a smooth board before him, and holds in his hand another smooth board about eighteen inches long, four broad, and about half an inch thick, having one end rounded off on one side, so as to produce a corresponding hollow in the clay. He now takes a piece of the beaten clay, and rolls it out, first with his hands, and then with the board, till it acquire the form of a long slender cylinder, with one end consider­ably larger than the rest. This large end is to form the bole, and the cylinder the shank, of the future pipe. The pieces of clay thus formed are laid beside each other on a flat board, and are now ready for moulding.

*Moulding.—*This is the most complex operation, and re­quires the greatest number of instruments. The principal of these is the mould, which is composed of two long pieces of iron, formed so as to join together, and having their cor­responding sides cut into the shape of half a tobacco-pipe, each piece being hollowed so as to form half a slender cy­linder, with a larger cavity at the upper end, and at such an angle as it is intended the bole of the pipe shall make with the shank. Just above that part of each side of the mould which stands beyond what is intended to form the bole, there is a notch for admitting a knife to cut off the superfluous clay. To receive the united mould there is a vice, having at one end two upright posts, between which moves a long lever ; and to this lever, near the posts, there is loosely attached a piece of iron ending below in a smooth conical head, capable of entering the large opening of the mould, but rather smaller than the opening, so that when forced down into it, a sufficient thickness of clay may be left between the cone and the sides of the mould, to form the bole of the pipe. One side of this vice is fixed, and the other moveable towards the former. The moveable side has attached to it an iron screw, with a very long lever as its handle; so that by turning the screw one way or the other, the moveable side of the vice may be forced nearer the fixed side, or suffered to return to its original position.

Besides these principal instruments, the moulder requires a slender steel wire, fixed in a handle at one end, and having its other extremity formed into a very small head ; a saucer containing wool well impregnated with oil, and a small woollen or cotton brush.

When about to mould his pipes, he lays hold of the shank of one of the rolled pieces, and with great dexterity, which practice alone can teach, he passes up the oiled wire through its whole length, till he finds it arrived at the commence­ment of the larger extremity of the clay. This extremity he then bends to the proper angle, and having oiled the inside of each part of his mould, he lays the piece of clay, with the wire in it, into one part of the mould, and covers it with the other. He now puts the mould containing the clay into the vice, and with the left hand turning round the handle of the screw, so as to fix the mould firmly within the vice, he, with the right hand, presses down the lever with its conical head, and thus forms the cavity of the bole. He now withdraws the mould, cuts off with his knife the super­fluous clay from the bole, opens the mould, takes out the pipe, and now only withdraws the wire. He then lays the moulded pipe on a flat board, in the same manner as the rolled pieces before described. The pipes thus moulded require to be trimmed, that is, to have the prominences arising from the joining of the mould, and other superfluous pieces of clay, taken off, so as to render the surface smooth and round.

*Trimming.—*The operation of trimming is generally per­formed by boys and girls, as it requires very little skill. The trimmer lias before him a smooth block of wood, about the length of the pipe, and of considerable thickness, elevated a little at the remote end. He has also a thick piece of smooth iron, one edge of which has across it two or more βemicylindrical grooves, capable of receiving half the shank of a pipe. Taking one of the rough moulded pipes, the trimmer carefully passes up the hollow of the shank a wire similar to that employed in moulding, and holding the pipe by the boie, while the shank lies before him on the wooden block, he pares off with a blunt knife all the excrescences of clay, both from the shank and bole, and rubs the former, while lying on the block, with the grooved part of his iron, so as to render it as smooth as possible. He now cuts off the ragged piece at the extremity of the shank, withdraws the wire, and lays the pipe on the drying frame. One great object of the trimmer is to see that the pipe is completely perforated, which he discovers by blowing through it ; and if he finds the hole choked up, he must open it by pushing the wire as far as possible. If this does not succeed, he breaks the pipe, as useless.

*Drying—*The pipe has now received all the work that can be bestowed on it by the maker, previously to its being burned ; but as the exposing of it to heat while soft and pliable would make it crack, it is necessary that it be pro­perly dried. For this purpose, a frame is prepared, com­posed of three or four long pieces of wood, fastened to two end-pieces in such a manner that the middle of the frame shall be the lowest, to give the shanks of the pipes that curve which they generally possess. After being trimmed, the pipes are laid beside each other in this con­cave frame, with their boles hanging down over the edges of the frame, and their shanks bending within its hollow. In this position they are exposed to the air till they are dry and firm. They are then ready for burning or baking.

*Burning.—*For burning or baking the pipes, there is to be prepared a kiln of a simple but peculiar construction. It is built in the form of a cylinder, close at the bottom and on the sides, and open at the top. Below the bottom is a grate for receiving the fuel, and round the sides are constructed vertical or spiral flues, opening at the top, and communicating below with the grate. The sides of the furnace on its interior are pretty thin, and are formed of a cement composed of clay mixed with fresh cow-dung. In the middle of the cavity is placed a pedestal composed of the same materials, for the pipes to lean against. When the pipes are sufficiently dried, they are arranged round this pedestal, resting against it and against each other, with their boles next the bottom of the furnace. They are thus placed in successive layers, till the furnace be sufficiently full, when the open space at top is filled up with bricks placed over each other, so as to leave interstices for the free circulation of the air, and of the smoke and flame which issue through the flues. In these interstices arc laid seve­ral pieces of broken dried pipes, to serve as pyrometers for ascertaining the state of the included pipes during the burn­ing. The fire is now lighted, and kept up, till, on examin­ing the pieces of clay laid in the interstices of the bricks, it is concluded that the pipes within the furnace are suf­ficiently baked. The fire is then suffered to go out, and the whole to cool till the next day, when the bricks are taken down, the pipes removed, and packed in barrels for sate. After being burnt, the pipes are sometimes glazed, which is done by rubbing them, while warm, with flannel and a little white flax. In some places the extremities of the shanks are rendered smooth by dipping them before burning in the ordinary potters’ glazing, which prevents that adhesion to the lips so unpleasant in new unglazed pipes.

TOBAGO, the most southerly of the Carribbee Islands, lies in 60° 30' west longitude, and 11° 16' north latitude. It is about twenty-two miles long, and from four to nine miles broad. This island was discovered by Columbus in 1496, and received its name from the herb which was smoked by the inhabitants. Sir Robert Dudley visited it in 1580 ; and in 1608 James I. claimed its sovereignty, though no effectual attempts were then made to colonize it. In 1628 Charles I. made a grant of the isle to the earl of Pembroke ; but it continued almost deserted till 1632, when