

1911



EAST AFR. PROT.

C.O.
10314

30 MARCH 11

10314

Colon R.C.

Date.

1911

79 inch.

previous Paper

9940

Karoche Electric Lighting Concession.

Submit views on position & claims of C. in regard to water rights under the concession. Request early settlement.

Mr. Fiddes

The essential part of the opinion history of the case is contained in the printed set of papers enclosed. It is facilitate readable :-

- (1) Let the Native municipality act like now the owner in the near future.
- (2) Let the fact that the ditto - with a view to eventual transfer to the municipality
- (3) Let nothing that remains as they are
- (4) Let an agreement that be arrived at with the Syndicate, under which written to modification of the terms of the original concession, the fact is the municipality that to be placed in a better position to negotiate.

- and upon the said facts be yet furnished details

details of the scheme for the municipality -
in any case the municipality could not give the
necessary funds, without the Crown Land.
But what we may expect a lengthy
argument with the Treasury.

4 I think that it is out of the question for
us to go to the Treasury at present for the
money (say £50,000) required to
separate the Syndicate.

Complete Works are, therefore, to renounce
that it is not worth while considering
them.

With regard to (3) we want to know exactly
what we are letting ourselves in for by
letting in other sides, & we therefore require
the advice of a legal expert, an electrical
expert & of someone who knows the
the country & irrigation requirements of the
settlers etc. We also require reports of the
kind to advise us with regard to (4).

I think therefore that the best plan
will be to have a small committee consisting
of Mr. Riley, the B. of T.'s electrical
adviser (or one of his opinion), Col:

Montgomery (late Commr. of Lands - the
S.A.P.), Mr. Miller & myself, not a view
to trying to find some solution. So far as I
concern have to be consulted before any decision
is finally taken.

I do not think that the matter will be
nearly

usefully taken up by the Committee etc.
at the present stage.

325

W^r Bigelow would no doubt be willing to
attend the small etc affected above if it
met in any points.

We should also ask W^r B's letter & say
that the matter will be dealt with as
expeditiously as practicable, but that
Mr. Baird can hold out no hope that
he will be able to give a final answer
within the short period mentioned in the
last para. but two of the letters?

A J R

3/IV

Long Rivers
W^r Baird

I can suggest writing letters
and a longer time being given &
any of this state him what the matter is
being considered.

D
W^r 3/4

large & 4.

as proposed

H. 4-4-11

3805
committee's

AB.

pt 0

W. Read.

Please see the attached letter from Col. Montgomery. His return ^{steamer} railway fare is £2. 16. 2. He spent "night" in London only 10 of which, however, were necessary for the purpose of attending our Ct. at 1st. a night detention allowance, less is £7. 10.

Authorise C.A. to pay him £10. 6. 2 from G.A.P. funds; so inform him & explain to the Govt what the payment is.

Yours,

May 24.

at once.

S.Y.H.

24/5

R

5 Columbia,

Lovell.

Ludington,

10th July, 1911.

Dear Mr. Allen

We draft what
of the Cenwilla on the Cenwilla
of the Marin Electric Light
and Power Co having affor-
t me to be in accordance
with the conditions we came
to in our talk.
I am truly yours

BOARD OF TRADE,
8, RICHMOND TERRACE,
WHITEHALL, S.W.

14th July 1911

Sir,

Nairobi Electrical Concession.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt
of the draft of the proposed Report of the Committee
appointed to consider questions relating to the
concession of the Nairobi Electric Light and Power Co.,
and to express my concurrence with it.

Yours faithfully,

A. P. Trotter

Harold T. Allen Esq.

Colonial Office.

W. Hisley

The acc. draft of the
finished Report of the Committee
appointed to consider further
relation to the Mackinac Bridge
Light Tower for Congress is
submitted to your consideration.
This has been submitted to
the other members of the Committee.

Wm. Atkin

W.W.

Can slight alteration might perhaps be
made in plan by to avoid too much
repetition - Then no other change I think

329

JUNIOR UNITED SERVICE CLUB,
LONDON, S.W.

22 May 1911.

Mr. Elton

In writing the
note to the government
last evening, I will
allow you to see it would
be well to make a few
not the full story.
Our wishes to be
in place of time in
order to have the
cigarettes sent to us.

12 miles below the Falls
Hall Road a land
on one side is believed
belonging to orther.
It would also be well
I think to ask that
map (if ever) be sent
illustrating the point
showing

- (1) Plan of District
as far as can be
seen & hills and fields
- (2) The falls as seen
in the N.W.

JUNIOR UNITED SERVICE CLUB,
LONDON, S.W.23rd May 1911.

Dear Butter

I arrived in
London from my time in
Ireland yesterday, 13th
May. I attended the meeting
of the Committee in the
Journal office on Monday,
the 15th.

The last meeting of the
Committee was yesterday,
when we returned to the Club,

ADAMS
ONION
12415
1552 JENKINS

had however had his bill
to Remond's attorney to
call it higher, at
56½.

I think this gives the
invitations no credit
more than my bill for
the travelling expenses
a dozen miles all day.

Yours very

J. F. Smith Wm. Brewster

15. New Haven, Conn.
Tuesday, Dec 1st

10314

8 Martine Lane,

30 May 1911

333

Cannon Street. E.C.



29th. March 1911.

Sir,

I have the honour to bring to your notice the position which will shortly arise at Nairobi, and to place on record my opinion and certain reasons for considering that the matter should be dealt with at once, and briefly outline my own position past and present in the matter.

(1) Under the Concession granted to Mr. Hirschel of 26th. July 1906, the following circumstances have arisen or will shortly arise :-

(A) The power of certain falls are solely reserved for the Concessionaire's use, meaning that when he requires to use them no one except those with definitely contracted rights previous to the date of the Concession has a right to extract one drop of water for any purpose from the rivers, tributaries, etc. which would contribute to the power of those falls.

A reference to the map and an appreciation of the position of these falls will show the very large and important area prejudicially affected, more especially in view of the acknowledged claim of Government that under the 1902 Land Ordinance no landholder has a right to any water for any purpose whatsoever.

(B) The power in the falls above mentioned will in my opinion based upon my own practical experience of generation and supply in that district, not be sufficient to meet the growing needs of Nairobi for more than the next 5 years at the outside.

10314

30/1/11
333

8 Martine Lane,

Cannon Street. E.C.



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SIR,

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(1) Under the Concession granted to Clement Hirtzel of 26th. July 1906, the following circumstances have arisen or will shortly arise :-

(A) The power of certain falls are solely reserved for the Concessionaire's use; meaning that when he requires to use them no one except those with definitely contracted rights previous to the date of the Concession has a right to extract one drop of water for any purpose from the rivers, tributaries, etc. which would contribute to the power of those falls.

A reference to the map and an appreciation of the position of these falls will shew the very large and important area prejudicially affected, more especially in view of the acknowledged claim of Government that under the 1902 Land Ordinance no landholder has a right to any water for any purpose whatsoever.

(B) The power in the falls above mentioned will, in my opinion based upon my own practical experience of generation and supply in that district, not be sufficient to meet the growing needs of Nairobi for more than the next 5 years at the outside.

The position will then arise :-

(1). That the demand will be greater than the supply and that the suppliers will have to insist most strenuously on their rights to all water (viz a.)

(2) That when the demand exceeds the supply later comers will simply have to go without electric current unless they generate for themselves, a practically impossible thing for the ordinary consumer.

(3) That no one can come to the public's rescue and supply this excess demand (which in my opinion will, before the end of the period of the Concession, be many times greater than that available for supply) owing to the monopoly of supply clause of the Concession.

There can be little doubt that

(1) It is absolutely essential that a certain amount of water may be abstracted from the rivers through and about Nairobi for drinking purposes, watering cattle, domestic purposes, and irrigating coffee and other nurseries, etc., etc.

(2) It will be the greatest possible inconvenience to the public if the electric current supply, which has been generally admitted to have done so much towards the making of Nairobi and its growing industries, can only be available to those who apply for it within the next 5 years.

These facts have been before me ever since we started the electric installation, and I have made repeated efforts to impress upon the government of the East Africa Protectorate the gravity of the position, viz :-

(1) In October 1906 I pointed out to His Excellency the Commissioner, through the Commissioner for Lands, the inconvenience of having falls on various rivers and asked for the fourth fall on the Ruare River, offering in exchange to give up our fall on the Nairobi River.

This fourth fall would have been at that moment a convenient one for us to use to start on, and all our power would then have been confined to one river.

Had my offer been accepted the main source of prevention of water usage by the public would have been removed, as it is the Nairobi fall with its vast network of rivers above which is the main impediment. The Ruera River being in any case held up owing to our having already 3 falls on it.

In a reply refusing the giving of this fall, the following passage is of interest :-

* Your Concession was drawn up after due deliberation and accepted by you and it has not been shown that the water power you have been given will be insufficient for generating the power needed for your scheme. *

(2) On my return to East Africa in October 1908 the first thing I was confronted with was the fact of irrigation not being allowed on the Ruera River, then the only dam in use by us, and coffee growers prejudiced, and I was asked by His Excellency Sir James Hayes Sadler to try and find a solution to the difficulty.

Since then I have put forward three proposals, any one of which, at the date I made them, I would have accepted. None of these however have apparently been acceptable to Government, and I fear I must confess my inability to make any further suggestions, as so far as I can see there is no other alternative except leaving things as they are.

At the same time I am open to receive and consider any suggestion made by the Colonial Office.

I cannot too strongly emphasise my opinion that in the interests of the district and town of Nairobi it is essential that a solution be come to before further works

are undertaken by us and more money is spent.

I would point out that Government cannot by itself make any alteration in the existing conditions. They are made and fixed by a definite contract of less than 5 years ago between the two parties, Government and the Concessionaires, to the strict letter of which the Government in October 1908 stated they wished to hold.

I put it to you, Sir, that it is not at all improbable that the holders of the shares of the Nairobi Electric Power and Lighting Company Limited may, when the impasse fully arises, say that they are quite satisfied with things as they are and decline to negotiate.

It is hardly to be expected that investors will submit with equanimity to a serious alteration of a business they have spent much time and capital in building up and it is a serious matter and to the interest of nobody for money to be spent on docks, buildings, and other permanent works and specially designed machinery for certain material spots put down, all of which will have to be thrown away and compensated for if a material alteration is made later.

I ask you to treat my opinion that the alteration is bound to be made if the interests of the community are to be considered, as the well and carefully considered opinion of the person who, having a large capital invested in the undertaking and who has been in charge or on the spot since its inception, has probably spent more time and thought on the matter and has more practical knowledge of conditions than any one else.

If having done so you feel that I am wrong, I shall be happy to wait on you and endeavour to answer any questions which occur to you as being contrary to it.

Should you then decide that I am wrong I would ask for a definite answer to that effect, so that I may consider the matter finally closed and that the present contract

is to be the one to remain in force and be fairly carried out by both parties.

It is essential that I should have a definite answer within a very short time (about the next fortnight) as owing to rapidly increasing demand I must at once proceed with the installation of further plant on one of the other falls now not in use and make further arrangements for planning out the immediate use of the others, and I am preparing to order machinery.

Also I have been approached by people desirous of buying us out and I have reason to believe I should have no difficulty in selling if I wish to do so; in fact, I actually had a cable accepting terms I had put forward and asking me to remain in East Africa till they sent a representative out, but as it arrived later than the date to which I had tied myself, I delayed matters and have left it open.

At the same time I now personally do not wish to sell, but on the other hand I foresee that when the impasse arises, it will be a case of considerable bitterness. The Company will have to claim their rights to water strictly, and it will be to the detriment of the general public and to many of my personal friends. Under these circumstances I cannot but feel that it may not be convenient for me to be practically the sole owner.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. C. Sayler

Under Secretary of State for the Colonies,

Colonial Office.

Whitehall, S.W.

3/10314 Sat

DRAFT

R. L. Bayliss Esq.



6 April 1934

Hi,
I am etc. to advise the
receipt of your letter of the
29th of March, on the subject
of the concession held by
the Cape Town Electric Light & Power
Company to the Municipality
stating you that the
matter will be dealt with
as expeditiously as possible.

2. Mr. Vincent cannot,
however, hold out any
hope that he will be able
to give a final answer
within the short period
mentioned in the last
para.

1058-20
12/10314

para. but two of you

letter

Mr. J. T. Finney
S.P.

B/ 10314 Sab

338



Dept. Sab (Conf.)

J. Finney

Ld,

Please allow me to acknowledge
the copy receipt of your
confidential despatch of the 2nd
of February on the subject
of the concession of the
Nairobi Electric Light

Power Co., Ltd., & to
permit my sending you
a copy of a letter from Mr.

R. C. Bayford enclosed
herewith which contains

information concerning
the cost of the plant

£ 657-20/- of the £ 1,000,000
+ £ 89,000 + £ 10,144 = £ 1,0314

18 APR 1953

from Mr. Bayford
10/2/53
and
Mr. Bayford
(for your info)
and
(for your info)

2. The matter will
be considered as
expeditiously as
possible, but it
has been
inf'd that there is
no prospect of a
final answer being
given so soon in view
of the short period
mentioned in the
last para but two
of my letter

18 APR 1917

sent to you in reply
2. The matter will be carefully considered
here & I will assure you
that no arrangement "formal"
arrived at without your
own personal consultation with you

Very truly yours
S. Harcourt

B B.A.P
103/4

329

10

10



Precisely

10 apr 1901

DRAFT

To the
Board of Trade

Sir,

I am directed by

H. S. Harcourt to
request you to inform the

Board of Trade that an

important question has
arisen in connexion with
a concession which was
granted a few years ago
for the erection lighting
of Nairobi in the
East Africa Protectorate

2. H. Harcourt has
appointed

MINUTE

Mr. Read Joseph &

Mr.

Mr. Fiddes.

Mr. Just.

Mr. Cox.

Sir C. Lucas.

Sir F. Hopwood.

Col. Seely.

Lord Crewe.

-7660-20

appointed a small
depart^b. Committee to
look into the matter &
he would be much
obliged if
Majestic to the Board
of Trade could place
at his disposal the
services of their Electric
Adviser, whose advice &
a technical knowledge
& advice would be of
very great assistance to
the Cte.

A. J. W.
A. J. W.
A. J. W.

B. 10314 " "

Eas.

340

29 May 1911

Gent:

I am to inform you

that he approves of your

leaving

paying to Colonel J.A.L.

C.S.9,

Montford, 9, ~~for above address~~

to the Junior United Service

Club, from E.A.P. paid, the

sum of £10.6.2 in

respect of his attendance in

~~at the invitation to~~
London in connection with

the purposes of a Committee

to Automobile Racing Meeting

arranged at the Colonial

Concession Office

2. Mr. Col. Montfomery's

few present addressed the

Junior United Service Club London S.W.

DRAFT.

The Crown Agents
for the Colonies

MINUTE.

Mr. Tennyson 25/-
Mr. Boller 25/-

Mr. Fiddes.

Mr. Just.

Mr. Cox.

Sir C. Lucas.

Lord Lucas.

Col. Scotty.

Mr. Harcourt.

3 Octo

B 10314 " E.P.

29 May 19

Col J.A.L. Montgomery Esq

Sir

I am go back

now of your b. of the

23rd of May addressed to

to another & to inform

that the CA for the Classes

have been authorized to pay to

you the sum of £10.6.2 in
travelling expenses
regd of your railway fare

allowance at

£10/- per diem on the
in connection the annual fee called to discuss the
connection with the Nairobi

Policy of
Electrification for a year

H.W.J.

B 10314 " E.P.

311

29 May 19

Sir

With reference to my

Conf. des of the 7th April

I have the honor to inform

you that those authorized

the CA for the tolls to pay

to Col J.A.L. Montgomery Esq C.S.S.

E.P. funds the sum of £10.6.2

in respect of his railway
expenses

fare & detention on London
allowance

in connection with his
attendance in London on
a small committee assembled to
discuss the Nairobi Electric lighting business

SHRI S. HARCOURT



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THE NAIROBI ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER CONCESSION.

This concession is the grant of a monopoly for the provision and supply of electricity for lighting and power purposes in the district of Nairobi for the period of ten years from the 26th July 1906, to be renewable for a further period of fifteen years if the concessionaires carry out the terms of the agreement.

The Nairobi district includes the township and all other portions of the area comprised within the circle drawn with a radius of fifteen miles from the office of the Provincial Commissioner in the township. The concessionaire has the right to take power from the falls of four rivers in the neighbourhood of Nairobi, ~~the Rerera, and on the power obtained from the source being insufficient, the Rueraka, the Kambi, and the~~ ^{for the purpose of concession} ~~the Rueraka, the Kambi, and the~~ The concession is a legacy from the Foreign

Office. When the Colonial Office took over the administration of the East Africa Protectorate it might perhaps have been possible (but this is very doubtful) to annul the concession and compensate the holder, but it is quite certain that the Treasury would ~~not~~ never have consented to provide the funds which would enable the Government to instal the light and power themselves. As a matter of fact the concessionaire

concessionaire has provided sufficient electricity to light over 20 miles of streets in Nairobi and to supply a certain amount of power, with the result that the general community has benefited largely, while the concessionaire, who has sunk some £40,000 of capital, has only so far earned very small percentage on the average on his outlay. At present the power is being taken only from the falls on one river—the Ruera, which is capable of supplying about 1300 horse power.

With the development of the Protectorate, the settlers have taken up land close to and above the Falls, and in some cases are undertaking development for which irrigation will eventually be required. As the town of Nairobi increases, the demand for power from these falls will become greater and greater, with the result that the ^{average} of water available for irrigation purposes will become smaller and smaller. Although the settlers, under the Crown Lands Ordinance of the Protectorate, have no legal right to the use of the water for irrigation purposes, it is clearly desirable to make every effort to reconcile their interests with those of the concessionaire.

As stated above, the concessionaire is at present operating on one of the rivers only, but it is open ^{the question} ~~to~~ ^{to} take power from the other three rivers, on which there are also settlers in a position similar to that occupied by the settlers on the Ruera. In the ^{use of the Ruera power to help the other three Rivers} ~~use of the Ruera power to help the other three Rivers~~ ^{general} ~~general~~ ^{and} ~~and~~ ^{may have} ~~have~~ ^{in the future} ~~in the future~~ ^{position will be still further accentuated} ~~position will be still further accentuated~~

Three courses appear to be open. First, to allow matters to remain as they are; secondly, to make arrangements for the expropriation of the concessionaire by the Nairobi Municipality in its new form or Government; thirdly, to make a new agreement with the concessionaire.

With regard to (1), the power which is at present being produced at the Ruera Falls is about 1284 H.P. The concessionaire is making the most of the power at his disposal on that river by erecting dams, but there can be little doubt that, in view of the probable increase of the township of Nairobi, he will soon reach the limit of the power which can be obtained from this source, and will have to consider the question of utilising the falls on the other three rivers. The Governor thinks that there is but little prospect of his establishing power stations on these rivers, but nothing transpired in Mr. Baydon's interview with Mr. Baydon to show that this is likely to be the case. The

Government
Protectorate Government could under the contract ~~compel~~ ^{order} him to erect power stations on these three rivers if the power developed by the existing stations proved insufficient, but to do this would of course be to bring about additional irrigation difficulties. It should be noted that, in the opinion of the legal adviser of the Colonial Office, if the concessionaire is unable to supply the adequate light and power from the sources at present at his disposal, the Government are precluded by the

terms of the concession from annulling it on this ground or granting a supplementary concession to another party. The present period of the concession expires on 26th July, 1916, when, if the concessionaire has fulfilled all his obligations, he is entitled to a renewal for a further period of 15 years, subject to a revision of the rates. At the end of the full term of 25 years, i.e., on 26th July, 1931, the Government have the option of expropriating the concessionaire at a price which is roughly the then market value of the undertaking, including buildings, works, materials, plant, etc., plus 25 per cent of such value by way of allowance for compulsory purchase and goodwill and prospective profits.

With regard to (2) we are expecting from the Governor definite proposals with regard to the new Municipality for Nairobi, and it is understood that this particular question will be dealt with in his despatch. It should, however, be pointed out that, even if the Municipality are granted the Crown Lands (which the Governor wishes to transfer to it), there will be other heavy calls upon them. There seems to be little doubt that the Nairobi Waterworks would have to be taken over in the first instance, and it is presumed that, as ~~consecrating~~^{a corollary} this the drainage of the town would have to be completed by the Municipality. It appears from Mr. Bayldon's statement at his interview with the Committee that he would require a sum of about £60,000 as the price of expropriation at the present time; but it should be noted that this would only be a partial solution

of our difficulties. Neither the Municipality nor the Government could continue to develop power from the falls mentioned in the concession without being involved in very heavy irrigation difficulties, which it is ~~wise~~ to avoid by getting rid of the present concession. This would involve additional expenditure for the ~~construction~~^{abolition} of the present power station, and its removal to falls at a great distance from Nairobi, where irrigation difficulties would not exist.

These three enterprises alone would probably entail the raising of a sum of well over £100,000, and it is doubtful whether a sum of this magnitude could be raised on advantageous terms on the security of land in a protectorate in so early a stage of development as the East Africa Protectorate, and whether, even if this could be done, a community consisting of less than 1,000 Europeans could properly be entrusted with the conduct of commercial enterprises on so large a scale. The apprehensions felt on the latter point have been confirmed by what Mr. Bowring the new Chief Secretary to the Government of the Protectorate has recently stated in conversation at this office.

It would be almost equally difficult for the Government as distinct from the Municipality to find the money for expropriating the concessionaire at the present moment. The Treasury have just agreed to a considerable loan for development purposes, and it would be necessary to make out an irresistible

irresistible case if they were to be asked to put up another £50,000 or £60,000 at the present juncture. All that has been said as to the additional expenditure which it would be necessary to incur for transferring the power station to falls more remote from Nairobi applies equally to the contingency of ~~being brought out~~ the taking over of the undertaking by the Government.

With regard to ~~three~~⁽²⁾ the object of a revision of the present concession would be to do away with the rights of the Concessionaire on the four rivers mentioned in the present agreement, and to get him to transfer his operations to ~~the~~ falls on other rivers ~~as~~ⁱⁿ which the same difficulties as to irrigation would be encountered. The statement of the terms on which the Concessionaire might consent to a revision of the ~~present~~^{concession} is given in Mr. Bayldon's letter of the 1st of November. The following observations apply ~~similarly~~^{more} to the points enumerated in Part II.

(a) Extension of term. Concession for 25 years.

If the extension were granted, and if the Government would agree to modify Clause 22 of the present concession so as to make it obligatory ~~to~~^{instead} of optional, the Government to expropriate the Concessionaire on the expiration of the ~~term~~^{concession} it appears that Mr. Bayldon would be willing to agree to a revision of the prices chargeable for light and power at the end of every seven years - this being the provision provided in similar agreements in this country. The obligation which it is proposed that should ~~exist~~^{arise} to impose on the Government of expropriating the Company at the end of the ~~concession~~^{concession} would be ~~absolute~~^{a mere} ~~asset~~^{liability} to the Company as it would relieve them of the necessity of building a depreciation fund, and would facilitate the raising of fresh capital.

(b) District of Supply.

As has been stated above the operations of

The

~~concessionaire
is subject to the
control of the
Government
only during the
period of the
concession
and is not
to be used
outside the area
of the present
concession
but without the
consent of the
Government
which may be
granted or denied
at any time~~

7

the Company do not extend beyond the radius of 15 miles from Nairobi. It appears that there is a demand for power beyond this district, but Mr. Bayldon in his interview with the Committee took the line that this extension of area was not of very great attraction to him at the present time.

(e) Source of Power.

What he does not like to say is to say that he would like to see the falls
located further up the river.
 These new falls are at a greater distance

(some 30 miles) from Nairobi, and if the power stations are located there, the Governor sees no difficulty in settling any irrigation which may arise with the few ~~other~~ ^{difficulties} farmers who are already there, and in preventing further difficulties arising in the future. Mr. Bayldon explained that he had already acquired an option over certain lands in the neighbourhood of the falls on the Thika river, which would enable him to erect his power stations and exclude competitors, but that these options expired shortly, and that was one of the reasons why he required a ~~rapid~~ ^{early} decision from the Government.

*Next P
Can go*
 (f) Further Water Facilities.

Mr. Bayldon said that he did not now desire to press this proposal, as he had decided to drop for the present the idea of erecting reservoirs. He ^{assured} however, that if at any future time it became necessary to arrange for storage, the Government would place no obstacle in the way of his acquiring the necessary land.

(e)

(e) Safeguarding the Company's power supply.

It was suggested that the best safeguard would be some arrangement by which the settlers above the falls would be entitled to a certain percentage of the water for irrigation purposes. Apparently rules for dealing with questions of this kind already exist in British Columbia, and could no doubt be adapted to the requirements of the East African Protectorate. It was recognised that the details of any such arrangements would have to be settled locally by experts.

(f) Present falls.

M. Ayinde was asked whether he would propose to retain the use of the falls on the Njara River if he were given rights as proposed over for new falls on the Thika River. He replied that he would continue the use of the Njara Falls until he had reached the limit of power which they could supply. Operations would not be started on the Thika River until the Njara falls had reached their minimum depth but if the Government gave the guarantees for which he asked (and which are discussed below) as to the taking of electric power and light for other purposes, the company would be compelled to open the Lower Station on the Thika River immediately. The point was raised that if the new agreement were made some arrangement should be made whereby settlers would be allowed a percentage of water for irrigation purposes, should be immediately brought into force on the Njara River, as otherwise the object of making a new arrangement, namely to end the present irrigation difficulties, would

would not be attained. Mr. Maydon was understood to assent to this, and also to agree that, if and when the a new agreement ^{was} entered into, he should immediately give up all the rights conferred by the present agreement in respect of the Nairobi, Murang'a and Naivasha rivers.

(g) May leave for Mombasa.

It was agreed that this question ^{extension} would have to be settled by the local authorities in the light of any precedents which might exist in other Colonies.

(h) Customs.

It appears that, although apparatus and appliances used in connection with the generation and storage of electricity are exempt from ^{import} ~~export~~ duty, this is not the case with electric cable or wire and the posts for carrying the same. The electrical Adviser of the Board of Trade was unable to understand on what ground the distinction was ^{made,} drawn as the electric cable, wires and posts form an essential part of an electric installation, and cannot be used for other purposes. It was decided to ^{such as racing.} ~~be desirable to enquire~~ make an inquiry of the local government on what basis the distinction was made.

(i) Imports in Nairobi - electrification of the Nairobⁱ Tramway - supply of power to the Government workshops in Nairobi - supply of electric light to quarters of junior officials.

In the discussion with Mr Bayldon at the meeting with the Committee it was made clear to him that the Government could give no assurance, with regard to this matter and it then became clear that he regarded some such guarantee as an apparently indispensable preliminary to any new arrangements. He and Mr Monkhouse pointed out that a considerable amount of capital had already been sunk by the Company, which was only now beginning to obtain satisfactory return from its outlay, and it was therefore not desired to undertake any further capital expenditure at the present time. They could give no estimate of the cost of removing the fire stations to the Thika River, and they hinted at the possibility of its involving a very large expenditure. They did not regard the extension of the area in which the Company could operate ^{and of} for the period of the concession lease as any adequate compensation for this additional outlay.

With regard to the trams in Nairobi, the Company only asked for a concession for their construction if the Municipality itself is not prepared to instal them within a reasonable time. Owing to the striking nature of the town-ship and the fact that the Company has a monopoly of cheap power for a period of its lease, there seems to be little or no prospect of the Municipality undertaking the work within a reasonable time. On the other hand, there

will naturally be reluctant to add what is practically another monopoly to that which the Company already possesses.

With regard to the Thika tramway, it was explained to Mr Bayldon that a definite sum had been obtained from the Treasury for its construction on the understanding that a portion of the old rolling stock of the Uganda Railway would be used in its working, ~~and that~~ the adaptation of the ^{line} railway to electrical work would probably involve ^{considerable} additional expense. The Director of Public Works, moreover, has expressed the opinion that the Thika tramway, with ~~a~~ meagre service of trains making infrequent halts, presents conditions far removed from the ideal for economical electric working.

With regard to the supply of power to Government workshops, the Director of Public Works has stated that it is not likely that the workshops could be run with electric power as cheaply as they are run at present. Mr Bayldon asked on what figures this opinion was based, and expressed his confidence that he could show a more economical method of working the shops by electricity. It might be well to ask the Governor to state in detail the grounds on which it is considered that the use of electric power would be more expensive than the present system.

With regard to the electric lighting of the quarters of junior officials, this appears

to be an apparently small matter, and probably some compromise could be arrived at with regard to it.

With regard to the three preceding points it should be ~~noted~~ that if the Company's requests are acceded to, the Government will in effect surrender the right which it enjoys under the present ~~arrangement~~ ^{entirely} of generating its own electric light and power if it desires to do so. It is clear that the Governor must be consulted on all four points. This was made quite clear to Mr Bayldon, who pressed for a ^{prompt} ~~as possible~~ decision as the options which he had acquired in the neighbourhood of the Thika Falls ^{would} expire very shortly. In this connection it might be well to call the attention of the Governor to the apparent desirability of safeguarding the position of the government in the neighbourhood of falls which might be utilised for purposes of this kind by not allowing them ^{adventitious} to pass into the hands of private parties).