

run off freely. At the opposite extremity of this part of the sled, there is a common receptacle for the molasses, which flow from the whole of the coolers.

When it is intended to improve the colour and quality of the sugar, at the expense of quantity, the simple application of clay to the crude mass produces a remarkable change in its whole substance, of which, however, it is not necessary to explain the rationale.

When the mass in the coolers has been sufficiently crystallised, and the molasses drained off, the sugar is spread out upon a series of tables, having each a wooden rim to prevent any from falling off, and it is then dried in the sun, and forthwith packed up for sale or exportation. In short, the whole process is exceedingly simple, and the machinery, although of the rudest and cheapest description imaginable, is quite sufficient for the manufacture of an article of produce which forms one of the great staples of the country. I should have formed a very different estimate of the real requisites for the manufacture of sugar, if I had only seen one of our own great estates in the West Indies, under the old regime, having an establishment perhaps of 500 or 600 slaves, with extensive buildings and costly machinery."

Satisfactory evidence is adduced as to the salubrity of the climate of Northern Australia, and we pass on next to the adaptation of the territory for immediate and extensive Colonisation:—

"There are two classes of persons in the Mother-country for whom, it appears to me, emigration to Cooksland would be likely to prove highly eligible; the first is that of persons of moderate capital, able to purchase a sufficient extent of land for a cultivation farm, and to effect a settlement upon it—erecting a bush-house—clearing, fencing, breaking up, and cropping a moderate breadth of ground for a garden and orchard and for agriculture—purchasing a team of bullocks, a few milch cows and a riding horse—hiring one or two farm-servants, if the emigrant's own family should not afford a sufficient amount of labour for all purposes, and providing subsistence for the whole establishment for a twelvemonth. The settler of this class would purchase either 80, 160, 320, or 640 acres,—that is, either the eighth part of a section, a quarter section, half-a-section, or a whole section or square mile, of land, according to his means. This, at the present minimum price, would cost a pound an acre—a price which, I have no hesitation in stating my belief and conviction, the land is well worth to any industrious family. A large proportion of the alluvial land in the territory of Cooksland (especially on the Richmond and Clarence Rivers, on the Logan River, at Limestone and Normanby Plains, on the Brisbane, and on the Darling Downs) is naturally clear of timber, and consequently requires no outlay whatever previous to fencing and breaking-up for cropping."

"It is not advisable even for a respectable family, possessed of considerable means, to expend much money in the first instance in the erection of a house on their Australian farm. The best situation for a dwelling-house, even on a small farm, if at all wooded, is not always selected in the first instance, and the time and money requisite for the erection of a permanent residence may be much better expended otherwise. A slab-house, with or without deal-floors and glass windows, and covered with bark, costing from 10*l.* to 50*l.*, according to its size and conveniences, will afford a sufficiently comfortable accommodation for any family for a few years in so mild a climate as that of Cooksland; and if the proprietor be a man of taste, selecting a proper site for his cottage on a gentle rising ground in full view of the river, festooning the rustic columns of his verandah with the vine, or with any of the beautiful flowering parasitical plants of the country, and disposing orange-trees, fig-trees, olives, and pomegranates, interspersed with patches of bamboos, bananas, and pine-apples, in ornamental groups in front, even Calypso and her Nymphs would not disdain to rent the cottage for summer-quarters, if they happened to land in Australia."

"There are hundreds, nay thousands, of small farmers in the Mother-country toiling from year to year for a bare subsistence, perhaps to make up their rack-rent for some heartless landlord, who if they could only muster capital sufficient to purchase the smallest extent of land I have mentioned on one or other of the rivers of Cooksland, and to settle, with a team of bullocks and a twelvemonth's supplies, on that land, would infallibly find themselves, at the end of that period, on the highway to comfort and independence. Their stout sons and daughters, for whom it is so difficult to find a proper outlet, suitable to their habits and feelings, under existing circumstances in Great Britain or Ireland, would be a treasure to their parents on their arrival in Australia, and would soon be all settled as independent Colonial farmers on their own account, or the wives of such farmers, perhaps, in the same district as their parents. But if such farmers themselves should choose rather to toil on at home, than to endeavour to better their fortunes abroad, why should their sons follow their example, and thereby, in all likelihood, descend gradually into the class of mere labourers or hired servants? Let