

1926

X. 1472

KENYA

X. 1472

11 FEB 1926

C0533/356

From

CROWN AGENTS

Date

10.2.26

KILINDINI HARBOUR WORKS -- PROGRESS REPORTS.

CLOSED  
UNTIL



Previous paper

(Minutes within)

*60*

Subst. 20/100

*100*

*SP/A*

1) Crown Agents

10th February 1926

Enclosed copy of report No 17  
in respect of the Quarter ended 31st Decr. 1925.

The report gives an indication of the amount  
of work accomplished, but as my account  
has not been prepared it cannot be  
completed this month. It will be  
submitted at the next meeting.

Yours faithfully,  
[Signature]

KA

2

Crown Agents

Enclosed copy of report No 17 for

the period 31 Decr 1925

Yours faithfully,  
[Signature]

[Signature]

22 Feb 26



RECEIVED  
21 APR 1926  
COL OFFICE

ALL COMMUNICATIONS  
TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE  
CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.  
THE DATE OF THIS LETTER BEING QUOTED,  
AND THE FOLLOWING REFERENCE: E 430/6  
TELEGRAMS, "CROWN, LONDON."  
TELEPHONE, 7730 VICTORIA.

4, MILLBANK,  
WESTMINSTER,  
LONDON, S.W. 1.

20th April 1926.

X Hpa SF  
Sir,

with reference to your letter of the  
30th November, 1921, No. 41690, I have the honour  
to transmit, for the information of the Secretary  
of State, the enclosed copy of Progress Report  
No. 18 on the Kilindini Harbour Works, covering  
the quarter ending 31st March, 1926.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

W. A. Wickham

for CROWN AGENTS.

The Under Secretary of State,  
COLONIAL OFFICE.



RECEIVED  
21 APR 1926  
COL OFFICE

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CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.  
THE DATE OF THIS LETTER BEING QUOTED.  
AND THE FOLLOWING REFERENCE: E 430/6  
TELEGRAMS, "DOWN, LONDON."  
TELEPHONE 7799 VICTORIA.

MILLBANK,  
WESTMINSTER,  
LONDON, S.W. 1.

20th April 1926.

*K* *Hyp SF*

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the  
30th November, 1921, No. 41690, I have the honour  
to transmit, for the information of the Secretary  
of State, the enclosed copy of Progress Report  
No. 18 on the Kitindini Harbour Works, covering  
the quarter ending 31st March, 1926.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

*W. A. Wright*

for CROWN AGENTS.

The Under Secretary of State,  
COLONIAL OFFICE.

16th April, 1926.

KENYA COLONY.

KILINDINI HARBOUR WORKS.

QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT NO. 18.

Sir,

We have to report as follows on the progress of the Harbour Works at Kilindini during the three months ended 31st March, 1926:-

2. Excavation. This work has been proceeding slowly by hand during the quarter.
3. Surfacing of Quay. This work has been proceeding in front of Shed No. 2.
4. Crane Road on Quay. The construction of this has been in hand in front of Shed No. 2.
5. Roads. The construction of the 40 ft. and 25 ft. roadways at the back of Shed No. 2 has been in hand, and also the 80 ft. roadway between Sheds Nos 1 and 2.
6. Railways. These are being laid by the Kenya and Uganda Railway as fast as the completion of Messrs. Pauling & Co's work permits.
7. Surface Water Drains. Good progress has been made with these during the quarter.

The Chief Engineer,

The Crown Agents for the Colonies,

4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1.

2. Transit Shed. The whole of Transit Shed No. 1, the quay in front of it, and the roadway and loading area behind, were taken over by the Army and Canada Railway on the 1st January, 1922. With the exception of a few small items the construction of No. 2 Transit Shed was completed during the quarter under review.

10. Inventory. The inventory of stores was taken last month from a total of 1,000 tons. During this year he spent...

11. Stores. The number of stores employed at the end of March 1922...

Approved  
1st Dec  
1922

642  
655

642

12. Certificates. Certificate payments have been granted to the Contractors for the past quarter for the total amount of \$49,000, made up as follows:-

For January, 1926,	\$14,400
" February	12,800
" February	15,000 (portion of retention fund)
" March	7,000
	<hr/>
	\$49,000

which, with the previous sum of \$350,400 for work done up to the end of December, 1925, makes a total of \$399,400 paid to the Contractors for work done up to the 31st March, 1926.

We are,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

For GOODE, FIVE MAURICE, WILSON, & MITCHELL,

(Sgd.) H. H. Mitchell

The alienation of water rights is too important to entrust to haphazard methods, and it is only those who study the situation which have arisen in other countries who adequately realise this.

Some remarks will now be made on water-power irrigation swamps, levees and changes for water, qualified engineers and units of measurement in relation to modern water legislation.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF WATER POWERS.

The realisation of all countries that water powers are a valuable asset of the State, and that it is the burden duty of countries to conserve their water-power resources in the public interest, has already been commented on.

The Water Power Committee of the Coynjald Board of the State of Sweden has stated: "The development of the People's resources is inseparably connected with that of its water power."

In a new country it generally takes many years before a gathering of ideas is formed, justly the expense of development of water powers to their maximum economic extent.

It is always the most attractive sites which are first selected when planned waterfalls and low-expensive works justify the expenditure of the small capital required to build the dam.

The capacity of such works, and their constancy in operation are generally estimated from a consideration of the minimum flow of the river during the dry season, usually on inadequate data, and all water above the minimum is considered waste.

It is very seldom in the earliest history of a country, that works to impound flood water on a large scale for power purposes are contemplated.

It is becoming incumbent on the State to recognise that it is by impounding flood waters in large reservoirs at suitable strategic sites, which are generally found near the head waters of streams, and in lakes or systems where they exist, that the full benefit of the river is made which can be developed. In all countries where water power rights for irrigation on an extensive scale is practised, the construction of reservoirs to impound flood water comes sooner or later.

It must also be recognised that it is scarcely ever possible to store more than a fraction of the total flood discharge of a river owing to the absence of sufficient suitable sites, the possibility of drought, or for other reasons, and the problem of banking the right bank of a river, which cannot be removed over the year of the average flow, is a matter of some importance. The principle of utilizing this surplus flood discharge for personal operations is touched on by the Water Power Committee

(1) Parliamentary Report of the Water Power Committee of the Coynjald Board, Stockholm, 1910, p. 200.

previously mentioned, in the following words:—"It has usually been understood that the usefulness of a water supply depends on the possibility of maintaining its uniformity over the whole period of the year, and that the maximum useful output is strictly limited by the minimum power which, by the aid of the suggested storage systems, will be available towards the end of the longest period of drought. Where the power is utilised for the supply of some industrial works this is undoubtedly true; but if the average flow is generally accepted, it would not be so true in the case of potential power, more particularly in tropical and semi-tropical countries. The possibility of utilizing flood supplies for personal operations in connection with mining, agriculture and forestry, or for the production of nitrate in such cases, would appear to be worthy of close consideration."

Great Britain reached the stage long ago, where practically every project, designed even for water works for the supply of cities and towns, involves the storage of flood water.

Practically all the large irrigation works designed and constructed by or under the control of the Department of Irrigation in South Africa involve the construction of works to impound flood water, and all hydro-electric development of any magnitude in all parts of the world involves a study of the storage capacity of the drainage area and the design and construction of works to prevent the minimum discharge.

The Tata Hydro-Electric Works near Bombay generating 100,000 electrical horse-power are entirely dependent on storage reservoirs, the whole rainfall occurring in four months of the year, and the total catchment area of the reservoirs being only 22 square miles. Many river systems have practically no storage capacity owing either to steep gradients or insufficient water-tightness in otherwise suitable places, but others have high capacities.

In this connection it may be noted that storage reservoirs are extremely costly, unless unusually favourable sites exist, but when a large reservoir is established near the head of a river system, the whole river and all development on the river benefit thereby.

Strong arguments have been adduced in countries where the stage of development which requires the impounding of flood waters has been reached, that the State itself should construct and operate storage reservoirs, and so benefit the whole river.

Preventing the attainment by a country of the stage of development which requires full use of a suitable water power, is to supply the demand, it is necessary that the water law should allow for partial development of the power derivable from the power reaches of rivers meantime, by concessionaires.

Partial development of power reaches in the water stage of a country's history.





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B. 430/6  
TELEGRAMS: "CROWN, LONDON"  
TELEPHONE: 7730 VICTORIA.

M. BANK,  
WESTMINSTER,  
LONDON, S.W. 1.

10th February 1926.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 30th  
November 1921, No. 41690, I have the honour to transmit,  
for the information of the Secretary of State, the enclosed  
copy of Progress Report No. 17 on the Kilindini Harbour  
Works, covering the quarter ending 31st December 1925.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

*J. B. B. B.*

For Crown Agents.

The Under Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office,  
S.W.1.

5, Victoria Street,

London, S.W. 1.

8th February, 1926.

SIYA COLONY.

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF

THE HARBOUR WORKS, SIYA COLONY, N.G. 17.

Sir,

I have the honour to report as follows on the progress of the Harbour Works at Siya Colony during the three months ended 31st January 1926:-

1. The whole of the dredging has been completed. The dredged area has been carefully swept with a dredge, a diving inspector in attendance, and passed over by a diver for depth. The total amount of dredging done during the quarter was:-

October	100 c. yds.
November	100 c. yds.
December	100 c. yds.
<b>Total</b>	<b>400 c. yds.</b>

2. This has been proceeding slowly and hand labour has been used. The total amount of excavation done during the quarter was:-

Hand labour	525 c. yds.
Machinery	3,140 c. yds.
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,665 c. yds.</b>

The Chief Engineer,  
The Crown Agents for the Colonies,  
4, Millbank, S.W. 1.

2. Excavation - Satisfactory progress was maintained during the quarter under review. The Contractors have completed their filling work and other temporary bulwark work of present occupation at the back of Shed No. 1. The work done on the foundations at the north end of the Shed. At the end of the quarter the cost of the work done to the satisfaction of the Supervisor of the work is about \$10,000. The work done at the north end of the Shed, the 40 foot roadway to the north of the Shed No. 1 and 20 foot roadway to the north of the Shed No. 2, the completion of the filling to the existing ground level at the top of Shed No. 2, the construction of temporary concrete foundations and the excavation and the steam between the north end of the works.

3. Excavation - The public works and dredging in front of the Shed completed. The public deposited in the quarter was:-  
220 c. yds.

Total for quarter 120 c. yds.

4. Level banking and filling behind block work wall - The level banking to the reclamation at the north end of the wall has been completed.

5. Excavation - The 40 ft. This has now been completed and the 20 ft. CR to the Uganda Railway from the north end of Shed No. 1.

6. Excavation - This has also been completed over as far as the north end of Shed No. 1.

7. Excavation - The 40 foot roadway and the 20 foot roadway at the back of Shed No. 1 have been completed and extended over as far as the north end of that Shed.

8. Excavation - Steady progress has been maintained during the quarter with the construction of these drains.

9. Excavation - The laying of the permanent railways is in hand by the Uganda Railway during the quarter as far as the completion of other work permitted.

10. Excavation - The extension northwards of the 6" C.I. Main has been proceeded with by the Uganda Railway Engineering Department.

12. **SHEDS.** The whole of Shed No. 1 has been completed and was to have been handed over to the Uganda Railway on the 1st January, 1926. Good progress has been maintained with all the items of construction of Shed No. 2, the progress made with this shed being very much better than that made with Shed No. 1.

13. **FRONTAGE.** Good progress has been maintained, and the whole of Shed No. 1, with the quay in front of it and the roadway and the stacking area behind it, was to have been handed over to the Uganda Railway on the 1st January, 1926.

14. **LABOUR.** The following men were employed on the works for the week ending 18th December, 1925:-

Europeans	39
Asiatics	364
Africans	980
	<u>1,383</u>

15. **CERTIFICATE.** Certificate payments have been granted to the Contractors for the past quarter for the total amount of £47,900, made up as follows:-

For October, 1925	£13,700
" November	10,000 (portion of Retention Fund)
" November	13,800
" December (estimated)	<u>11,000</u>
	<u>£47,900</u>

which, with the previous sum of £201,500 for work done up to the end of September, 1925, makes a total of £249,400 paid to the Contractors for work done up to the 31st December, 1925.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

FOR GOODE, FIRMANNIGER, WILSON, & MITCHELL.

*W. J. Wilson*