

EAST AFR. PROT  
23538

63538  
JUN 14

L. Belfield  
Tel. 214

1914  
29 June.

Last previous Paper.  
No. 40532 1/2

Land at Kisumu

Am I to expect report on Kisumu by Simpson?  
Urgent demand for business and residential  
plots being held over indefinitely causing  
grave public inconvenience. Desire authority to  
alienate on conditions approved by Ch. Sanitary  
Office who is conversant with Simpson's views. Tel. reply

Copy to Prof. Simpson for  
his views.

at mee.  
L. B.

11/VI/14

Insufficient

Prof. S's Report has now  
been rec'd. For the section  
dealing with Kisumu see p p 226  
-234. The map referred to is p 148  
herewith.

6.55 pm Tel. to Prof. Simpson  
underneath  
Your tel. No. 214

personally  
Prof. Simpson  
the section  
dealing with

If Simpson's report

Alms tel. 6 July 14  
for 6 for 636. 7 Aug 14

Next subsequent Paper.

Land  
Club  
677

T. O.

Review for by next mail <sup>maerke</sup> <sub>Harcourt</sub>

- confirm tel. sending copy of  
section with copy of maps?

at once

H. J. D.

8/11/14

*Am*

C.O.  
23538

162

TELEGRAM.

The Governor of the East Africa Protectorate to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(Received Colonial Office, 2.26 p.m. 29th June, 1914).

No.214 June 29th am I to expect report on Kisumu by Simpson. Urgent demand for business and residential plots being held over indefinitely causing grave public inconvenience. Desire authority to alienate on conditions approved by Chief Sanitary Officer who is conversant with Simpson's views. Telegraph reply please.

BELFIELD.

# THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

## LONDON STATIONS.

ELECTRA HOUSE,  
 FINSBURY PAVEMENT, E.C. 2, 1360, WORTH AVEUE  
 11, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C. 4, 2682 WORTH  
 9, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C. 3, 304 Avenue  
 29, MINDING LANE, E.C. 1 MARKET  
 26, MARK LANE, E.C. 1, 5100 Avenue

WESTMINSTER OFFICE  
 37, 310, WINDY LANE, W.C. 2, 12228 Avenue  
 442, STRAND, W.C. 2, 2316 Avenue  
 41 & 42, PARLIAMENT STREET, W.C. 2, 2316 Avenue  
 FOREIGN AUCTION HALL, COVENT GARDEN, W.C. 2  
 THE BANKERS, MARK LANE, E.C. 1, 5100 Avenue  
 6, 11 & 12, PARLIAMENT STREET, W.C. 2

ISSUED FROM  
 42, PARLIAMENT  
 STREET.

No. C O

MARKS.

The following TELEGRAM Received at 2:27

From Nairobi via "Eastern"  
 Foreign No. 139/38 Words 29 Time 2:27 pm

Chapelrice

Jan 29

Jan 9 to

report on amsterdam  
expect reactions Kisumu  
simpson silvergray  
luderdale business and  
idential plots to be over  
certiora causing grave  
at for silvergray desire  
to alienate communiti  
proved by chief rogado

REPLIES SHOULD BE ORDERED *Via Eastern*

Doubtful words should be OFFICIALLY repeated. See Rule Book.

No inquiry respecting this Telegram can be attended to without the production of this Copy.

# THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

## LONDON STATIONS:

ELECTRA HOUSE,	32, HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C.	(1014 Holborn)
FINSBURY PAYMENT, E.C.	449, STRAND, W.C.	(2528 Gerrard)
11, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.	41 & 42, PARLIAMENT STREET, S.W.	(2516 Gerrard)
8, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.	FOREIGN AUCTION HALL, COVENT GARDEN, W.C.	
29, MINING LANE, E.C. (MARKET)	THE BALTIC, ST. MARY AXE, E.C.	(1408 Avenue)
26, MARK LANE, E.C. (BLOBS)	6, DENWAN STREET, BOROUGHS, E.C.	(2517 Gerrard)

1554 D FROM  
47 PARLIAMENT  
REET.

29 JUN 1914

PARLIAMENT ST., S.W.

The following TELEGRAM Received at

From \_\_\_\_\_ No. of Words \_\_\_\_\_ Dated \_\_\_\_\_ Time \_\_\_\_\_ m.

Foreign \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_

via "Eastern"

*Chapelin*

*St. James who connects with*  
*Stador to shield simpsons*  
*was silvergray rep. winter*

*Refield*

REPLIES SHOULD BE ORDERED *Via Eastern*

Doubtful words should be OFFICIALLY repeated. See Rule-Book.

No inquiry respecting this Telegram can be attended to without the production of this Copy.

REPORT ON KISUMU.

(146) The town of Kisumu with its port is the terminus of the Uganda Railway at the Kavirondo Gulf which is a shallow inlet of Lake Victoria, and 3,700 feet above the level of the sea. It is built on a saddle-backed hill. Its situation is practically on the equator, and the climate is more or less equatorial and trying to Europeans.

(147) There is no need of describing the condition of the Indian Bazaar in Kisumu. It resembles those allowed to be erected elsewhere in East Africa, and has the same insanitary characters, subdivisions, darkness of rooms, want of ventilation, overcrowding, and infestation with rats. As already stated in dealing with all buildings a radical change in administration must be introduced which will enforce the erection only of healthy buildings and effectively prevent any subdivision or addition to the buildings without the sanction of the Medical Officer of Health and this to be given only if the proposal is in consonance with the provisions of the New Public Health and Building Ordinance. The town being one in which plague is endemic particular attention must be paid to the buildings being rat proof. The method of securing this has already been described but all buildings without exception should have cement concrete plinths, well lighted rooms, and the household refuse should be kept in covered sanitary bins so as to lessen the amount of food for rats.

(148) The proposed town planning arrangements for Kisumu are given in the accompanying map and the general plan has met with the approval of the railway authorities who from the large number of employees they have in the town are naturally interested in its healthy development. One of the features of the plan is a permanent neutral zone 300 yards wide separating the European residential and business quarters situated on the ridge south of the zone from the Asiatic and Native quarters on the North and nearer the railway. The present state of development of the town lends itself to this arrangement. The market that is now on the ridge and on the South side of the zone should be removed to the North and nearer the Lake, where it can be more effectively drained and where the Natives coming to it do not require to come in crowds to the European quarter. The better class Indian residential quarters have been so located as to face the zone, and the Indian shops and residential quarters have been separated generally from the Godowns and warehouses on or near the railway and from the Native quarters. The granaries and grain market have been placed near the junction of the Yala and Kisumu road so as to be in a convenient situation to deal with the grain immediately it enters the town.

(149) The drainage follows the lines recommended in Mr. Bransby Williams' report in 1907. I would recommend in addition that on the west side of the ridge and at its foot, an intercepting and contour drain should be cut

and

Proposed  
arrangement  
of the town  
plan on the

Drainage  
shown  
in yellow  
has been laid  
out by Mr.  
Bransby Williams

and that branches from it should lead direct into the lake. The intercepting drain would cut off the storm water and the water from the springs at the foot of the hill forming marsh land between the hill and the lake.

It would be necessary for a competent surveyor to lay out the contour line of this intercepting drain. There are other localities in which an intercepting drain would be useful.

(150) The water supply for the European house is derived from rain water collected from the roof and stored in tanks; that for the town generally is pumped up from the lake, the intake pipe being at the end of Connaught Road. It is stored on the hill in a small reservoir raised well above the ground and distributed to the town below. It is not filtered and is never drunk by Europeans. Every year, as the town increases in population and shipping in size and number, the risks of gross contamination becomes greater. The position of the intake is too near to the port.

There are two alternatives when a change is made. One is to go further away from the pier and harbour and to transfer the intake to one of the inlets or small bays in the Kavirondo Gulf some miles away from Kisumu or to abandon the lake as a source and derive the supply from the Nandi hills which are only a few miles distant. The latter source is the one I recommend. Wherever the new water supply is to be taken from, whether from the lake in one of the small bays on the southern side some miles from Kisumu, or from the Kibos river or other stream in the Nandi Highlands, it will be absolutely necessary to filter it. Under these circumstances the additional annual working cost which pumping from the lake entails and the liability always of machinery to



get out of order, are reasons for giving preference to the water obtainable from the highlands when gravitation can be employed and there are no expenses for maintenance of pumping operations. I agree with Mr. Bransby Williams' recommendation that the supply should be taken from the upper reaches of the Kibos river at a point in the Nandi hills just inside the Kibos Gorge. He estimates that at this point some 10 million gallons flow down the stream so that there is no difficulty in regard to an ample supply. He estimates the capital cost including the distributing means at about £16,000, but as I consider that the water should be stored for 48 hours at least in a storage reservoir before going on to the filters there would be the additional cost of this reservoir. The object of the storage reservoir is to allow the suspended matter and impurities of the river water to deposit and thus relieve the filters of being overworked.

- (151) The compounds of the European houses which average from 1 to 3 acres in extent are surrounded by a wall composed of unshewn stone piled on one another without being cemented together. The result is that these walls are excellent harbours of rats which emerging from their hiding places often infest the kitchens of the houses. This in a town where plague has become endemic is a source of danger and a method of favouring the continuance of endemicity. Rats caught in the kitchens of European houses have been found to be plague infected. The walls should be either dismantled and the stones removed or they should be plastered and cemented and made rat proof.

(152) The European houses built in Kisumu as well as in Mombasa, are defective in not being supplied with sufficient verandahspace. They are consequently hot and trying to the occupants. The Indian and Singapore type of house for Europeans should be adopted, in which coolness and comfort are aimed at and attained by large and high rooms, and a spacious verandah. The houses in Kisumu are pestered with bats in the roof. This can be avoided by an inner lining of felt filling up the space between the corrugated iron and the lining of the matchwood, and by the junction of the latter on each side with the ceiling. There will then be no open spaces by which bats can get in between the roof and the ceiling. Any ventilation openings should be guarded by wire netting.

(153) There has been a notable amount of clearing of scrub and bush effected in the township which must have involved a good deal of labour and reflects much credit on Mr. Ainsworth the Provincial Commissioner who has been mainly responsible for it. It is a striking contrast to the condition seen in Nairobi and Mombasa. The clearing has been still further extended under Mr. Horne the Acting Provincial Commissioner and should be continued, not only to include the whole of area A., but also for at least a radius of 400 yards outside that area. The reason for this is that the *Glossina palpalis* has been found within the area A. The clearing should be as thoroughly done as it has been in the past, viz: by the uprooting of every bush or scrub that can harbour mosquitoes or flies.

(154)

The accommodation which the Railway provides for their Indian clerks and higher <sup>class</sup> employees, is of an excellent and healthy type and the General Manager of the Railway, to whom much credit is due, is anxious to do all that can be done to secure healthy dwellings for the employes both Asiatic and African. Excellent huts are being erected for the African employes which are well lighted owing to fair sized windows in them and which are also rat proof. A step further should now be taken and healthy and rat proof landhies should be erected for the peer class Indian employes, and every room in the landhies should be well lighted with windows. Every person should have in his room a superficial area of not less than 50 square feet, and the married quarters with their compounds should be separate from the others.

(155).

There is a rest house in Kisumu whose condition should be carefully looked into. It is important that all the rest houses along the railway line and elsewhere should be under periodical sanitary inspection as well as railway carriages and trucks with the object of preventing them from harbouring bugs, ticks, fleas, tsetse flies, or other insects or vermin.

on of  
ss., etc.

For  
23539/14 E.A.P.

5 JUL 1914

52

7 July 1914

DRAFT.

E.A.P. - No. 636  
Mr. G. H. Belfield

MINUTE.

- Mr. Hatcher
- Mr. Read
- Sir G. Fiddes
- Sir H. Just
- Sir J. Anderson
- Lord Emmott
- Mr. Harcourt

Sir

I have the honour to confirm my tel. of the 6th of July, & to inform you that Prof. Simpson's report on his recent mission to E. Africa is now under exam.

2. A copy of the section of the report dealing with Keesuma, ~~and~~ with a map, is enclosed for your info.

Sr

226-234  
map.