

E. AFRICA
AGENT AFR PROT
NIGERIA
No. 26495

26495

REC
15 11 17

(Subject)

1907

Resolved, That the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, what
the amount of the hut tax in East Africa, Central Africa, and Nigeria;
whether, if the average family is five persons, it amounts to about six annas
per capita, and whether the present profit on each rupee being more than
six annas, he will consider the possibility, by the introduction of these coins
on a much larger scale, to substitute for the hut tax the collection of the
same revenue by the seigniorage on the rupee currency minted especially
for these three districts. Monday 17th July.

(Minutes)

Read
Of course we must take the question
the paper must go to the B.C.A. and
they decide but as a matter of fact the
rupee is not current in those regions
as regards East African Protectorate.
The hut tax is at the rate of Rs. 3
a year except in the Kenya and
Jubaland provinces, which are not
officially under our control, and in which
the rate is Rs. 2 a year. The rate of
three rupees is equivalent to 60
annas a head for an average family
of five persons.
As Capt. Sabin was informed on the
23rd of July, there is no prospect that it
will be possible to appropriate for the
purpose of the Protectorate the seigniorage
on the Indian rupee, circulation with regard
to the special subsidiary coins which are
being introduced, the profits in our mind

whether what part of this profit of crop
will be available for purposes of irrigation

In any case, the existence of the tax is a
stimulus to habits of industry and the use of
corn and as no difficulty is experienced
in its collection there seems to be no good
reason for its abolishing it

An answer might be constructed on the
lines of the above?

D.C.A.
25/7

Mr. Stanley. Rec-model tax on Nigeria. 2/2/23
Mr. Harris. v. 18/10/23
I agree

H.J.R.
25/7

Mr. Reed

Mr. B. (A) Prop the land tax as seen from
p. 12. another p. but according to district
order, certain conditions for reduction by 1/2

I think all that is necessary is to give
the gross amount as above & not calculate
the rate in annuals, which do not apply to
the Protectorate

Mr. H. H. L.

26/7
26/7
H.J.R.

Mr. Reed

Please see separate sheet

D.C.A.

26/7
26/7
26/7
26/7

whether what part of this profit of soap
will be available for purposes of education

In any case, the existence of the tax as a
stimulus to habits of industry and the use of
corn and as no difficulty is experienced
in its collection there seems to be no good
reason for its abolishing it.

An answer might be constructed on the
basis of the above

W.D.C.S.
2577

Mr. Stanley. Re: in model tax on Nigeria CS 1898

Mr. Harris. J. spec.

H. J. R.
2577

Mr. Reed

Mr. B. (A Post the hut tax as is now from
1/2 of amount per hut according to
order, certain conditions for reduction by labour.

I think all that is necessary is to give
the gross amount as above & not calculate
the rate in annual, which do not apply to
the Products.

to the tax

(W.D.C.S.)

It is reply accordingly 264

at once
H. J. R.

Mr. Reed

Please see separate sheet

W.D.C.S.

minutes
- 6376
- 16377
- 16378
- 16379

Proclamation in Gazette of 15.9.03. No. 5 in Kaimosi
and Naruska. No. 2 in Jubaland
Kenya Seyidhi Tawaland and
Ukamba

- Proclamation in Gazette of 16.05. No. 3 in Seyidhi

- 1.10.05 No. 3 in Tawaland

- 15.10.05 Court wants himself of
Kipara in § 3 of Ord.
in case of Seyidhi and
Tawaland

- 15.3.06. Ukamba No. 3

Question

2 Reply -
In the East Africa Protectorate the rate of the local tax is being offered as a loan, except for the Kenya and Jubaland provinces, which are not yet fully administered and in which the rate is two rupees. A rate of three rupees is equivalent to nearly 10 annas a head for an average family of five persons.

In British Central Africa the rate varies from six to twelve shillings a head according to district. Indian currency is not used in the Protectorate and the hon. Member's question does not, therefore, appear to be relevant to that country.

In Kenya there is no hut tax and Indian currency is not used.

(25778)

With regard to the latter part of the question, I informed the hon. Member for Hoxton on the 23rd of July that there is no prospect that it will be possible to appropriate for the purposes of the E.A.P. any part of the seigniorage on the Indian rupees in circulation. A special subsidiary coinage is being introduced, but the gross profit on these coins, especially on the smaller face denominations, will be decidedly less than on the rupee and it is no longer to be expected that the profit thereon will be available for purposes of revenue.

Nevertheless, the creation of the Tax

is a stimulus to the
and the use of coin and is a difficulty
is experienced in its collection. It is
and reasons for abolishing it.

A.C.S.
27/7

Mr. Justice
the reply

27/7
the
27/7

27/7

It is not clear the reply to the
necessary question is clear.

They should be not
maintain

our own standard, of soap, our own
signage - upon a single suitable
uniform common coinage circulating
and found. Moreover &

Reply as proposed
The question of
Standard coin
regarding
before it is

dot
figure before the standard

27th July

Mr. CHURCHILL: In the East Africa
Protectorate the rate of the hut tax is
three rupees a year, except in the Kenya
and Jubaland provinces, which are not
fully administered, and in which the
rate is two rupees. A rate of three
rupees is equivalent to nearly 60 shillings
per acre for an average family of five
persons. In British Central Africa the
rate varies from six to twelve shillings a
hut according to district. Indian currency
is not in use in the Protectorate, and the
hon. Member's Question does not, there-
fore, appear to be relevant to that ques-
tion. In Nigeria there is no hut tax and
Indian currency is not used. With regard
to the latter part of the Question, I
informed the hon. Member for Hoxton
on the 23rd of July that there is no
prospect that it will be possible to appro-
priate for the purposes of the East Africa
Protectorate any part of the seigniorage
on the Indian rupee in circulation. A
special subsidiary coinage is being intro-
duced, but the profit on these coins,
especially on the lower denominations,
will be less than on the rupees, and it is
impossible to say what part of this profit
it will be available for purposes of
revenue. In any case, the existence of
the tax does not impose any harsh or
severe burden, it is a stimulus to habits
of industry and the use of coin, and ad-
mittedly is experienced in its collec-
tion. I can see no reason for abolishing it.

Mr. F.W. SASSOON was under-
stood to say who appropriated the revenue
arising from the coinage.

Mr. CHURCHILL: Do any profits in-
fringe on the coinage of smaller denomina-
tion, which would be covered by the revenue
of the different colonies, but the Indian
seigniorage is equally repaid by the Indian
Government.