

1925

KENYA

C O
50421

DATE

6th November, 1925.

REC'D
REG 9 NO. 25

GUBERNOR GRIGG.

TEL
515

CIRCULATION:—

B. Hanley

B. Hanley

403

MBARAKI.

at U.S. of S.

W. S. Stanley

at U.S. of S.

at U.S. of S. 23

Secretary of State.

Does not propose to accept liability for work required by Medical Dept. A sanitary notice served on W.C. Hunter and Co has not been wholly complied with; proposes to withhold part of necessary work from purchase price. Replies on further points raised by S. of S.

Previous Paper

MINUTES

G. 1897

minutes within

W. S. Stanley

10/11/25

For your obvious pleasure.

Major Gregory's case is that the Govt agreed (subject to certain points which have been cleared up or swept aside) to pay £350,000 for the estate as it stood before the A.C. It ordered the allocation of the estate to the Govt that he had been refused to do the work, which case the Govt could only have closed the book & wrecked the country.

Subsequent Paper

for subseq

*W. S. Stanley
10/11/25*

Public Health Department was a burden for which the purchaser did not accept liability, and it was open to Major Grogan at that time to draw attention to the point and insist that the liability should be accepted by the Government.

On the other hand, if the purchaser had been a private person - if, for example, the Government had not come into the matter at all and the African Wharfrage-Company had exercised ^{their} this option to purchase the Wharf site- the Government would certainly have looked to the new owner to fulfil the liability for the alteration and would have left the new owner to fight the matter out with the seller.

Our information regarding the alterations is very sketchy, and I cannot say whether the work was one which ought to have been done when the Wharf was built or whether it was simply an additional work, required by the Public Health Department. This may be of importance, but it might chiefly tell against the Government case, as if, in December, 1924, it offered the money for an incomplete work, it seems to be a case of caveat emptor.

On the personal question Major Grogan regards this as one more attempt on the part of the local people to do him down. He does not associate the Colonial Office with this spirit, except perhaps during a certain stage of the discussions. He has by no means abandoned his attitude that in equity the Government should pay him the money which he has

spent.

435

the difference of opinion that has
now arisen. Moreover, the fact
is in a somewhat peculiar position
owing to the fact that they are at
the same time the purchasers
and the authority for issuing
the notice under Sect 119 of the
Public Health Ordinance of 1971.

It would have been interesting
to know the extent to which the
want of concrete floors creates
a nuisance, as also more fully
the reasons for the former not
wishing to withhold the sum
under dispute from the purchase
money.

P. H. 16

23 July
July 23 11 25

I think we must send an affidavit that will
show the way in which the money is spent & the
fact that it has been used for the purpose of the
work done on the premises.

question of -

the liability as between Major Croghan as vendor and the Government in its capacity for purchase. Now, so far as I know, there was not in this case a detailed contract in the usual form, one of the terms of which always provides for the question of outgoings between the date of the contract and the date stipulated for completion. Further, so far as I know, no date was stipulated for completion. We must then regard the question as on an open contract. The proper date for completion has to be inferred from the facts of the case. That being so, the legal position is not easy to ascertain, nor is it made any easier by the fact that the Ordinance, under which this work has to be carried out, is a Kenya Ordinance, and not precisely similar to anything which one is likely to find in the cases in this country. I do not think I need go into a long disquisition on the law, but shortly I think the position is this - that, under an open contract for sale, all outgoings must be borne by the vendor up to the date when he has shown a good title, and the purchaser could ~~can~~ prudently and properly have completed, in other words, the proper date for completion. When that date occurred in this case, or indeed, whether it has occurred yet - having regard to the notice (because if it had not occurred before the date of the notice it would clearly not have occurred since) I do not know, and could not pretend to ascertain without a detailed examination of all the facts of the case and the history of the delay.

The fact that the Government is both purchaser and the authority responsible for the service of this notice makes the position look

very

57/3 contract
204 274

The chief thing you have got to decide is what this arbitration is about. Is it in order to ascertain what is the legal position or is it to ascertain what, in dis-regard of the legal position, is a fair and proper thing to do in all the circumstances. If it is the former, Mr. Brogan is likely to object and if it is the latter you will, no doubt, have complaints from Kenya. I might add, this, that if the former of the above alternatives is the intention it would be very much cheaper instead of arbitrating to agree a joint case and submit it to Counsel.

* It has been suggested
that we should consult
Kenya Government
before finalizing the

50221
25 Hence

439

Strachey
Shuckburgh
Davis
Grindle
Masterton Smith
Grosby Gore
mry

[Handwritten signature]

Nov 75

Sir,

With ref. to the letter

AFT.

From this Dept of the 3rd Nov:

C. T. Grogan

520

Regarding the Mr Baraki estate

I am to inform you that a

further letter has been

recd from the Governor of

Kenya in which he

adheres to the view that

the Govt cannot accept

liability for the cost of the

work received of the land Dept

in accordance with the

note saved in Messrs

H. C. Kenter Co

[Handwritten mark]

March last.

2. The Com^r had already been informed that, as stated in your letter of the 25 Oct^r, you had instructed your local representatives that this issue should not be allowed to delay the completion of the sale of the estate by any new proposal to indemnify the Com^r; that the purchase should proceed on the understanding that the matter of liability for his cost of the work in question will be referred to an impartial arbitrator: but before doing so, he had wished to ascertain whether you were willing to agree to such an arrangement.

Yours
Lawson

The grading scheme is reported to have been a success and the Conditioning Plant is now complete (apparently without exceeding the original provision of £10,000 for capital expenditure) and the cost of grading has been met from the proceedings of the charges collected. The Uganda Railway has now agreed to co-operate in weighing ^a the portion of the maize intended for export, and a check weighing of 10% has been applied.

On Page 9 of the Report it is stated that 25% of the maize offered in August existed of 14% moisture - the permissible moisture content has, as from November 1st last, been reduced to 12.5%.

Pages 15 & 16. The amending Ordinance has been received, but I have been unable to get hold of the papers. The view ^{is} ~~they express~~ is that its provisions should have been considered by this Conference before the Ordinance was introduced, ~~and~~ that Mr. Felling said the Government was perfectly justified in bringing the Bill forward. See his reasons at the top of Page 16.

Page 25. The London Corn Trade Association had represented that derogatory statements had been made regarding the value and prestige of the grading system. The Chairman of the Conference, however, considered they were entirely unwarranted ^{and} ~~that~~ he had taken steps to ^{refute} ~~refute~~ them. The letter from the Liverpool Corn Trade Association in 29120/25 does not indicate that they had any such criticism to make.

Pages 33 & 34, give a list of the proposed grades. On this it may be noted that the Liverpool Association

413

Association suggested that instead of fostering export of a multiplicity of grades it would be much better to encourage one particular type, namely, White Flax Maize, which is the most suitable for sale here. In the same letter the Association said they would like information as to the grading of Maize meal and suggest that it should be weighed and shipped in bags at even weights of 168 lbs. gross. This letter was sent to the Governor ^{but in haste} who had no comments on it from the Colony. I do not find anything about the grading of maize meal nor any rule as to the weight of bags. In the case of maize an Inspector under Rule 14, Page 30, may refuse to grade when the average weight of each bag is less than 200 lbs nett.

The Governor in his despatch draws attention to the Appendix V, Page 36, which lays down the charges to the maize for the use of the Conditioning Plant.

[Handwritten signature]

413

RECEIVED
14 DEC 1925
COL OF

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE

OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM, THE COLONIES AND INDIA

SOUTH KENSINGTON, LONDON, S.W. 7.

22nd December, 1925.

The Director of the Imperial Institute desires to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of the donation named below, to the Library of the Imperial Institute.

Report of Proceedings of the Third Maize Conference
held at Nairobi, 1925.

Handwritten notes and signatures:
The report is in
Arabic
copy of
at
H.P.P.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE
NAIROBI,
KENYA

KENYA
No. 1379

C.O.
55283
9 DEC 25

6th November, 1925.

414A

Sir,

part of
Maize
Conference
copies)

With reference to the late Sir Robert Coryndon's despatch No. 128 of the 29th of January transmitting copies of the Second Maize Conference Report, I have the honour to forward for your information eight copies of the Report of the Proceedings of the Third Maize Conference, which was held in Nairobi on the 17th of September.

2. The steady progress made in this industry is most encouraging and has been greatly assisted by the co-operation between Government and the Chambers of Commerce and Associations interested in the marketing of this crop. The assistance of the Maize Consulting Committee has also been of great value.

3. The remarks on page 6 of the Report on the Maize Grading System are of interest and it will be noted that the permissible moisture content is, with effect from November 1st, reduced to 13.5% under Section 11 of the Maize Grading Rules 1925 which have been promulgated and were published in the Kenya Official Gazette of the 21st of October.

4. The scarcity of complaints received from abroad on the grading /

RIGHT HONOURABLE
COL. L.C.M.S. AMERY, P.C., M.P.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
DOWNING STREET, LONDON, S.W.

grading system is also noted with satisfaction, and I would draw your attention to the notice regarding Maize ~~Conditioning~~ Conditioning Plant which forms the last enclosure to the Report and which appeared in the Official Gazette of the 7th of October conveying to the public the charges for the use of this plant.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

Edward Clegg

GOVERNOR.

W. H. Allen 27/11
Pottanley 27/11/25

50421 Kenya
75-

415
coded forest
6.10/11

hey. 27-11
Muckburgh.

Answer
5/6/19

Ind

2 Dec. G.C.



ordle.
with.

2.19.15
at once

or tel 6 Nov: 575

Kybaraki while I much

regard difficult shared

have answer in regard to

liability. In work required

to be reviewed. But I

am not prepared to

submit a complete

report. I have been

held up in consequence

of various other matters

Vel. Car San

Coventry

Nairobi

Dear Allen
Dec 16
17 p

Jan 55283/25 Kenya

416
Amsd
3666/26

to Dec 1925

Sir

I have to acknowledge the receipt
of your despatch No 1379 of the
6th of Nov, transmitting copies
of the Report of the Proceedings
of the Third Harze Conference,
& to express my satisfaction
at the progress of the industry.
I take this opportunity of
inquiring whether my action



1254

W. G. Gifford

AFT.

has taken in regard to the
remarks of the Liverpool Corn Trade

as to maize
made by

Association ~~as to maize~~

met in their letter of the
25th of June, a copy of
which was enclosed in
my despatch No. 612 of the

6th of July

Lpz

on No. 29/20/25 K

(Signed) L. S. AMERY

THIRD MAIZE CONFERENCE 1925.

Report of the Proceedings of the Third Maize Conference convened by the Hon'ble the Director of Agriculture, and held in the Library of the Department of Agriculture, on Thursday, the 17th September, 1925.

Attendance.—

The following representatives attended:—

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Representing.</i>
Hon. Mr. Alex Holm.	Director of Agriculture (Chairman).
Colonel W. K. Tucker, C.B.E.	Kenya Farmers Association Ltd.
Mr. James Mackay.	
Mr. W. Bettison.	
Hon. Captain J. E. Coney.	Plateau Maize Growers Ltd.
Mr. C. J. Theunisson.	
Major C. Gaitskell.	Convention of Associations.
Major R. Nicholson.	Nairobi Chamber of Commerce.
Mr. J. Patterson.	Conference Shipping Lines.
Mr. G. Kemp.	H. M. Deputy Trade Commissioner.
Mr. Saleh Mahomed.	Indian Association.
Hon. Mr. C. L. N. Felling, C.M.G.	Railways.
Mr. L. M. Smart.	
Mr. E. Harrison.	
	Deputy Director of Agriculture.

In Attendance:—

Mr. C. C. T. Sharp, Grader and Inspector, Department of Agriculture.
 Mr. H. Wilkinson, Acting Entomologist, Department of Agriculture.
 Mr. P. A. McElwaine, Crown Counsel.
 Mr. A. C. Hunter, Secretary.

Absentee delegates were:—Mr. A. C. Freeman-Pannett (Member Maize Consulting Committee 1924); Colonel G. C. Griffiths, C.M.G. (Plateau Maize Growers Ltd.) two representatives from Mombasa Chamber of Commerce, and one representative from each Eldoret Chamber of Commerce, Kisumu Chamber of Commerce, Convention of Associations, and Indian Association.

OPENING OF CONFERENCE.

In calling upon HIS EXCELLENCY THE ACTING GOVERNOR (Hon. Mr. E. B. Denham, C.M.G.) to open the Conference the Chairman (Hon. Mr. Alex Holm) remarked that the previous Conferences had been honoured by the presence of the Governors of the Colony. On this occasion His Excellency the Acting Governor had honoured the Conference by coming to open its deliberations and by giving the Conference a short address. His Excellency's presence not only showed his personal interest in the industry but likewise that of Government. Mr. Holm also expressed regret that Conference was somewhat attenuated owing to varied circumstances over which Conference could have no control. He then invited His Excellency to declare the Conference open.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ACTING GOVERNOR.

In declaring the Third Maize Conference open HIS EXCELLENCY THE HON. MR. E. B. DENHAM, C.M.G. said that it gave him great pleasure to open the Conference which is one looked upon by Government as being of great importance to the whole country, and to which Government looks not only for advice, but also practical assistance and co-operation in all its measures. He did not suppose that there was in the country a more important industry than maize at the present time. The maize industry had helped to bring Kenya out of a period of anxiety if not of distress. It had enabled settlers to produce more out of the land, and by co-operation, to put more into the land. Maize was a most useful crop in every respect and it was also a crop in which there was no competition such as existed in the case of some other crops. The work would take all the maize that was produced. His Excellency believed that there was an improvement both in the quality and the quantity of the Maize produced in Kenya. He had been much impressed by the high standard of quality of the maize shown at the Native Agricultural Shows, which had been arranged by the Department of Agriculture. A poor quality of maize was rarely seen, but there had at the same time been a great improvement in the quality of white maize produced from the seed supplied by the Department. At the Kericho Show there had been between fifty and sixty different exhibits which had been pronounced by the Agricultural Department to be of good quality.

His Excellency said that the Grading scheme had been a success. The Conditioning Plant was now complete and the cost of grading had been met from the proceeds of the charges collected. The system had been of economy combined with efficiency. The object of grading had been under discussion recently and the U.G.A. Railway had agreed to co-operate in weighing a proportion of the maize intended for export.

His Excellency was sorry to see from Mr. Holm's report that there had been a marked increase in the percentage of wet maize at the Coast. He emphasised the need for careful seed selection. He alluded to the important work accomplished by the Plateau Maize Growers and the Kenya Farmers' Association and he felt sure that he

Appendix I. gives the quantities of maize inspected and graded each month from July 1924 to June 1925 inclusive. It also shows the quantities of each grade and the condition of the maize offered for export. Summarized the position is as follows:—Out of a total of 715,479 bags offered for grading, 95,511 or 13.4 per cent were rejected for grade; 63,410 or 8.9 per cent were "wet"; 12,865 or 1.8 per cent were musty; 18,083 or 2.5 per cent were weevily; and 1,157 or .16 per cent were rejected for other causes. The 617,868 bags graded fell into the following grades, 346,681 or 56.1 per cent in No. 2 grade; 37,429 or 6 per cent in No. 2 SW; 2,196 or .35 per cent in No. 4; 3,491 or .4 per cent in No. 5; 3,931 or .63 per cent in No. 6; 14,860 or 18 per cent in No. 7; 114,277 or 18.4 per cent in No. 8, of which 75,732 or 12.2 per cent were "flatly weevily" and 38,545 or 3.4 per cent were "flat white." None was graded as No. 1 (Flat White).

It is estimated that 202,000 bags or 28 per cent were "Native."

There is a marked increase in the percentage of maize rejected for wetness, while the rejections for mustiness and weevily conditions are on approximately the same as previously.

It is noteworthy that 25 per cent of the maize offered in August, chiefly ex Kavirondo, exceeded the limit of 14 per cent moisture.

Approximately 30,000 bags were shipped to ports on the Coast of Africa (South of Port Said) or to the Persian Gulf. Most of this was ungraded, it being exempted under Rule 24, but shippers have the opportunity of getting rid of small quantities of undergrade and rejected maize to these destinations.

Complete records of re-bagging and re-sewing are unobtainable, much of the work being done at M'baraki by the shippers before the maize is submitted for grading. At Kilindini the Uganda Railway have re-bagged 5,191 bags and re-sewed 6,200 bags. In addition to this, the following rejection by the Grader, during the last six months, 3,623 bags have been re-bagged *in situ* and 5,413 re-bagged in part by the owners. Even then there have been periods of congestion when a strict enforcement of the rule relating to bags and sewing was impracticable and bags have been pressed which at other less congested periods would have been rejected.

Drying of the grain in the sun at Kilindini was truly carried out with the greatest difficulty, and at considerable expense to the owners, much of it being damaged in the process.

The following table shows the place of origin, quantity, and average moisture content of maize rejected for wetness.

TABLE OF MOISTURE CONTENTS

	No. of Bags.	Average percentage of Moisture.
Kisumu	12,504	16.2
Thika	14,804	15.5

Amendment of the description of No. 1 "Flat White" maize well above the average quality of No. 2 would be graded No. 2 and complaints of this kind were consequently likely to be made. The same firm drew attention to a quantity of 56 bags of No. 7 which had obviously been accidentally marked No. 2. Checks were introduced to prevent a recurrence of such a mishap.

- (2) The Grain Committee at Rotterdam complained of the quality of certain Grades, and of the changing of grade marks on the bags. In respect of the former it appeared that they did not fully understand the different grades. Re-marking of bags takes place when, for example, maize is rejected for wetness and returned for grading after being dried.
- (3) The Mombasa Chamber of Commerce made repeated representation as to the disabilities which the trade suffered in the absence of weighing of bags coupled with the blockstacking system. That was met by the Railway Department undertaking to effect a check weighing of 10 per cent of the bags presented for grading.
- (4) The London Representative of a firm trading in Kenya expressed dissatisfaction with the grading in terms which appear to be wholly unwarranted. As far as can be ascertained they were the cases referred to in (1) above.

It is satisfactory to record that up to date no reference to the Board of Appeal provided in the Ordinance has been claimed.

The Maize Consulting Committee has held three meetings and dealt with the following matters:

- (1) An improvement in the quality of the bag, as the result of which a Notice was published in the Gazette of July 15th, 1925, informing those concerned that the rule stipulating the quality of the bag might be altered 3 months after date of publication.
- (2) The Agricultural Produce Export Amendment Ordinance (1925) was referred to the Committee at its meetings held in March and May last, and recommendations made were embodied in the Ordinance, which passed its Third Reading in Legislative Council recently. That amending Ordinance covers three main points:—(a) the substitution of "quantity" for "number of bags," in order that the Railway Department might not be called upon to meet a claim for delivery of a quantity of Maize in excess of that received. In order to protect the interests of shippers an assurance was given that 10 per cent of the bags would be weighed and that the rule would be amended authorising that procedure; (b) to provide for the regrading of maize in blockstack, when found necessary; (c) to authorise the Inspector to determine the incidence of loss on such regrading.

Committee, and of the cordial spirit of co-operation which exists between the Railway and Agricultural Departments in the performance of a service not without difficulties, also to the Departments of Agriculture in the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia for useful information furnished, and to the Grader and Inspector for conscientious service creditably performed.

ALEX HOLM,

Director of Agriculture.

NAIROBI,

14th September, 1925.

FINANCIAL.

The financial statements (Appendix II (a) and (b)) referred to in the Chairman's report for the year, i.e. that for the period 1st November, 1924 to June 30th, 1925 and also that representing the full year 1st July, 1924 to 30th June, 1925 were then placed before Conference.

In presenting these the Chairman explained that the latter statement had been prepared in the same manner as in the previous year, but that in accordance with the desire expressed at the previous Conference it was in respect of the Maize "Statistical Year" 1st July to 30th June which would henceforward be regarded as the most appropriate period upon which Statistical and Financial information on the Maize export industry could be based. The Chairman in his remarks made mention that since the inception of the Grading scheme, a balance of £740 revenue over expenditure had accrued.

MR. MACKAY referred to the amount shown under Medical Services and asked for information as to the actual amount which had been spent under this head.

THE CHAIRMAN replied that there had been certain illnesses, fortunately few, amongst the staff, but that he could not definitely state what amount could be credited to the Medical Department for the services rendered therewith.

MR. MACKAY then proposed that the statements as presented be adopted. This was seconded by Major Nicholson and carried unanimously.

BLOCKSTACKING AND WEIGHING.

BLOCKSTACKING.—MR. MACKAY said that insofar as his Association was concerned this subject did not affect them very much but he hoped that Mr. Felling would tell them that Blockstacking would be dispensed with and that the system would in the near future be a thing of the past.

MR. FELLING replied that it would be impossible to do away with the system this next season, but he hoped to be able to do so early as conditions at Mombasa permitted, he also stated that

country. There are no facilities in that storage sheds at Nairobi, Nakuru and Eldoret do not exist. He said that it had been tried in Rhodesia with the result that the London Corn Trade Association refused to accept the Grades, also he did not think that it could be done at the present rate of 6 cents per bag, 60 cents would be more probable. The present system of grading at the Coast had been very successful and had so far met with very few complaints. Further up-country grading would entail cross-checking and cross weighing at the Coast.

MAJOR NICHOLSON asked for information as to why the up-country grading service should cost 60 cents per bag.

MR. MACKAY explained that the number of Graders would have to be considerably increased and that go-downs would have to be provided at many Stations. In his (Nakuru) district alone Maize is being loaded at ten different points on the Railway. He also would like to ask whether Mr. Felling would be prepared to bring Maize from say Sabatia, off-load it at Nakuru for grading, check it and rail it to Kilindini all for Sh. 1/- per bag.

MAJOR NICHOLSON said that Maize from Sabatia need not be transhipped at Nakuru. It would be graded up-country and go straight through to the Coast. The Kenya Farmers' Association and the Kenyan Maize Growers Ltd. had go-downs. So far as he could see up-country graded Maize would not require re-grading at the Coast, and by shipping up-country graded Maize a delay could be avoided and would also obviate congestion at the Port. Further, buyers overseas would accept the Grader's Certificate and that it would be possible Maize to be bought for cash at railhead which is economically sound.

MR. MACKAY asked the Chairman as regards the results of up-country grading in Rhodesia.

THE CHAIRMAN replied that it appeared to him that the system was repeating itself. In South Africa and Rhodesia in the early days of the 20th century a system of grading was introduced but was turned down. About 1918, 1919, it was introduced in South Africa at certain centres, but the system was found unsatisfactory and since then Grain Elevators had been established. His information was that Rhodesia had introduced a system of licensed Graders and that the Kenya Corn Trade Association declined to recognise certificates other than those based upon grading at the Port. A system such as that proposed would be a very costly service to the producer, and who would pay the cost? Not the Merchant, nor the Buyer, but eventually the Producer. To be justified grading must be a comparatively cheap service. He said that no Grader at the Coast would accept the possibility of issuing a certificate for Maize that had been graded in the interior, without further inspection. He also stated that he had spoken to a considerable number of Grain Merchants and Buyers (representing big interests) and who possessed a sound knowledge of the trade, and not one had suggested that we should have up-country grading. It is not admitted that conditions are so bad at Kilindini nor that the Maize is deteriorated. There would be no need of such a system as to justify an expensive system of inland

The CHAIRMAN said that he had only come across 2 or 3 people who wanted inland grading, and as far as he could ascertain the real reason was that a Certificate would be issued at an inland centre which might be of a higher grade than the Maize would get at the Coast. This, if the real reason, would defeat the object of introducing the grading of Maize for export from the Colony.

MR. HARRISON did not believe that Maize got weevily any quicker at the Coast than at inland Stations.

MR. WILKINSON supported and said that there should be no reason why Weevils should increase more rapidly at Mombasa than at many other places.

COLONEL TUCKER said that if the proposal was to be more costly, there was no object in discussing it further.

MAJOR NICHOLSON then proposed "That a system of Inland Grading of Maize be introduced," as the resolution was not seconded, the Chairman declared it void.

CAPTAIN CONEY proposed the following resolution—"That in the opinion of this Conference a system of Inland Grading of Maize is impracticable" this was seconded by Mr. Mackay and carried with one dissentient (Major Nicholson).

THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE EXPORT AMENDMENT ORDINANCE 1925.

The CHAIRMAN explained that this item had been included in the Agenda at the request of Messrs. The Plateau Maize-Growers, Ltd.

CAPTAIN CONEY asked what the effect of the Amending Ordinance would be and observed that the measure had not been discussed by the Plateau Maize Growers until after the Bill had been passed. It was the feeling of the Directors that its provisions should have been considered by this Conference before the Ordinance was introduced. He understood that the measure had been put forward by the Maize Consulting Committee which was appointed at the last Conference. It was not, in his opinion, intended or understood that when that Committee was appointed that it should deal with such important matters without reference to this or a special Conference.

He thought that if small quantities of Maize came down to the port and is not put into its own firm's blockstack the Government should stand the racket of the short weights which were discovered after the 10 per cent check weighing had been applied. It was also considered that the amending Ordinance gave the Inspector too much power. He should not have these powers. This question should have at least been discussed by this Conference before being introduced into Legislative Council.

He also asked for an assurance that all such matters of importance be brought before Conference before being enacted.

industry must bear the burden and relieve the Railway at the earliest possible moment.

The matter was then allowed to drop.

REVISION OF MAIZE GRADING RULES.

The CHAIRMAN drew attention to the revised rules placed before Conference (vide Appendix III). He explained that many of the rules remained the same as formerly but suggested that Conference should go through them one by one so that Representative eyes might be enabled to discuss or comment on any one should they so desire.

Revised Rules Nos. 1 to 10 were passed without discussion.

Rule No. 11. Moisture Content and Weevily Maize. As drafted provided for the production of Moisture Content to 12.5 per cent and further that Weevily Maize is brought into the prohibited rule.

MAJOR NICHOLSON declared that he was opposed to the prohibition of the export of weevily maize and considered that it was unsound in principle to prohibit the export of this class of maize which has a ready market overseas. He also enquired whether South Africa permitted the export of Weevily Maize.

The CHAIRMAN explained that if Maize is Weevily and is treated at the Conditioning Plant its value would be much enhanced. He also said that for the past two years there had been a demand overseas for Maize in an unsound condition due to the fact that buyers are always on the lookout for something they can get say Shs. 10/- per ton cheaper particularly for the production of feeding meal. He also said that the South African regulations did not prohibit the export of Weevily Maize but in actual practice it is not exported but is ground up and made into Maize Meal for local consumption. He further explained that the rule was framed for the purpose of protecting and enhancing the reputation of the Maize export industry of the Colony and that the Maize Consulting Committee had approved and had recommended the adoption of this rule.

MR. MADGAY thought that if the Moisture Content is reduced from 14% to 12.5% the Conditioning Plant would for the next year be used to its fullest capacity. It is in the interests of the industry as a whole, particularly with regard to Native Maize that the rule be adopted. The Chairman read the following resolution passed at the Second Maize Conference held last year:

That the export of Maize containing more than 12½% be prohibited from the date that the Conditioning Plant is in operation.

COLONEL TUCKER expressed that in view of the discussion and the amount available therefrom, the rule be allowed to stand and that the export of weevily maize be prohibited. This was then agreed upon and the rule (No. 11) as drafted passed.

Rule 12, as previously passed without comment.

Rule 20. Conditioned Maize.

THE CHAIRMAN explained that this was a new rule designed for the purpose of providing for the marking of Maize which had been treated at the Conditioning Plant for Weevils. He had communicated with the London Corn Trade Association on June 1st and subsequently by cable. In this connection he read a cablegram dated 16th September received in reply —

"AGRICOLA Nairobi—Doing utmost get trade to agree to your proposals, but owing holidays and number of interests to be consulted cannot send you definite reply before two weeks. General opinion all Maize conditioned for Weevils should be marked such and not put into ordinary grades—CONSIGNMENT."

MR. MACKAY proposed that in the absence of any disapproval by the London Corn Trade Association the rule be passed as drafted, but that if it is found necessary to make any important alteration then it should be placed before the Maize Consulting Committee.

This was seconded by Mr. Theunisson and carried unanimously.

Rules 21 and 22. Passed as drafted.

Rule 23. Grading Charges. After some discussion on the feasibility of the reduction of the grading charge to 5 cents per bag, the Chairman intimated that the estimates for 1926 were based on a charge of 6 cents per bag on an increased quantity of 100,000 bags. Up-to-date the cost of grading was Cents 2 per bag.

COLONEL TUCKER then proposed that the charge continue to be 6 cents per bag for next year and if a surplus is shown at the end of that period the matter be reconsidered.

Carried unanimously.

Rules 24 and 25. As formerly passed without comment.

Schedule to Tent. In referring to the Schedule, THE CHAIRMAN said that he had been in communication with South Africa and Rhodesia and the proposed grades now submitted were with material alterations the same as those in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, with the necessary additions to cover the type known as Native, and provision for certain slightly weevily grades. In the light of experience he considered that there should be three grades of Flat White and said that Mr. Sharp had made up samples of what he considered should come within Grade 3 (Samples were here examined by Conference). THE CHAIRMAN asked Conference to consider whether we should have the three grades of Flat White instead of two as hitherto.

COLONEL TUCKER speaking on behalf of the Kenya Farmers Association thought that they should have the three grades. CAPTAIN CONEY on behalf of the Plateau Maize Growers, also agreed to the proposal which Conference approved.

Grade (4.5). THE CHAIRMAN suggested that the term "white" should be deleted and explained that in 1925 and 1926

CHARGES, RULES GOVERNING USE OF CONDITIONING PLANT (APPENDIX V).

THE CHAIRMAN drew attention to the proposed Rules governing the control and use of the Maize Conditioning Plant and which were to be regarded as distinct from the Maize Grading Rules. These had been drafted in as simple a manner as possible and would, if approved, be published in the Official Gazette in the form of a "General Notice" as they did not fall under any Ordinance.

MR. FELLING in referring to the proposed charge of 75 cents per bag drew attention to the fact that haulage and handling would account for 15 cents per bag alone, and mentioned that every-time a Native labourer handled a bag of Maize it meant a charge of 75 cents at piece-work rates. He could not undertake to do the work at the rate of 10 cents per bag as suggested in draft Rule No. 4 (a).

MR. MACKAY suggested that if the Agricultural Department employed labourers on a monthly wage the handling of the Maize could be executed at a much lower figure. Reference to Mr. Sharp at this point was made, but it was the opinion that a gang of labourers could not be kept fully employed on this work and it was doubted whether it would be as satisfactory in practice as Railway handling.

THE CHAIRMAN thought that the Agricultural Department perhaps could take it from truck to Plant and back again at a lower cost, but he could not say whether the trucks could be handled in such a short time as to avoid handicapping the Railway.

MR. FELLING said that as soon as he had heard of the proposed charge of 10 cents per bag he queried the figure. He reiterated that his Department could not undertake it at less than 15 cents and if more than the Railway would not make any profit out of it.

THE CHAIRMAN then suggested as an alternative that the Agricultural Department might endeavour to do the work referred to in Rule 3 at 60 cents per bag and thus allow the Railway 15 cents instead of 10 cents as proposed. This would still keep the total charge at 75 cents per bag but he feared that this may result in the Conditioning Plant being run at a loss to Government. He also suggested that perhaps Mr. Felling would, after experience was gained, reconsider the matter so that it might then be examined.

MR. FELLING agreed to do so after a season's trial.

CAPTAIN CONEY then proposed that with the appropriate alterations to Rules 3 and 4 (a) the Rules as drafted be adopted. This was seconded by Mr. Mackay and carried unanimously.

MAIZE MEAL FOR EXPORT. RAILWAY FREIGHT RATE.

THE CHAIRMAN reported that this matter had been placed on the Agenda at the request of the Plateau Maize Growers.

CAPTAIN CONEY thought that the Railway Administration should be urged to reduce the present rate on Maize Meal for export.

Plateau Maize Growers Limited, could be much better achieved, but beyond just ventilating the subject here we could not hope to press it home at such a Conference as this.

CAPTAIN CONEY thought that such legislation would protect the Maize Industry and as such it is within the scope of this Conference to discuss it.

THE CHAIRMAN said that in the interests of the Maize Industry the matter could be dealt with at this Conference, but he thought that unless a considerable number of Co-operative Societies existed, Government could hardly be expected to retain the services of some one highly skilled in Co-operation and the administration of a Co-operative Societies Act. He further suggested that all parties interested should meet and discuss the matter more fully, and represent their difficulties to Government.

MAJOR NICHOLSON asked whether the matter did not affect the whole community.

THE CHAIRMAN thought that it did but that someone had to initiate the movement.

MR. MACKAY moved that the resolution passed at the last Conference be re-affirmed. This was seconded by CAPTAIN CONEY who said that he would take the matter up again with the Chairman in his capacity as Director of Agriculture, and carried unanimously. The resolution referred to reads as follows:—

"That in the considered opinion of this Conference it is very desirable that Legislation be introduced to legalise the "bye-laws of Co-operative Societies."

MAIZE CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

THE CHAIRMAN reported that in accordance with the resolution passed at the last Conference a Maize Consulting Committee of five had been appointed and asked Conference whether it was desired that the Committee should be re-appointed. He also reported the work which the Committee had undertaken during the year and expressed appreciation of the value of their services.

MR. THEUNISSEN moved that the Maize Consulting Committee be re-appointed. Seconded by MAJOR NICHOLSON and carried unanimously.

MAJOR NICHOLSON thought that the Associated Chambers of Commerce should have two members on the Committee, one representing Shipping interests and the other representing Commerce.

COLONEL TUCKER said that he had served on this Committee for the past year and at times he felt that he would have welcomed an increase in its members.

MR. MACKAY thought that we should endeavour to keep the Committee within defined limits but considered that the Producers should have two votes.

Mr. MACKAY enquired whether the Agricultural Department was prepared to assist in this regard during the coming season.

The CHAIRMAN replied that the Department would do so as far as possible, but that the Department was not adequately staffed properly to deal with so large and so important a service.

DEROGATORY STATEMENTS RE MAIZE GRADING.

The CHAIRMAN read a letter received from the London Corn Trade Association which conveyed the information that some derogatory statements regarding the value and prestige of the Kenya Maize Grading system had come to the knowledge of one of their members. They were without foundation, but he considered them to be of so serious a nature that he took steps to refute them by cablegram which reads as follows:—"Reference your letter 19th August, statement re grading entirely incorrect every bag Maize is and has always been graded aa Railway for some months past has undertaken weighing 10 per cent of bags which appears satisfactory."

He felt sure that Conference would agree that these statements and similar ones made elsewhere were entirely unwarranted, and were calculated to do harm to the industry. He asked members to advise people to exercise care when discussing Maize Grading work.

VOTE OF THANKS.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was proposed by Mr. Bettison, seconded by Major Nicholson, and carried with acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN in returning thanks expressed his appreciation to the Representatives for having attended the Conference and for their assistance.

Conference then terminated.

(Signed) ALEX HOLM.

Director of Agriculture

Chairman.

(Signed) A. C. Hunter, Secretary.

Nairobi, October 24, 1923.

APPENDIX II (a)

MAIZE GRADING SCHEME.

1st November, 1924, to 30th June, 1925 (8 Months).

EXPENDITURE.	Sh.	C.	REVENUE.	Sh.	C.
Salaries	...	...	Balance at 31-10-25 brought forward	5,732	78
Graders and Inspectors	...	...	<i>Grading and Inspection fees</i> —		
Clerks	...	...	Maize 587,986 bags	35,279	16
Local Allowance	...	...	Beans 1,335 bags	60	00
Labour	...	...	
Stationery	...	...	
Travelling expenses	...	...	
Passage (proportionate)	...	...	
Office rent	...	...	
Boarding provision (actual and estimated)	...	...	
Medical services (estimated)	...	...	
Balance carried forward	26,209	50			
Balance carried over to 1925-26	14,871	64			
Total Shs.	41,071	14	Total Shs.	41,071	94

A proportion of 1/3 of salary of one of these officers who also acts as Plant Inspector debited to Grading Account.

ALEX HOLM,
Director of Agriculture

H. S. LAND,
Accountant.
8-9-25.

20
APPENDIX III.

432

THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE REPORT ORDINANCE, 1921.

RULES.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor-in-Council by Section 10 of the above Ordinance, His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has been pleased to make the following Rules:—

1. These Rules may be cited as "The Grading of Maize Rules, 1925."
2. The Grades of maize together with their class and description shall be as set out in the Schedule to these Rules.
3. The Maize shall be delivered in a manner suitable for purposes of inspection at the Wharf at Kindingiri or Mbaraki Piers, or at such other places at the Coast as the Director of Agriculture may prescribe.
4. (a) The Administration of the Uganda Railway is hereby empowered to store graded maize under the block-stacking system, each block-stack to be composed of one grade of Maize, but without regard to the ownership of the Maize.
(b) The Maize shall be block-stacked subject to any special rules, regulations, or conditions not inconsistent with the Agricultural Export Ordinance 1921 and amendments thereto, or with these Rules, which the Administration of the Uganda Railway may see fit to issue.
(c) Owners of Maize intended for export, or their accredited Agents may be required to enter into a separate agreement with the Administration of the Uganda Railway concerning the method and conditions of block-stacking.
(d) No person shall export, or cause, or permit to be exported, or attempt to export Maize without having first stored it as above directed, except as provided by rule 23.

15. Each bag of maize graded in accordance with this Ordinance shall be branded with "K" and the number of the grade within a ring.
16. Weevily maize shall, provided that the consignor shall have clearly stated on the consignment note that such maize is weevily, be accepted by the Railway Administration for transport to the Coast for export.
17. Upon receipt of notice from the Inspector Maize which is found to be weevily on re-inspection or which has been railed as sound but is found on arrival at the Port to be weevily shall be removed forthwith by and/or at the expense of the owner or owners to a place set aside for such produce.
18. All maize rejected by the Grader shall be removed by and/or at the expense of the owner from the Wharf sheds not later than the fourth day after such rejection, provided that maize rejected on account of dampness or weevils may be conditioned, and re-submitted for inspection.
19. Weevily maize shall be stored separately from other maize, or at the Government "Conditioning Plant" pending treatment.
20. All bags of maize treated for the destruction of Weevils shall be marked with the letter "O" in addition to the Grade Mark and the Certificate of Grade or Inspection shall be endorsed with the words "Treated by heat for the destruction of Weevils."
21. Maize which has been treated at any "Conditioning Plant" shall not bear the Grade Mark No. 1.
22. In the event of any consignor electing to store produce rejected for export in private sheds away from the Wharf such action shall be permitted, but should the owner of such produce thereafter decide to dispose of it locally he may do so on payment of the difference between the special export railway rate and the ordinary rate (including between the station of origin and the Port). If the produce rejected is not re-submitted for grading and exported within a period of 30 days from the date of rejection the payment of such difference must then be made.
23. A charge shall be made by the Inspector of the Wharf of 4 cents per bag in respect of all maize submitted for inspection under these regulations, and payment of such charge shall be made prior to issue of certificate or consignment note. If maize has been re-graded and later re-submitted for inspection the same charge shall again be levied.

MAIZE

PROPOSED GRADES FOR KENYA WITH DESCRIPTION & C.

Submitted To Maize Conference 17/9/51.

Grade & Mark to be shown on Bags.	Class.	Description.
(K1)	Flat White No. 1	To be sound, dry, plump and well cleaned with a maximum of 1 per cent other coloured discoloured and defective grain.
(K2)	Flat White No. 2	To be sound, dry, and reasonably clean, and contain not more than 8 per cent defective or other coloured grain, or both. Grains may be of irregular size.
(K3)	Flat White No. 3	To be sound, dry, and reasonably clean, and contain not more than 13 per cent of defective or other coloured grain, or both. Grains may be of irregular size and shape.
(K4)	Flat Yellow	To be sound, dry, and reasonably clean, and contain not more than 9 per cent of defective or other coloured grain, or both. Grain may be of irregular size and shape.
(K5)	Round White	To be sound, dry, and reasonably clean, and contain not more than 9 per cent of defective or other coloured grain, or both. Grains may be of irregular size.
(K6)	Round Yellow	To be sound, dry, and reasonably clean, and contain not more than 9 per cent of defective or other coloured grain, or both. Grains may be of irregular size.
(K7)	Mixed	To be sound, dry, and reasonably clean and contain not more than 10 per cent of defective grain. This class may include a mixture of various types and colours of maize. Grains may be of irregular size and shape.
(K8)	Under-Grade	To include all maize which cannot be classed in a higher grade, but to be in a dry condition, fit for shipment, and contain not more than 40 per cent of defective grains.

APPENDIX IV.

435

GRAIDING AND INSPECTION IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,

GRAIN CONDITIONING AND COLD STORAGE SERVICES.

Expenditure 1926.

PERSONAL EMOLUMENTS:	£
Chief Grader and Inspector (£500 x £25 x £600)	500
1 Grader and Inspector (£400 x £30 x £500)	420
1 Asst. Grader and Inspector (£300 x £15 x £400)	500
1 Foreman-Mechanic (£300 x £15 x £100)	315
2 Mechanics (Shs. 300/- per mensem each)	360
1 Clerk (£250 x £15 x £400)	250
Local Allowance	345
Total Personal Emoluments	£2,490

OTHER CHARGES

Grading and Conditioning—Upkeep and Labour	350
Cold Storage—Upkeep and Labour	540
Total Other Charges	£1,490

TOTAL GRADING AND INSPECTION IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

£3,980

Receipts Estimated for 1926.

Grading and Conditioning—100,000 bags @ £40 each	£4,000
Cold Storage—20,000 bags @ £17.50 each	£3,500
Total	£7,500

APPENDIX V.

NOTICE

MAIZE CONDITIONING PLANT—KILINDINI.

IT IS HEREBY notified for publication that the Maize Conditioning Plant provided by Government will be ready for use on or about October 1st, next, under the following conditions:—

1. Owners of maize to be conditioned shall notify the Grader and Inspector, Department of Agriculture, Kilindini, giving full particulars as to the quantity to be conditioned, kind of conditioning required, and date of shipment, prior to delivery at the Conditioning Plant.

2. Maize shall be delivered to the Conditioning Plant by the Uganda Railway only. Owners must supply any new bags found necessary on re-bagging.

Owners of maize so treated shall only be entitled to the return of the quantity of maize delivered, less the quantity lost in the process of treatment.

3. CHARGES: A charge of 0s. 1s. 6d. per bag shall be made on all Maize received for treatment at the Conditioning Plant.

This charge shall include the bagging of the maize so treated.

4. In addition to the charges laid down in Rule 3 above, the following charges shall be made by the Uganda Railway:—

(a) For maize rejected by the Inspector at Kilindini Pier, charge of 15 cents per bag shall be made. This charge shall include handling from the Grading Sheds to the truck haulage of truck to the Maize Conditioning Plant. Handling back to the Grading Sheds, and handling into Grading Sheds.

(b) For maize delivered direct to the Conditioning Plant from up-country stations a charge of 3 cents shall be made for cartage to and from the Conditioning Plant.

For maize rejected by the Inspector at Mbaraki a charge of 15 cents per bag shall be made for cartage to the Conditioning Plant, and Conditioning Plant Mbaraki.

All charges both for conditioning and handling, shall be paid to the Inspector before delivery of the maize from the Conditioning Plant.

The Inspector shall not be held responsible for any loss or damage to the maize treated at the Conditioning Plant.

C. O.
50421 437
REC'D
NOV 9 1925

Telegram from the Governor of Kenya to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Dated 6th November.

(Received Colonial Office 3.45 p.m. 7th November, 1925).

47769
49012
47769
No. 515 6th November. Your telegram of 26th October and your telegram of 31st October Mbaraki (a) paragraph (a) of your telegram 26th October noted (b) paragraph (b) of your telegram of 26th October and your telegram of 31st October I do not propose to accept liability for work required by Medical Department. Sanitary notice was served on Messrs. W.C. Hunter and Company on 6th March last requiring them to concrete floor of godown on 21st August 6½ out of eleven bays were concreted. (vide definition (owner(s)) in Section 3 of Public Health Ordinance 1912. Propose to withhold amount equal to cost of repair from purchase price your telegram of 25th October paragraph (d) local representative suggested deposit in the name of Company and Trustee(s) and the apportionment of rent. Government suggested addition of a person appointed by you for greater security but prepared to accept any arrangement you approve. Final words added to make it clear Government accepts no liability for interest on encumbrance(s). No objection to division of payment as indicated in my telegram of 22nd October.

47769