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TIGHTLY BOUND FOR ALL WORDS TO BE
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CROWN COLONIES RAILWAY POLICY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir—The question raised by Mr. Frederick Shel-
ford in his letter on this subject which appeared in
your issue of the 2nd inst. is a most important one,
and since it has been raised it should not be dropped
until it is brought home to the Home Government
so that some new method should be adopted by them
to allow railway development to proceed on a sound
and progressive basis.

In an article which appeared some months ago in
Chambers's Journal British East Africa was called the
Gibberella of British Colonies or Protectorates. Why
it should be so is difficult to understand. Mr. Shel-
ford's letter, however, goes far to confirm the reasons
given by the writer of that article.

The choosier policy of the Treasury is ac-
countable for the state of matters. The system
adopted by them, instead of fostering the growth
of the Colonies, only weakens, stunts, and stops it.
No one who has been in British East Africa has one
single good word to say for the Home Government.
Why? In that country there are acres upon acres
of the finest land in the world untouched and prac-
tically cleared, and yet what progress has been
made? It has been nothing compared to that of
Canada. The reason is easily discovered. The
Canadian Government have not barred railways.
Private enterprise has not been tabooed, but it has
been encouraged. The railways have preceded the
population. The very opposite is the case in East
Africa, even though a far better type of emigrant
went to East Africa than to Canada.

The sooner that the Government allow private
enterprise not only to provide railways, but in other
ways also, the better for the colony, the colony,
the home country, and the world. In British East
Africa there is a country where oats, wheat, potatoes,
and the humble cabbage grow as well as cotton,
coffee, and tobacco, where cattle, sheep, and pigs
thrive. White-bird farms are vermin and held sacred
in the eyes of a Government. Man, the white man,
is, however, gibbered, calmed, and confined. This
poorly country is still only a cabbage patch, because
the landlord, who, in this case is the Home Govern-
ment, has made so many restrictions, stipula-
tions, conditions, limitations, restrictions, and others
that no development is possible.

Glasgow, Jan. 8.

Yours, &c.

J. C.

CROWN COLONIES RAILWAY POLICY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir—The question raised by Mr. Frederick Shelford in his letter on this subject which appeared in your issue of the 2nd inst. is a most important one, and since it has been raised it should not be dropped until it is brought home to the Home Government so that some new method should be adopted by them to allow railway developments to proceed in a sound and progressive basis.

In an article which appeared some months ago in *Chamber's Journal* British East Africa was called the Cinderella of British Colonies or Protectorates. Why it should be so is difficult to understand. Mr. Shelford's letter, however, goes far to confirm the reasons given by the writer of that article.

The procrastinating policy of the Treasury is accountable for the state of matters. The system adopted by them, instead of fostering the growth of the Colonies, only weakens, stunts, and stops it. No one who has been in British East Africa has one single good word to say for the Home Government. Why? In that country there are acres upon acres of the finest land in the world untouched and practically cleared, and yet what progress has been made? It has been nothing compared to that of Canada. The reason is easily discovered. The Canadian Government have not barred railways. Private enterprise has not been tabooed, but it has been encouraged. The railways have preceded the population. The very opposite is the case in East Africa, even though a far better type of emigrant went to East Africa than to Canada.

The sooner that the Government allow private enterprise not only to provide railways, but in other ways also, the better for the colonist, the colony, the home country, and the world. In British East Africa there is a country where oats, wheat, potatoes, and the humble cabbage grow as well as cotton, coffee, and tobacco, where cattle, sheep, and pigs thrive, where big game are vermin and held sacred in the eyes of a Government. Man, the white man, is, however, debbed, confined, and confined. This goodly country is still only a Calabar patch, because the landlord, who, in this case is the Home Government, has made so many reservations, stipulations, conditions, limitations, restrictions, and prohibitions that no development is possible.

Glasgow, Jan. 6.

Yours, &c.,

J. C.

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poorly country is still only a cabbage patch, because
the landlord, who, in this case is the Home Govern-
ment, has made so many "reservations," stipula-
tions, and tedious limitations, restrictions, and others
that no development is possible.

Glasgow, Jan. 5. Yours, &c., J. C.