the Kisii attacked the patrol in force and with determination, but were beaten off with loss.

The patrol accomplished its work satisfactorily with a cost of six men wounded:—

#### 5. Operations in Embo.

Owing to their defiance of Government for the last five years and constant acts of hostility to our friendly tribes, culminating in the massacre of a deputation sent by the Mbee tribe to ask for British protection, His Majesty's Commissioner decided to send a force into Embo to establish order there.

The force, under command of Captain Maycock, 3rd Battalion, King's African Rifles, consisted of

8 Officers.

210 rifles, 3rd Battalion, King's African Rifles.

100 rifles, East Africa Protectorate Police.

170 armed Swahilis.

2 Maxim guns.

Owing to the Embo having terrorised the surrounding natives information was most difficult to obtain. The expedition, which entered the Embo country on the 18th June, 1906, operated in three columns, two of King's African Rifles (under command of Captain Maycock and Captain Barrett respectively), and one of police.

At first the resistance of the Embo was energetic and courageous, but by the 19th July they were completely subdued, Captain Maycock's operations having been crowned with complete success.

The expedition resulted in the pacification of the country, a fertile and valuable district of the Protectorate, and the safeguarding of our friendly tribes from future molestation.

In his report Captain Maycock brings to notice the excellent work done by Captain Barrett, 3rd Battalion King's African Rifles, in command of No. II Column. To his support, co-operation, and energy Captain Maycock ascribes much of the success which attended the expedition.

He further brings to notice the good work done by Sergeant-Instructor Quest, East Africa Police, and of Mr. E. B. Horne, of the East Africa Protectorate Administration.

EDGAR G. HARRISON, Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Troops, East Africa Protectorate.

Government House, Lagos,  
Southern Nigeria,

13th May, 1907.

Despatch relating to Field Operations.

My Lord,

I have the honour to forward herewith a report by the Officer Commanding the Southern Nigeria Regiment on the Military Operations that have taken place between June, 1906, and March, 1907.

2. The fighting in the Owa District, which gave considerable trouble in 1905, was unusually severe, and the Officers and men concerned also suffered great hardships as the country is swampy and the operations took place in the rainy season.

3. I invite attention to the services of the Officers and men specially mentioned by Colonel Moorhouse, particularly those of Captains W. E. Radkin and C. E. Heathcote.

I have, &c.,

W. EGERTON, Governor.

The Right Honourable,

The Earl of Elgin, P.C., K.G., G.C.S.I., G.O.I.E.,  
Secretary of State for the Colonies,  
&c., &c., &c.

Sierra Leone,

25th March, 1907.

Your Excellency,

In accordance with your Excellency's instructions I have the honour to forward a report on field operations carried out by the troops in Southern Nigeria between June, 1906, and March, 1907.

During that period there have not been any operations prearranged for a definite object