



EAST AFR. PROT
103511

Boarding
for Govt 83
1915
and February
Last previous Paper
11069

PROFESSOR SIMPSON'S REPORT

Submits preliminary remarks on various proposals. Encloses letter from Acting Railway General Manager as to Nairobi and/or Suva and Report of Committee on the same. Requests thanks be conveyed to Prof. Simpson for his report.

Vol. 33 case 20m 1/15

Mr. Fiddian
I think that this despatch might now be brought before the J.A.M.S. etc. I am probably furnished any add'l info which the etc may require when the despatch is under discussion.
H. S. R.

29/10/15

Circulated to TAMS Committee 30 April 1915
Mr. Fiddian

Extract from minutes of 7th meeting of the TAMS Committee, 4 May 1915:-

"Mr. Read called attention to the well deserved tribute to Professor Simpson's report in paragraph 3 of the despatch. In connection with the last few lines of paragraph 4 Professor Simpson said that the opinions of the Medical Staff were the substance of their pay and the considerable amount of money that they had to do out their own expense, owing to the paucity of funds allocated by the Government of the staff. The influence

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of the Staff must have been perfectly well known to the Government
 In conversation with the latter the lines of paragraph 14 of the
 despatch, Professor Simpson remarked that these boundary walls, which
 were built of loosely piled stone, were great breeding places for rats
 and snakes, and that it did not follow that if they were destroyed the
 animals would find others.

Professor Simpson further remarked, in conversation with paragraph
 21 of the despatch and Mr. Cashwood's letter, that Mr. Cashwood evidently
 understood very little of the water supply of Nairobi. The Kikuyu
 water supply was anything but a "temporary measure", it was based
 upon a spring that at present gave a supply of thirty gallons a head,
 and owing to the insignificant reserves accommodated much of the water
 ran to waste. If it was necessary to increase the supply, there were springs
 further down the valley that might be tapped. It was one of the best places
 to be had if it was properly protected, and it would be cheap to guard
 the £20,000 estimated as the cost of his proposal. At the same time
 he thought that the erection of the new fence and the moving of the
 railway station might be postponed. The urgent measures were
 the acquisition of the land and the building, in it, of the incinerator
 on the height of the intercepting drain. He thought the cost
 of the land very high. He quite agreed with the report of the Committee
 of residents, and officials especially, in regard to the new situation
 for the gamey.

Eric G. Zinder 10/27/15
 D.A.C. for reasons hereunto.

(Prof. Simpson has not returned the EAP study,
 & it is not available. I report here as you request
 in comparison with the question of the new fence allowed
 to be built, regarding changing standards.)

S/S. Conf. circulates to J.M.S. Check H. 2/14/15
 14/27/15

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2nd February 1915.

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Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your despatch No. 834 of September 7th enclosing copies of Professor Simpson's report.

2. You will readily understand that I have not had as much time to give to the contents of the report as would normally have been the case and there has also been considerable delay on the part of Heads of Departments in submitting the observations which I have requested from them on various points. This has held back my own preliminary remarks, which however I am now in a position to forward.

3. In the first place I would request that the thanks of this Government may be conveyed to Professor Simpson for his thorough examination of the conditions prevailing in the principal stations of the Protectorate and for his lucid and comprehensive report. I attach great value to the recommendations conveyed therein and must admit that the criticisms offered are for the most part unavailing but, as even under normal conditions the best of giving effect to the

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RIGHT HONOURABLE

LESLIE BRYCE, F.C., M.P.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WEST AFRICA,

10, WHITEHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.



2nd February 1915.

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THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
LEWIS HARCOURT, F.C., M.P.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
DOWNING STREET, LONDON, W.C.

more important of the proposals made would amount to a sum which the Protectorate has never yet been in a position to provide, I find it impracticable at present to advise the inception of any of those reforms which will entail heavy additional expenditure and must confine myself for some time to come to making such preliminary arrangements as can be effected without heavy outlay - such, for instance, as the town planning of Nairobi, steps towards which are now being undertaken in general conformity with the Professor's suggestions - keeping the rest of the scheme in view until such time as it may be possible to make the necessary provision for the gradual adoption of the various items.

4. Taking those paragraphs of the Professor's report, on which I wish to comment, seriatim I would observe in regard to (5) that the salaries of the Protectorate Medical Service are fully proportionate to the rates of pay in other Departments, nor do I consider it reasonable to expect the Government to defray all charges on transfer, irrespective of the amount of property moved. The present rules are not in my opinion illiberal. It must be conceded that some of the quarters are not all that they might be, but our finances do not at present admit of general improvement, nor are Medical Officers any worse off than others of equal status. I regard their action as being

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in questionable taste in so far as they have taken advantage of the Professor's presence to make complaints to him respecting their pay and treatment.

5. With reference to the criticisms in paragraph 7 on the treatment of plantation hands I would remark that in conformity with the recommendations made by the Labour Commission an Ordinance is now being prepared to regulate the treatment of labourers on works and estates and to prescribe what is to be done for their health and convenience.

6. In paragraph 8 the Professor remarks that it will be necessary to budget annually for a fairly liberal amount of money for sanitary services. Such necessity must be subject to the power of Government to find the money.

7. The organization recommended in paragraph 11 is entirely desirable and I can take no exception to any of the Professor's proposals per se, but it is inevitable that a considerable time must elapse before the Protectorate will be in a position to meet the cost of the staff suggested, and the best way to do so is to build it up by degrees. The appointment of a Sanitary Engineer, for instance, is one of the first steps that should be taken and it may be possible to provide for it in the next financial year.

It would not appear necessary to appoint formally a Council of Sanitary Officers, but it is suggested that a Council of Sanitary Officers should be appointed.

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constitution of the Sanitary Department is
more advanced.

8. The legislation foreshadowed in
paragraphs 13 and 14 is being dealt with by the
Attorney General.

9. The question of seconding senior
District Commissioners for municipal work in
Mafrohi and Nembaca will be considered as part
of the general scheme of administrative
reorganization.

10. The "small cost", at which in
paragraph 16 the Professor thinks that land
for the formation of neutral zones in townships
could be acquired, would, I fear, be in most
instances beyond our present means.

11. The Indian and Singapore types of
bungalows for Europeans recommended in
paragraph 17 are no doubt the most suitable for
the tropics but they are correspondingly
expensive. I have asked the Government of the
Federated Malay States for plans of the various
kinds of "type" quarters.

12. In paragraph 15 a large laboratory
for the preparation of vaccines and
regulatory is suggested. This must stand
over for future consideration.

13. As far as paragraph 19 is concerned,
I quite agree that an island is far the most
satisfactory site for the establishment of a
laboratory in the tropics, and propose to
take the matter up with the Zanzibar Administration
which should co-operate with this Directorate
for the purpose. We could only send reports
from

from the coastal areas to such an asylum, as the change of climatic conditions would be detrimental to patients from the Highland tribes.

14. The remedial works and protective measures recommended to be undertaken at Kisumu, vide paragraphs 61-66 are, I think, very desirable and I have intimated to the Railway Authorities that they should be put in hand as rapidly and completely as the resources at the disposal of the Department will permit.

The system of inspection certificates for Asiatics and Natives advocated in paragraph 68 seems to me somewhat drastic and would probably seriously affect the output of labour.

It also appears to be a doubtful policy to drive the rats out of the boundary walls of compounds in Kisumu, vide paragraph 76, as such action would tend to make them take refuge in the houses themselves.

15. In paragraph 89 certain criticisms are made on the duties of the Medical Officer at Nairobi and the facilities given to him in performing them. I can only say that the work in the town and district is divided as evenly as possible amongst the available staff, which I admit is not as strong as might perhaps be desirable. The Professor's remark in regard to the motor bicycle is not quite accurate.

Advices to repair such machines and appliances for their maintenance are given by the staff and the nature of the work to be done is explained to the assistance.

16. The recommendations in paragraph 92 regarding necessary improvements in the recruiting and general treatment of native labour are receiving careful consideration and legislation is being prepared to deal with the questions raised.

17. The second part of the Report deals specifically with the sanitation of certain towns. As regards Mombasa (paragraphs 99 to 115) I have at present nothing to add to the observations contained in my Confidential despatch No. 140 of the 30th of October, 1913.

18. Questions relating to Nairobi naturally cover a good deal of ground, vide paragraphs 116-136. The proposal to purchase the Grogan estate, which is criticized in paragraphs 119 and 120 has now been abandoned. The appropriation of the Bazaar (paragraph 121), apart from the question of expense, which must prove an insuperable obstacle for some time to come, is not now considered essential, because, when an alternative situation in the new Asiatic trading area becomes available, it is anticipated that there will be a partial emigration from the present buildings, which will give an opportunity to complete the renovation and improvement of the better-class premises, whose owners may for some time to come elect to remain where they are.

19. The recommendations for laying out the town contained in paragraph 132 are generally practical. They are being submitted to special consideration, and the effect which may become possible.

20. I have not yet seen the draft of the Public Health and Buildings Bill mentioned in paragraph 134.

21. The larger protective area round the Kiloga Reservoir of the Nairobi Water Supply, which Professor Simpson advocates, would cost about 420,700 and the removal of the Station buildings would be highly inconvenient if not impracticable. I attach a copy of a letter from the Acting General Manager giving his views on the subject and I think that in the light of his remarks the Professor's requirements will have to be modified.

20.1.15

22. I have asked the Land Officer to reserve additional land for extensions to the Jail, vide paragraph 135, and he reports that he has done so.

23. The portion of the Report which deals with Kisumu has been considered by a Special Committee of residents and officials, a copy of whose report I enclose. You will observe that Professor Simpson's recommendations are adopted practically in their entirety, subject to the provision of the necessary funds, and that a hope is expressed that the inevitable delay in carrying out the Scheme as a whole may not prove prejudicial. I have instructed the authorities to be careful in making no statements which may embarrass the progress of the work or interfere with the efficient and complete realization of the Professor's ideas.

In regard to the other I have already addressed you in my despatch No. 122 of 1st Feb. 1914, and the suggested alternative site

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for the station has now been discarded in favour of Kalamog.

13. The improvements in the Lake Steamer service recommended in paragraphs 147 to 162 have been brought to the notice of the Railway authorities, who have been asked to take remedial action as and when such may be possible.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your humble, obedient servant,

W. B. Bowring
direct official
GOVERNOR

January 1915

TO
THE HON'BLE
THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO THE GOVERNMENT.
NAIROBI.

Professor Simpson's Report
PARAGRAPHS 123.
NAIROBI WATER SUPPLY.

SIR,

In reply to your No. S. 9213 dated the 3th December 1914, asking what the cost of compensation would be if the proposals contained in the above quoted paragraph should be carried out, I have the honour to give an approximate value of the different requirements that Professor Simpson has brought forward.

The area of land required to reserve the natural drainage area is about 470 acres, of which roughly half is under cultivation. At an average price of £10 per acre the value of land compensation would be £4,700.

Part of this area includes the Kikuyu township, and there are a number of buildings erected on it, and also buildings on Mr. Suddell's land, which comes within the 'proposed reserve.' In addition to the Railway buildings at Kikuyu station there are :-

- The Post office.
- The Kikuyu Bazaar - 21 shops.
- The Police Station, Mail office, stables and a few houses etc.

Mr. Waddell's house, with 5 sheds, stable and store buildings.

One building belonging to the B.E.A. Wattle Estate, with a railway siding running into the premises.

Forty huts, part of them wattle and daub with grass roofs, the remainder all grass.

The buildings, exclusive of the Railway station buildings, are worth, approximately, £5,700.

The cost of increasing the height of the intercepting drain would be about £300.

The cost of extending the fence to secure the boundary outside the drainage area, with a fence similar to the existing fence, would cost about £3,500.

The cost of moving the Railway Station would be about £5,000.

The total expenditure in this connection would therefore be about £10,500. This is exclusive of the cost of the formation of any roads that would have to be built if the Station buildings should be moved to another site.

It would be a matter of great difficulty, if it would not actually prove unworkable, to move Kikuyu Station.

The present station is an established fact, it is a centre to which roads have been made, and in connection with which houses have been erected, and construction commenced. The nearest suitable site for a new station is about a mile further up the line. There would be great difficulty and also a considerable recurring expense to provide the new station with water, and there is no other water supply for railway purposes between Miki/chi and Miki/chi.

In connection with this subject I beg to be allowed to say in case you are a fact that must exist any circumstances be said before you in the very next

future, the fact that the present water supply is barely sufficient for the requirements of Nairobi today, and that it is necessary to look for a source of supply either to augment our present service or to provide an entirely new service.

Thus being the case I would most respectfully submit that to incur expenditure on any like works in connection with the present Nairobi water supply would be to spend money on the improvement of what is only a temporary measure.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S/ B. EASTWOOD

Actg. Municipal Engineer
Nairobi Municipality.

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Reference No. S. 9204, October 12th. 1914 regarding
Professor Simpson's Report on
K I S U M U.

The Committee approved by His Excellency and consist-
ing of the following members:-

- Provincial Commissioner, Nyansa, President.
- Medical Officer of Health (Dr. Mount) Official Member.
- Marine Superintendent (Uganda Railway) " "
- En. Engineer. Public Works Dept. " "
- Mr. Woodruff, Survey Dept. " "
- Mr. Alexander, Jg. Land Assistant " "
- A. S. Hillier, Esq. Unofficial Member.

met at Kisumu on Monday the 30th. November, 1914, to dis-
cuss that part of Professor Simpson's Report which concerns
Kisumu Township.

1. The Committee discussed at some length the question
of the various schemes as proposed by Professor Simpson, and
were unanimous in the opinion that the proposals were sound,
and that in so far as the schemes were not already in prac-
tical existence it would, with certain exceptions (referred
to hereafter) be advantageous to adopt them. It was,
however, recognized that in many instances, considerable
expense would be involved to give effect to the proposals
and the opinion was expressed that to give partial effect
from time to time of the proposals might lead to bring into
existence a struggling system of buildings and result in the
same classes of population to work as before as to intro-

the efficient working of the conservancy, policing, etc., without achieving the object of Professor Simpson's recommendations. The following is an example of what is meant by this alignment:-

The area marked by Professor Simpson as suitable for European business plots is a block of land extending from the South of Victoria Road to the South-Eastern limits of the "A" boundary of the town. This block includes on its Victoria Road edge several European buildings; from the back of these plots there exists a considerable depth of land on to Church Road. On the Southern side of Church Road there exists His Majesty's Prison and seven blocks of quarters for the Protectorate Clerical Staff. Unless therefore it is found possible to utilize these buildings or sell them for business purposes the cost of their removal would be entailed.

Professor Simpson's proposals provide for the removal of the Gael to a new site and also for the removal of the W. house and other Asiatic quarters now on the site referred to to a new site on the East side of the town. The Committee feel that in dealing with the proposals it would seem necessary that some decision should be arrived at with reference to the disposal of the existing buildings, and that this should be done before it is decided to acquire the new site for erecting

any new buildings for Asiatic Schooling on the site proposed by Professor [unclear]. The reasons for this are already stated.

4. As regards the question of a Central Zone, 300 yards wide, recommended by Professor [unclear], the Committee entirely concurs. They point out, however, that certain buildings, e.g. the Native Hospital, and several Railway Schooling buildings are already located inside the zone and suggest that these buildings might be allowed to remain for the present unless Government is prepared to provide the necessary funds for their removal.

5. Native Market. The present Native Market is situated in the area marked for European Business Quarters. Professor [unclear] has recommended its removal to a new location. The Committee concurs in the proposal. The present market is the property of Messrs. [unclear] & Clarke, Limited, and is erected on land leased by this firm from the Crown. It is not anticipated that the owners will raise any difficulties as regards removal, provided

... ..

6. Indian Leaders' Residential Quarters. Plots to meet these requirements were surveyed long ago. The site selected is approved by Professor Simpson and the Committee and is considered it should be adopted.

8. Godown. The site as marked out by Professor Simpson is considered by the Committee as ultimately suitable. It is, however, noticed that part of the Godown extension and runs over ground occupied by the W.S. Corporation Ginney, etc. Probably, it is intended that the Ginney should be included in the development of Godown. The Godown plots should be offered to the public as soon as possible.

9. Indian Bungalows. The Committee quite agrees with Professor Simpson's recommendations, and is of the opinion that the plots in the new Bungalows should be offered to the public as soon as possible.

7. Police Lines. The Committee agrees with Professor Simpson's proposals, but suggest that the removal of the existing huts might be postponed for the present.

5. Sites for Railway Lodges. The sites proposed by Professor Simpson are deemed to be suitable as one entirely suitable except for one point and that is distance. This objection is not, however, serious when compared with other serious objections connected with these large bodies of Indians and natives close to the railway station. The Committee recommends that the Railway Department be referred that they can comment on the expediency of the plots. It is understood that the Railway Department is anxious to reorganize the building of lodges.

4. Sites for Government Offices. Professor Simpson proposes that the site at present occupied by the

Native Market should be situated by Government Offices. The intention in this being the large bodies of natives who are proposed to the District Office would have no reason to enter the European Residential area. There is no objection to the proposal. The existing office accommodation, viz: the District Commissioner's Office will under any circumstances require being dealt with and new premises provided as they are inadequate in every way. The present office occupied by the Provincial Commissioner could be turned into a residence if necessary, while the existing Court House is of little account from a point of value. The present Post Office building is quite unsuitable for the purposes required; it is also not central and should be replaced by a building elsewhere. The remaining Government Offices, etc., are the Treasury and a Government Store.

10. Further Residential Sites for Asiatics. Professor Simpson recommends a site now occupied by workmen's huts and lying immediately East of the Railway Station as a site for Asiatic residential quarters. It is not understood what class of Asiatic is referred to, but we assume it is intended that the term included Indian Clerks, overseers, etc. There would appear to be no objection to the proposal.

11. Sites for Civil Public Works Department and Concessions. These are located by Professor Simpson East of the site for Government Offices and of the new lying East of the proposed European Residential Quarters. We quite approve of the suggestion.

12. Sites for Courts. This site is located East of the Civil Public Works Department and Concessions plot. There is no objection to locating the Courts at the location indicated.

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13. Water Supply. The Committee feel that they are not in a position to deal with the merits of the proposal in so far as the supply is concerned. We feel that it is very desirable to provide for a better supply than the present pipe service available. It is felt that a gravitation supply is the one to be recommended.

14. Stone Walls round Compounds. The Committee agree with Professor Simpson's remarks, but feel that before the stone walls are done away with provision should be made to have some system of fencing put in their place. The Railway have removed their walls to a considerable extent but have erected no other form of enclosure; the consequence is a general untidy aspect.

15. The Committee agree with Professor Simpson's remarks regarding the housing accommodation, and also with regard to the matter of making the houses bat-proof, and would like to see some definite plans put forward for giving effect to a scheme of bat exclusion.

16. Barab Clearing. This work is one which receives constant attention and the Committee is satisfied with what is being done.

17. Bat-proof Granaries and a Grain Market. The Committee feel that this is a most important matter when it is considered in connection with the fact that Kisumu is an epidemic focus of plague. It is felt, however, that to give effect to any proposals they must be practical. The Committee considered this question from the points that grain coming into Kisumu is water borne, being carried both by steamers and dhows, also it is land borne, being brought in by carts and natives a further point to consider is that the grain trade will not stand, from a commercial point of view, for such handling. Therefore it would seem necessary to

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PUBLIC RECORDS OFFICE, LONDON

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15. The Committee agree with Professor Simpson's remarks regarding the housing accommodation, and also with regard to the matter of making the houses bat-proof, and would like to see some definite plans put forward for giving effect to a scheme of bat exclusion.

16. Scrub Clearing. This work is one which receives constant attention and the Committee is satisfied with what is being done.

17. Bat-proof Enclosures and a Grain Market. The Committee feel that this is a most important matter when it is considered in connection with the fact that Kinsua is an epidemic focus of plague. It is felt, however, that to give effect to any proposals they must be practical. The Committee considered this question from the points that grain coming into Kinsua in water borne, being carried both by steamers and dhows, also it is land borne, being brought in by carts and natives a further point to consider is that the grain trade will not stand, from a commercial point of view, for such handling. Therefore it would seem necessary to

centralize the business as much as possible. It is
evident to the Committee that such grain cannot be
treated with the local or show horse grain except at
some considerable trouble and expense. This point
will be seen by reference to the conclusions of the
Committee for dealing with the show horse and local
horse grain.

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The Committee see the necessity for following as
closely as possible Professor Simpson's recommendations
and consider that the same can be met by adopting the
following:-

The establishment of a whole-sale Grain Market
with a rat-proof granary adjacent at a point near the
mouth of the Bay so that show-horse and local-horse grain
can be dealt with at the same point, also that
grain can be put on rail at the granary itself. The
Committee inspected a site which in their opinion will
meet ^{that a rat-proof granary should be built at the point indicated} these requirements. It is proposed that the plan
attached. The site indicated will, if a 200ft. pier
is constructed, allow of show-horses being direct into
the granary. Also a road to connect the Elmore-Manning
Road with the granary can be easily constructed, while
a railway siding also of some length on the pier. A
whole-sale Grain Market could be constructed on the
back side of the granary and all grain produced in
the district would be brought in the market
and dealt with at the granary. The Committee propose that
the distribution of grain from the granary should be
dealt with by a system of carting, viz a separate
train on all days allowed for railcars from Elmore,
and another cart for all grain required for local
use, provided in the latter case, issues from the
granary can be guaranteed to approximately
daily requirements.

Steamer grain cargoes, if disinfected in the ships,
could be dealt with as follows:-

(1) If for fallage down-country to be booked
direct from the pier.

(2) If for local use to be passed to the GRAIN

The Committee are entirely in accord with the
suggestion that traders should be prevented from
keeping stocks of grain in their shops or stores, but
should be allowed to draw grain in limited quantities
for retailing. To meet the varying requirements
it may be necessary to introduce legislation.

As regards the sale of small quantities of grain,
as at present conducted in the Native Market, the Com-
mittee are of the opinion, having regard to the fact
that such sales are to native consumers in the town,
that the existing procedure cannot be interfered with,
and bearing in mind that such grain is usually bought
for daily consumption the continuation of this prac-
tice would appear to present no danger.

The main points regarding grain are

- (i) To concentrate the stocks at as few
points as possible.
- (ii) Ready facilities for disinfection.
- (iii) Ready facilities for handling both
inwards and outwards.
- (iv) Preventing the storage except at al-
lotted places.

It is felt that the requirements in connection
with the grain business will cost a considerable sum
of money. It should, however, be borne in mind that
under normal conditions the grain trade (which in-
cludes rice, wheat, maize, ground nuts, cotton, etc.,)
will ultimately be a very large one in Kiangsi, and
that the disinfection from here extends to most
stations down the line as well as being exported.

18. The committee would like to print out that the question of the adoption of the proposed scheme is mainly a financial one, but that a large proportion of the cost will in any case be required to be provided for the near future, as already referred to in Part 8 and that a further part will be due to advantage being taken of the opportunity to construct a better class of building, rather than in the scheme itself. They would suggest that if it is found possible to provide a sum of money (say £. 20, 000. to £. 30, 000.) for carrying out the scheme further investigation should be made to determine how far the existing building could be made use of and to form an estimate of the total cost.

19. In conclusion the committee feel that they cannot urge too strongly the necessity of a decision being arrived at as soon as possible as to what extent the recommendations of Professor Simpson are to be given effect to. It has been waited for years for a scheme of improvement under which its future development can be undertaken, and it is felt that the period of delay and uncertainty should be ended to enable the scheme to develop on proper lines.

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(1) ... U. Abbotts

(2) ... *Wm. G. ...*

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(4) ... *C. Reynolds*

(5) ... *Ellwood ...*

(6) ... *...*

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

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Four

of the Documents being (1) Rough sketch of Kismoo.

(2) The same

(3) Plan of Kismoo.

(4) The same.

has been removed to MPS 1054

21.7.69

Att. Knightbridge

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

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- Four
The Documents being
- ① Rough sketch of Kismun.
 - ② The same
 - ③
 - ④ The same

has been removed to MIS 1054

21:7:69

A.H. Knight

Slaughter House



Slaughter House



Rough sketch

Mud bottom

Water Gauge

$\frac{1}{2}$ inch in four feet

Slaughter House



Slaughter House



Rough sketch

mud bottom

Water Gauge

$\frac{1}{2}$ inch in four feet

2 Cows for Horse

3 Cows for Horse



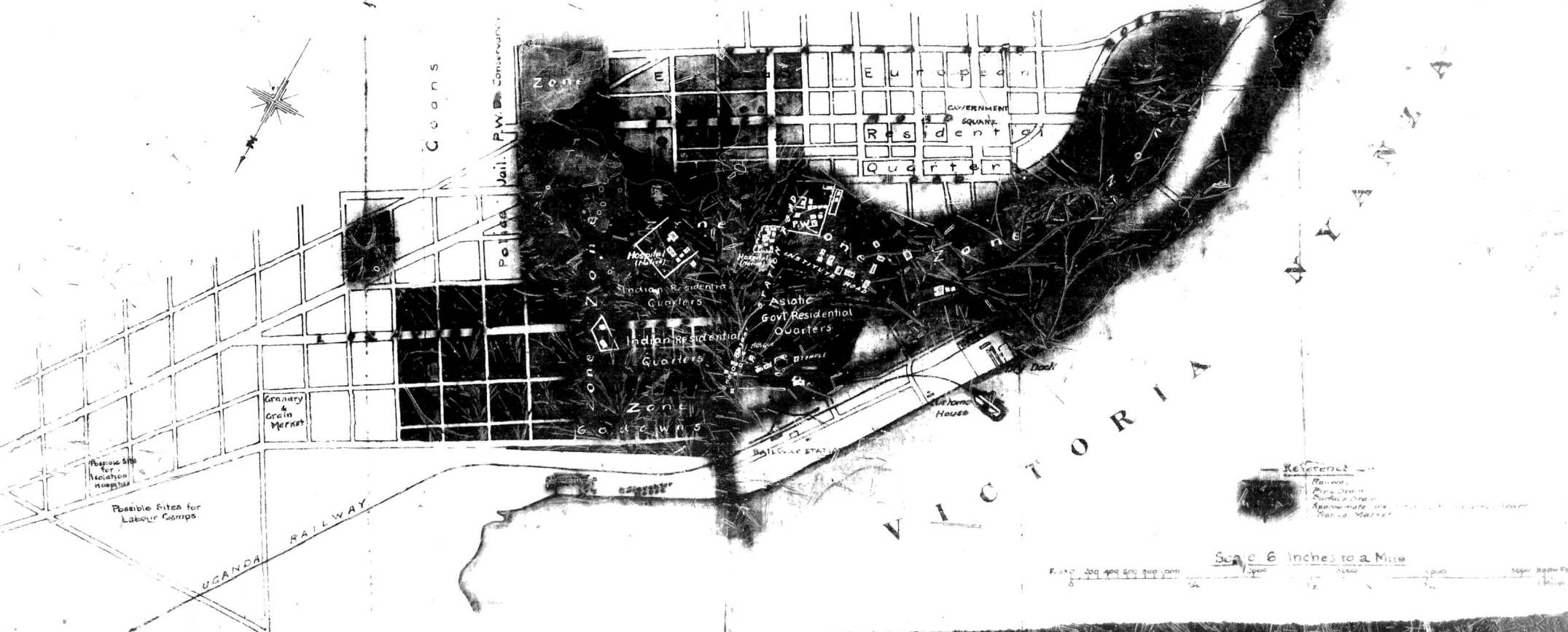
Rough sketch

Mud bottom

Water Gauge - $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches above zero

KISUMU.

1887
Journal

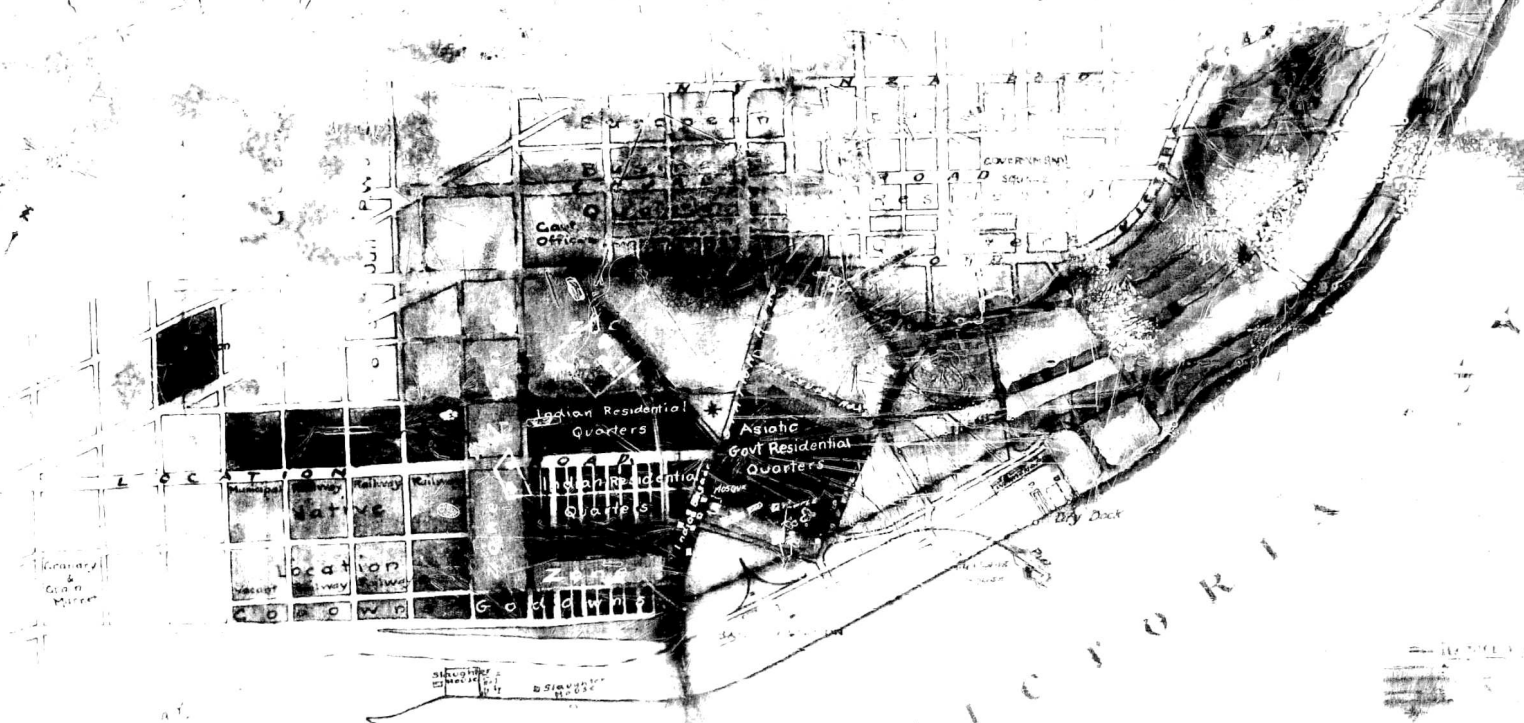


Reference
Railway
Police Station
Native Quarters
Native Market

Scale 6 inches to a Mile

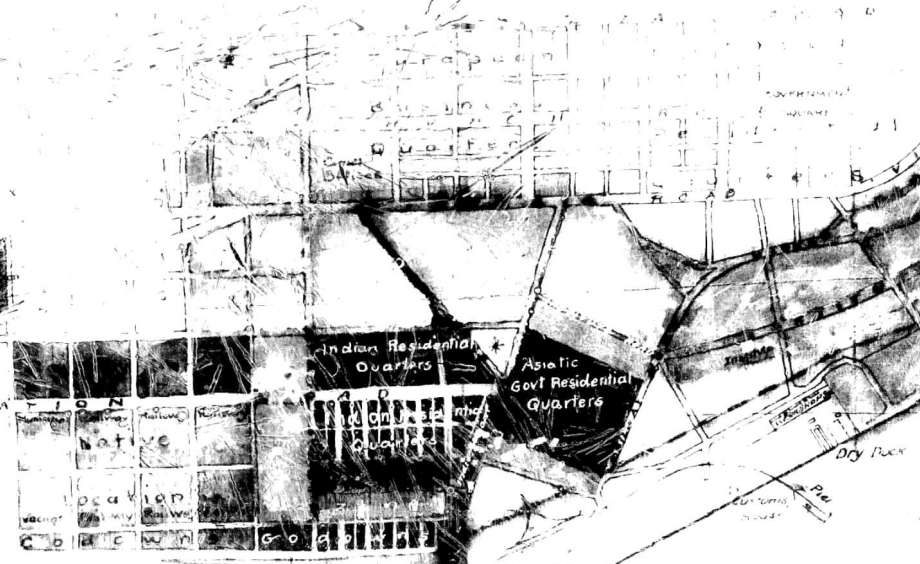


KISUMU.

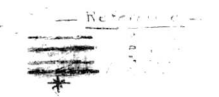


VICTORIA NILE

KISUMU.



VICTORIA



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31, YORK TERRACE,

YORK GATE,

RESIDENTS PARK.

May 14th 1915

Dear Mr. F. S. Dimson

I enclose the copy of
regulations of the East Africa Protectorate
which I have kept it so long but
wondered before returning it to find
it from one of the furniture warehouses
what covers the average weight of the
furniture of a small cottage. I am
informed it is from 1 1/2 to 2 tons
it is a low usually holds two tons
so that the you are provided for
the East Africa Protectorate

31, YORK TERRACE,
YORK GATE,
REGENT'S PARK.

May 14th 1915.

Dear Mr. F. S. D. ...

I enclose the case of
regulations of the East Africa Protectorate
I regret I cannot keep it so long but
must return it to find
out from one of the frontier authorities
what was the average weight of the
structure of a small cottage. I am
informed it is from 1 1/2 to 2 tons
& the land usually holds two tons
and the 4 ton provided for
the East Africa Protectorate.

363

31, YORK TERRACE,
YORK GATE,
RECENT'S PARK

May 14th 1875

Dear Mr. F. S. Dean

I enclose the Code of
Regulations of the East Africa Protectorate
I regret having kept it so long but
wanted to before releasing it to find
out from one of the furniture warehouses
what was the average weight of the
furniture of a small cottage. I am
informed it is from 1 1/2 to 2 tons
I think had usually hold two tons
so that the 1/2 ton provided for
in the East Africa Protectorate

is not a very liberal allowance for permanent residences. It is as regards the Chief Justice and the Chief Secretary & the Judges & officers against whom I have made a mark of on page 28 they have permanent official residences & are transferred from one place to another. Some reside permanently in Bombay & have no late furniture over the others reside in Karachi perhaps have to go on but on these occasions it is not a question of change of permanent residences. It is as regards the officers of the Treasury who have comfortable homes in Karachi. It is the same with the Principal Medical Officers. Once they have their house furnished there is no further expense in the matter of removals, with any loss they may sustain at first, is at least not accumulative. But in the case of a medical man who is married he has a permanent station & owing to the exigencies of the service

he may be missed several
times during his tour &
on each occasion sustain
considerable loss.

Yours sincerely
W. J. Humphreys



G. J. P. P.

1354
15

Draft 5PP

20 May '15

DRAFT.

APP No. 253

Yours H. Balfour
MINUTE

Mr. Riddian 13/5

Mr. Boltonby 14.5.15

Mr. Read 14/5

Mr.

Sir G. Fiddes 14/5

Sir H. Jux

Sir J. Angerson

Lord Ishington

Mr. Harcourt

for course

Sup
I have ~~read~~ ^{sent} each kind
of the ~~Boarding~~ ^{Boarding} def. no. 850
2nd of Feb. embodying your
system of articles on Professor
Symonds' report on business &
...

The Association of ...
of the thoroughness of
Symonds' examination of the
conditions of the ...
to preserve ...
The names which you
desire me to collect to him
on behalf of the ...
are ...

...
think that your ...
the action of the ...
Officers ...

cementum from 3 PM up to as
 founded is too severe. I agree with
 you ^{concerning} that the present
 rules in regard to the payment
 of ^{expenses} changes as opposed to
 the ^{policy} of office when we first
 transferred to this station
 are not ideal. ~~But the~~
~~of ^{the} ~~other~~~~ ^{through} ~~is~~ ~~difficult~~
 important to the salaries of
 other Dept. ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~ceasing~~ ^{to} ~~continue~~
 at all formally with ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~element~~
~~to~~ ^{to} ~~medical~~ ^{and} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~element~~
~~to~~ ^{to} ~~medical~~ ^{and} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~element~~
 This matter, in ~~my~~ ^{my} ~~judgment~~ ^{judgment} all
 require attention with ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~best~~ ^{best}
 chances for any improvement
 being made.
 I understand ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{purpose} ~~of~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{the}
 the wish to destroy ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{the}
 places of rats & snakes
 in recommending the quantity
 of the boundary ~~walls~~ ^{walls} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the}
 comforts in ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{the}
 It does not appear to me to
 show that if ~~structure~~ ^{structure} ~~which~~ ^{which}
 would be a ~~real~~ ^{real} ~~advantage~~ ^{advantage} for
 the ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{the}
 I am ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~at~~ ^{at} ~~all~~ ^{all} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~it~~ ^{it}

365A

breeding places & really convenient
 & free from risk of disturbance
 300 S. Avenue No. 10
 letter from Mr. Gen. Manoj
 Mr. Stanley, enclosed in
 through dept. I have to inform you
 that Prof. S. ^{has} ~~has~~ ^{been} ~~been~~ ⁱⁿ ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ
 has communicated with ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{the}
~~the~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{the}
 the ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{the}
 the present ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{the}
 suff. is only a ~~temporary~~ ^{temporary}
 measure. He asserts that the
 suff. is based upon springs
 that yield a considerable &
 constant daily outflow, that
 it is solely owing to insuffi-
 cient reservoir accumulation
 that so much of the water
 now runs to waste, & that
 if it is necessary at any time
 to increase the suff. ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{the}
 the springs ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{the}
 valley that can be tilled
 by ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{the}
 it is ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~not~~ ^{not}
 I think that it would
 be ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~not~~ ^{not}
 about the £20,000 estimate
 that ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~is~~ ^{is}

is of opinion that the location
of the new fence of the railway
of the railway station can be
forwarded, the urgent measures
being the acquisition of the land of
the landings, the increase in
the height of the intersecting
ditch. In this connection I
may remark that the estimated
cost of acquiring the land (£4,700)
seems very high.

7. Prof. Simpson informs
me that he quite agrees with
the views & recommendations
about forward in the report of the
Committee of residents & officials
that forms the second encl.
to the despatch, especially in
regard to the new proposal
for a site for the rat-proof
granny.

8. You will no doubt
deal with these points in
communicating the further
expression of your views on the
report which I enclose for you.
I shall be glad to hear of the result.