

1931.

Kenya.

No. 17385.

SUBJECT

CO 533/417

Expulsion of Undesirables Ordinance.

Previous

16094/30.

Subsequent

3075/33.

4. Actually of course there can only be one correct capacity, giving standard conditions. Even so there is far from being unanimity of opinion, as can be seen from the following different figures given by various authorities:-

	Cubic inches per Imperial Gallon.
British Gauging Instructions	277.274
Birch (Text Book)	277.274
Keene (Text Book)	277.274
Webster	277.420
Redwood (a London firm of gaugers)	277.421
Shell Company	277.462
Whitaker	277.274

5. So far as this Department is concerned the figure of 277.274 has always been used. As however this figure is now being challenged it would appear desirable to obtain a ruling from the Secretary of State and I suggest that this be done without delay as a number of large petroleum storage tanks at the Shimani Bulk Oil Installation will shortly be ready for calibration.

6. May I point out an error in the typed copy of the Shell Co's letter: line 2 of paragraph 2 - 1924 should read 1824.

EDWARD E. LORD

for Commissioner of Customs,  
Kenya and Uganda.

1931.

12th October, 31.

The Honourable  
The Colonial Secretary,  
Nairobi.

IMPERIAL GALLON.

Ref. Your B.M.S. 10/1/V/208 of 9th October.

An imperial gallon is defined in the Gauging Instructions issued by the Board of Customs and Excise, London, as follows:-

"Imperial Gallon: A cubic inch of distilled water, when the temperature is at 62° Fahrenheit, and barometer at 30 inches, weighs, in air, 252.458 grains. The imperial gallon, the standard of liquid measurement in this country, contains 277.274 cubic inches, and weighs, under similar conditions, exactly 10 pounds, or 70,000 grains avoirdupois. The capacity in cubic inches of any vessel, divided by 277.274 will therefore give the content in imperial gallons."

2. The legal authority for the above is not stated but I assume it is Act. 5 Geo IV c 74 (Sections 3, 4 and 5).
3. In this country the Imperial Standard Gallon is equivalent to that defined in Act. 41 and 42 Vic. ch. 49, known as the Weights and Measures Act 1878. (See Section 3 ch. 96 Laws of Kenya). I have seen the 1878 Act referred to and find that in point of fact it does not actually define the capacity of a gallon but only lays down the standard conditions under which the capacity is measured, that is temperature at 62° Fahrenheit and the Barometer at 30 inches.

cubic inches. This figure is used for all purposes in determining the standard gallon by the Weights and Measures Ordinance.

It would appear therefore that the 1824 figure became obsolete upon the date of repeal of the 1824 Act viz: 8th August 1878 and that the definition given in the 1889 Order-in-Council is the only legal definition.

You will observe therefore that in this Colony and Protectorate the definition given in the 1824 Act is used for the purpose of calculating Import Duty whereas for retail purposes the capacity of a gallon is based on the definition given in the 1889 Order-in-Council.

We trust you will agree that the Imperial Gallon should be calculated on the same basis for all purposes and we shall be glad to have your comments and ruling on the foregoing at your convenience.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

For THE SHELL COMPANY OF EAST AFRICA LTD

S/d. E. Wilson Jones ?

19  
THE SHELL COMPANY OF EAST AFRICA LIMITED.

P.O.Box 930,

A.4723 (38/4).

NAIROBI.

3rd. October, 1931.

The Honourable,  
The Colonial Secretary,  
NAIROBI.

Sir,

IMPERIAL GALLON.

We recently had some correspondence with the Customs Department, Mombasa, regarding the calibration of petroleum storage tanks. These tanks are measured after erection and from the cubic capacity so determined, the capacity in gallons is arrived at by using as a conversion factor a standard number of cubic inches to the gallon. The Customs Authorities state that there are 277.274 cubic inches in one Imperial gallon while we universally use the figure of 277.462879. We have communicated with the Department of Weights and Measures, Nairobi, and they express the opinion that the latter figure is correct.

The Customs figure is we believe taken from the definition given by the 1824 Act (5 Geo.4 Chap. 74. Sec.14) which reads "..... the same being in bulk equal to 277 cubic inches and 274 one thousand parts of a cubic inch....."

This section among others was repealed by the 1878 Act (Section 86 and Schedule 6, First Part) but no amended figure was made legal at the time. However, by an Order-in-Council dated 28th November 1889 the value 252.286 is given as the weight in grains of a cubic inch of water under the conditions specified in the 1878 Act Sec.15; therefore by calculation this gives the capacity of the Imperial gallon as 277.462879

cubic

KENYA.

No. 616



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
NAIROBI,  
KENYA.

RECEIVED  
23 NOV 1931  
COL OFFICE

26<sup>th</sup> OCTOBER 1931.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose copies of the undermentioned papers raising the question of the number of cubic inches to be used as the conversion factor in determining capacity in imperial gallons, viz:-

Letter No.A.4723 (38/4) of the 3rd. October, 1931, from The Shell Company of East Africa Limited, Nairobi.

Letter No.1931 of the 12th October, 1931, from the Commissioner of Customs.

2. It is understood that while the question does not materially affect the calculation of the quantity of petrol for retail purposes it is of considerable importance in the proper assessment of import duty.

3. The Attorney General advises that as the matter is not governed by any local enactment it would be well to ascertain the accepted conversion factor through the Board of Trade, and I should therefore be glad if you would kindly let me have a ruling.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE J.H. THOMAS, P.C., M.P.,  
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,  
DOWNING STREET,  
LONDON, S.W.1.

BRIGADIER GENERAL.  
GOVERNOR.

Copy to S/T 20 Nov 1931  
Copy (Handl) to S/C.E. & S

No. 701.

Collector of Customs & Excise,  
P.O. Box 5,  
Cape Town, 12th August, 1931.

Messrs Vacuum Oil Co., of S.A. Ltd.,  
P.O. Box 35  
Cape Town.

Gentlemen,

Relationship between gallon and cubic foot.

I have the honour to inform you that instructions have been received from the Commissioner of Customs and Excise that in accordance with the terms of an official letter addressed to the Institute of Trade and Petroleum Technologists by the British Board of Trade and supported by the U.S.A. Bureau of Standards, the relationship between the cubic foot and the Imperial gallon is in future to be taken to be:-

- 1 cubic foot of water - 6.22884 gallons
- 1 gallon of water - 277.419 cubic inches.

As the existing tables for your bonded storage tanks at Cape Town were computed on the basis of a gallon taking up 277.46288 cubic inches, it will now be necessary for these tables to be corrected to agree with the new cubic measurement of a gallon, and pending the re-framing of the tables the Commissioner has authorised the use of the factor 1.000168 for the correction of the gallonage as per dips by the existing tables.

This factor is the product of

$$\frac{277.46288}{277.419}$$

being the difference between the old and new volumes of the standard gallon.

As the cubic measurement of the American standard gallon is 231 cubic inches, its relationship to the new standard Imperial gallon will be as .83267 is to 1 and the Commissioner has directed that this factor must be used in future for the conversion of American gallons to Imperial gallons.

The re-framing of the tables to be used for your bonded tanks may be done on the dimensions of the tanks as originally ascertained by this Department, and I shall be prepared to depute an officer to collaborate with you in the work.

I have the honour to be,  
Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
Sgd. W. Anthony,

Collector of Customs and Excise.

CAPE TOWN, 16th October, 1931.

No. 1225/WMacI.

R. Hudson Esq.,  
Nombasa.

Bulk Installation (22-2)

Dear Sir,

We enclose herewith copy of letter received from the Collector of Customs & Excise, Cape Town, from which you will note that in future the relationship between the cubic foot and the Imperial gallon is to be taken as:-

1 Cubic foot - 6.22884 Gallons  
1 Gallon - 277.419 Cubic inches.

It naturally follows that the relationship of the American Gallon to the Imperial gallon also alters, the conversion factor becoming .83267 and not .83254 as used at present.

The existing tables for all our storage tanks in the Union are based on a gallon being equivalent to 277.46888 cubic inches, which, until recently, was the standard accepted, and we presume the tables for the storage tanks in your territory have been computed on the same basis.

In view of the fact that the volume of the standard gallon has now to be taken as being equal to 277.419 cubic inches, we are revising our tables in accordance therewith, and as it is essential that we have uniformity in this matter throughout our organisation, we would ask you to approach the Customs Authorities on the point and if they agree, to obtain their collaboration in preparing revised tables for your main storage tanks on the new basis.

The new regulation comes into force in the Union on November 25th, and it is our object to make the change over simultaneous at all branches.

It will not, of course, be necessary to make new tables for the 10' x 30' Filling Tanks or Railway Tank Cars, as the difference in such relatively small quantities is negligible.

Will you please give the above your early attention and when the new tables are completed, forward two copies for our files.

Yours truly,

Sd. ...Whits.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

WMacI/GB.  
Encl.



COPY.

15  
Nombasa, 30th October 1931.

The Hon. Commissioner of Customs,  
Nombasa.

Dear Sir,

Further to our conversation with you this morning, during which we laid before you correspondence from our Head Office in Cape Town enclosing a letter containing instructions from the Commissioner of Customs & Excise, South Africa, with regard to the future relationship between the cubic foot and the imperial gallon, we beg to make application to you for a revision in the existing tables of our storage tanks in East Africa on similar lines.

You will remember that in an official letter addressed to the Institute of Trade and Petroleum Technologists by the British Board of Trade supported by the U.S.A. Bureau of Standards, the relationship between the cubic foot and the imperial gallon to be taken for the future is given as:-

1 Cubic foot of water	= 6.22884 gallons
1 Gallon of water	= 277.419 cubic ins.

The conversion factor between the American gallon and the Imperial gallon now becomes .83267.

We trust you will give this matter your sympathetic and early consideration, as the change will be effected in the Union of South Africa as from 25th November next, and it is our desire as far as possible to keep our figures in line with those prepared in South Africa.

Yours truly,  
Vacuum Oil Company of South Africa  
Ltd.,

ad... Hudson,  
Chief Executive, E. Africa.

1931.

31st October, 31

14

URGENT.

The Honourable  
The Colonial Secretary,  
Nairobi.

IMPERIAL GALLON.

With further reference to my Memorandum No. 1931 of the 12th October, I enclose copy of correspondence relative to the capacity of a standard gallon in terms of cubic inches, which has just been received from the local representative of the Vacuum Oil Co. From the correspondence it will be seen that this particular point has recently been engaging the attention of the Customs Authorities of the Union of South Africa and that in the letter of the Collector of Customs, Cape Town, dated 12th August, the content is fixed at 277.419 cubic inches, a figure which has not hitherto been mentioned.

2. The matter is one of some urgency, affecting as it does the measurement of all oils imported in bulk and I therefore suggest that the further information now forthcoming be transmitted to the Secretary of State by air mail with a request that his decision in regard to measurement be communicated by cable. It may then be possible to comply with the request of the Vacuum Oil Co., that if any change is made, the date of alteration shall synchronise with the date fixed in South Africa viz 25th November.

*Chubb*  
Commissioner of Customs,  
Kenya and Uganda.

BY AIR MAIL.

KENYA.

No. 637



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
NAIROBI,  
KENYA.

RECEIVED  
21 NOV 1931  
COL OFFICE

10<sup>th</sup> NOVEMBER, 1931.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to my despatch No.616 of the 26th October, regarding the capacity of the imperial gallon and to transmit for your information a further memorandum No.1931 of the 31st October, 1931, from the Commissioner of Customs with the enclosure referred to therein.

I should be grateful if you would communicate your ruling by telegram.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

BRIGADIER GENERAL.

G O V E R N O R .

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE  
MAJOR SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE-LISTER, P.C., G.B.E., M.C., M.P.,  
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,  
DOWNING STREET,  
LONDON, S.W.1.

*Not  
acknowledged 23/11/31*

*copy (1/enclos) to S/C & E (S.)  
24/11/31*

2<sup>13</sup>

~~1. The Kenya~~

~~2. The~~

~~3. The SFS and be~~

~~grateful for an early reply.~~

It will be desired that the  
Gov. of Kenya is anxious for  
a very early reply.

(signed) H. T. ALLEN

~~Dept. of Kenya~~

~~2. The~~

~~3. The~~

~~frankly for an early reply.~~

It will be observed that the  
Gov. of Kenya is anxious for  
a very early reply.

H. T. ALLEN

C. O.

X 17377/13. k <sup>4/1/42</sup>

Mr. ~~Cartland~~ 23.  
Mr. ~~W. Smith~~ 23. 11 31  
Mr. ~~Frederick~~ 25 f.  
Mr. ~~Parkinson~~.  
Mr. ~~Tomlinson~~.

Sir C. Bottomley,  
Sir J. Shuckburgh.  
Permt. U.S. of S.  
Parly. U.S. of S.  
Secretary of State.

*Handwritten signature/initials*

**DRAFT.**

for comment

Board of Trade

IMPORTANT.

Sir.

O.D.  
R 25 NOV  
D 10

3  
Nov 1931

I am etc. to trans. to you  
be laid before the Bd of Trade  
copies of two despatches from  
the Gov. of Kang. regarding the  
number of cubic inches etc  
used as the conversion factor in  
determining capacity  
imperial gallons.

2. The G.S. will be

gratified for information  
glad to learn what is the  
accepted conversion factor in  
the United Kingdom  
~~for this purpose~~  
~~in~~

~~7c Gov. 27.2~~

~~2c Gov. 10.6.31~~  
~~2c Gov. 27.2~~  
~~2c Gov. 27.2~~  
~~2c Gov. 27.2~~  
~~2c Gov. 27.2~~

limits, of 2 fl.oz. in excess, and 1 fl.oz. in deficiency, that is to say between the limits of 280.89 and 276.89 cubic inches. It is doubtful also whether the ordinary methods employed in estimating cubical capacity from linear measurement are capable of any higher degree of accuracy than this.

The Department have, therefore, found it necessary repeatedly to emphasise the fact that no conversion of cubic space to gallonage can ever provide more than the roughest approximation to the truth unless the measuring apparatus employed and the methods adopted in the measurement are greatly improved. This point may be made still more apparent by noting that even a standard gallon measure as used by an inspector would be accepted by this Department if the capacity lay between the limits corresponding to 277.67 and 277.14 cubic inches, a range which includes all the conversion factors which are now current.

This is certainly nearer the truth than the older figure, but must again be regarded only as an estimated value and not as a legalised figure.

The factor now regarded by the Board as the most reliable is based on a determination of the density of water at different temperatures undertaken by Chappuis at the Bureau International des Poids et Mesures in order to resolve the similar difficulty arising as to the relation between the litre and the cubic decimetre (1000 c.c.) which are not exactly equal. From the results of these experiments, the Department have calculated the primary result

$$1 \text{ cubic foot} = 6.2288(3) \text{ gallons.}$$

The last figure is uncertain in consequence of

- (a) errors inherent in the original experiments,
- (b) probable errors in the equivalents employed in passing from the original metric into Imperial units,
- (c) lack of complete precision in the statutory definition of the gallon, which involves the making of certain arbitrary assumptions.

From the figure last quoted is derived the result that the gallon contains 277.41(9769 ...) cubic inches, but in view of the uncertainty referred to, this is rounded off by the Department to

$$1 \text{ gallon} = 277.420 \text{ cubic inches}$$

which is the figure now advised as suitable for use in all calculations where scientific accuracy is required.

It cannot, however, be too much emphasised that this degree of accuracy has no meaning whatever in ordinary commercial transactions, having regard to the tolerance for error which is admitted on trade measures, as well as to the purely approximate methods used in determining the cubic capacity of a space, the equivalent of which in gallons is being sought. Thus an ordinary one-gallon measure actually in use for trade, would be regarded on inspection by inspectors of weights and measures as still "correct" if in fact its capacity lay anywhere between the



9

The Ratio between the Gallon and the Cubic Inch.

There is no statutory relationship in Great Britain between the gallon and cubic inch, as each is independently defined on a separate basis, and the conversion factor cannot be obtained directly from the definitions.

Any relationship which is obtained is a calculated one, and is dependent principally upon that particular experimental result for the determination of the density of water which at any given period is considered to be of the greatest trustworthiness. It is, therefore, in any event subject to that degree of uncertainty which is inherent in all experimental results.

The different figures for this ratio which are extant have their origin in experimental results accepted as reliable at different dates, and perpetuated by successive copyings without critical revision.

The ratio:-

1 gallon = 277.274 cubic inches

which was, up till recently at least, probably most commonly quoted in the hand-books, and still used by the Customs authorities here - appears to be based upon a density of water quoted in Section 5 of the Act 5 Geo. IV c. 74 (1824). While this no doubt represented the best available knowledge of that date, it may be remarked that soon afterwards a new standard pound was created, under the direction of a Committee which characterised as unreliable the value for the density of water given in the section mentioned, and therefore ignored it. The section was repealed in 1878.

The next later figure is that derived from a foot-note in an Order in Council of 28th November, 1869, which leads to the result

1 gallon = 277.463 cubic inches.

Any further communication should be addressed to—  
**THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY.**  
At the address given opposite.  
The following letter and number should be quoted:—

**ST. 2426/31/RJT.**

Telephone No. : 3840 Victoria.

BOARD OF TRADE,

(GENERAL DEPARTMENT),

GREAT GEORGE STREET,

LONDON, S.W.1.



RECEIVED  
18 DEC 1931

COL OFFICE

18th December, 1931.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 26th November, (17379/31), on the subject of the equivalent of the gallon in cubic inches, I am directed by the Board of Trade to enclose for the information of the Secretary of State, a memorandum in which the essential points of the question are fully discussed.

It will be seen that the standard which the Board now regard as correct is not the same as that used by the Board of Customs and Excise in assessing excise charges in this country, and the Secretary of State may, therefore, consider it desirable before replying to the Governor, to consult that Department (to which a copy of the memorandum is also being sent).

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

H. J. Barhill

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

*Amund (6.)*  
*Swifty w/ mcl 2- for (12) w/ at mail to*  
*copy & send to for*

25822

3

3

25

17th December)

*the Kango Government desires a ruling*

3. It will be observed that it is primarily for the purpose of computing

customs ~~duties~~ <sup>*tax*</sup> that it is desired to ~~ascertain the most suitable conversion~~ *obtain a ruling on the point.*

~~factor.~~ The S. of S. would therefore

be glad to receive the ~~views~~ <sup>*advice*</sup> of the Board

of Customs and Excise on the ~~correspondence,~~ <sup>*matters.*</sup>

4. It will be much appreciated if an early reply could be sent to this letter.

I am, &c

(Signed) H. T. ALLEN

17th December)

*the Kenya Government desires a ruling*

3. It will be observed that ~~it is~~  
primarily for the purpose of computing  
customs ~~duties~~ <sup>*tax*</sup> that it is desired to  
~~obtain a ruling on the point.~~  
~~ascertain the most suitable conversion~~

~~factor.~~ The S. of S. would therefore  
be glad to receive the <sup>*advice*</sup> ~~views~~ of the Board  
of Customs and Excise on the <sup>*matters*</sup> ~~correspondence,~~  
~~and~~

4. It will be much appreciated if  
an early reply could be sent to this letter.

I am, &c

(Signed) H. T. ALLEN

257  
P.D.

G.O.

Downing Street,

28 December, 1931

- Mr. Eastwood 24
- Mr. *[Handwritten]*
- Mr. *[Handwritten]*
- Mr. Tomlinson.
- Sir O. Bottomley.
- Sir J. Shackburgh.
- Sir G. Grindle.
- Parliament U.S. of S.
- Parliament U.S. of S.
- Secretary of State.

C.D.
R 21DEC
D 23

Sir,

I am, etc., to transmit to you, to be laid before the Board of Customs and Excise, copies of two despatches and enclosures which have recently been received from the Governor of Kenya regarding the ~~conversion factor~~ equivalent of the Imperial gallon in cubic inches. <sup>2</sup> Copies of these despatches were sent on receipt to the Board of Trade with the request that they would state what is the accepted conversion factor for this purpose in the United Kingdom. A memorandum has been received from <sup>Board</sup> them in reply of which it is understood that a copy has already been sent to you ~~and~~ Board of Trade letter S.T.2428/31/ R.J.T. of the

DRAFTS *[Handwritten]*

THE SECRETARY,  
BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

~~Fr. Gov. Kenya 28.11.  
(No.1) . . . . . 30.12.~~

~~(No.2) . . . . .~~  
Amend 9.

*Copy to Gov. (P)*

*Copy 4 (with end) and then  
to Gov. Kenya LF ref. 2.*

*Copy also to S/T. (6)*

Any reply to this Letter should be addressed:

"The Secretary,  
Custom House, London, E.C.3."

and not to any particular individual. The following number should be quoted:

No. 85324/1931.

Failure to comply with these directions may involve delay.



CUSTOM HOUSE,  
LOWER THAMES STREET,  
LONDON, E.C.3.

5th January, 1932.

RECEIVED  
6-JAN-1932  
COL. OFFICE

Sir,

With reference to your letter of 28th ultimo, No. 17379/31, I am directed by the Board of Customs and Excise to state, for the information of the Secretary of State, that where storage vessels (e.g. for spirits and beer) are gauged by Officers of this Department the Imperial gallon is taken as equivalent to 277.274 cubic inches. This has been the practice for very many years. It is accepted generally by traders, and, in the absence of any statutory definition of the cubic capacity of the gallon, the Board would be most reluctant to alter it.

Storage vessels for hydrocarbon oils (e.g. petrol) liable to duty in this country are, however, gauged by the Board's Officers. The trader is required to furnish the Board with tables of capacity for each vessel (the computation of which is usually undertaken by an independent firm of recognised gaugers), and it is the normal practice to accept these tables as satisfactory for Revenue purposes.

It is not clear from the correspondence enclosed with your letter whether the Customs Authorities in Kenya themselves gauge the storage tanks referred to. If they do, there would seem to be no reason why they should depart from their usual practice of taking the gallon as equivalent to 277.274 cubic inches. If, on the other hand, the gauging is done by the traders the capacity of the tanks as ascertained by them might, perhaps, be accepted by the Customs.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,

The Under Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office.

6  
PY.  
9

Not

15 MAR 1932

copy to Gov (12)  
B/T

Forward (11)

Any reply to this Letter should be addressed:

"The Secretary,  
Custom House, London, E.C.3."

and *not to any particular individual*. The following number should be quoted:

No. 85324/1931.

*Failure to comply with these directions may involve delay.*



CUSTOM HOUSE,  
LOWER THAMES STREET,  
LONDON, E.C.3.

5th January, 1932.

RECEIVED  
6-JAN-1932  
COOL OFFICE

Sir,

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I am, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,

The Under Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office.

6  
PY.  
9

Not  
15 MAR 1932  
copy to Secy (12)  
B/T

provided by ~~the~~ These are  
normally computed by  
independent firm of recognized  
~~foreign~~ gangers @

~~See my Dep. of  
24 Dec 1942~~

✓ further dispatch follows by ~~today~~  
air mail. ~~today~~  
lecc



provided by ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> These are  
normally computed by  
independent firm of recognized  
~~George~~ Gangers @

~~See my copy of  
24 Dec 1942~~

✓ further dispatch follows by ~~today~~  
air mail. ~~today~~  
keee

1737/31 10

C. O.

Mr. *Edward G. ...*  
 Mr. *... ..*  
 Mr. *...*  
 Mr. *Parlinson, (Number as entered for tele. scrip)*  
 Mr. *Tomlinson.*  
 Mr. *C. Bottomley.*  
 Mr. *J. Shuckburgh.*  
 Permt. U.S. of S.  
 Parly. U.S. of S.  
 Secretary of State.

C.O.  
 R 6-JAN  
 D

*C. O. ...*  
 5:30 pm  
 6.1.32

No. 2 you tel. no 2 Board

I have advise that most correct figure is 277 point 42# but inspectors 2 weights & measures accept anything between 280 point 89# and 275 point 69#

69# 0 See my dup. 29 Dec 32

Board of Customs advise that they take 277 point 274 as equivalent but that they accept figures of capacity

DRAFT. *advised for com.*

*Sponsor Nairobi*

*in case of hydrocarbon oils*

for Kenya — Tel. 8 — 4/1/32

NOTED UNDER STATUTE

"I should be grateful for earliest possible reply to my despatch of 10 Jan November, No. 637"

9. Board of Customs & Excise — 5/1/32

States the practice of the Dept, which they would be most reluctant to alter.

? as in dft has. The Customs people were most helpful when I rang them up yesterday. I have added a letter of thanks.

Partman

6.1.32

W. Smith 6/1/32

10 Gov Kenya. Tel No 3 8 and

6.1.32

By air mail 3/2/1/31

Customs & Excise - 9 Board - 8/1/32

NOTED UNDER STATUTE

To Gov 24 (w/c's Hornel and 9) & Unwood

1932

See Note (R. 5/1) in Journal to note.

J. W. Smith 22.1.32

A. G. F. The Hon. Mr. ...

may be up back for a copy of his Customs letter if we had had a reply.

Send them of a copy

of No 9 ref 4.

W. Allen

6/1/32

Notes precedents

to B. of T. as proposed.

Al Smith

29.11.31

Al Smith

25.12.31

3  
NW

To B/T - w/c 192 - cons. 10/12/31

4 2/Trade 17/12/31

Transmit a memorandum in which the essential points of the question are fully discussed. Points out that the equivalent which B/T regard as correct is not the same as used by the Board of Customs & Excise

One Shell Co. use the figure

277.462879. C. inches

The Customs in Ed. & in this country use the figure

277.274. C. i.

Re B/T advise that

277.420<sup>ci</sup> is about as near to a correct figure as one can get.

but by emphasize that any figure must be only an approximate one, as some of

the factors are variable. Apparently for their purposes absolute accuracy is not essential, whereas for Customs computation on the other hand accuracy is of considerable importance. As it is for the latter purpose that Kenya want to know the exact figure, we do I think certainly refer to the Customs.

Two off to him:

Al Smith

21.12.31.

You asked for a tele reply. We had better therefore send out LF copy of 4 + the letter to B/C&E; it may facilitate telegraphing when B/C&E reply.

(E.D. shd. be this except when it is complete)

Al Smith  
21/12/31

5. In. Board of Customs & Excise (1/10/1 + 2 1/2 pence). Cons. 10/11/31  
Board of Trade (1/10/5 + 1/2 pence). + Board - 12/8 DEC 1931  
7. To Gov. 8/42 (1/10/4 + 1/2 pence + 5) 11/12 9 DEC 1931

1 Gov. Kenya 616 27th October, 1931

Trs. copies of corre. with the Shell Company of E. Africa, Ltd. relating to the conversion factor to be used in determining the cubic capacity of the Imperial Gallon, and asks for a ruling as to the figure to be used.

2. Gov. Kenya 637 10th November, 1931

Trs. copies of further corres and asks if the ruling may be communicated by telegram.

Mr. Smith

I think this shd. really have been<sup>x</sup> ref. General, but I do not delay to have the ref. altered now.

Assuming that G.D. have no ruling on the subject already (which I have not attempted to find out - you will do this?) we shd write to B.P. as in Sh.?

The B.P. must be very busy just at present & I don't think we can reasonably ask for an answer by the 25<sup>th</sup>.

Flattin  
23.11.31

I can find no note & I have no recollection of the question having arisen before. I would refer to