The Manufacture of Artificial Rock a New Industry for the South.

Editor Manufacturers Record:
University, Va., August 17.

I have read with interest the article appearing in the Manufacturers Record of August 12, dealing with "Another Source of Wealth for the South." Dr. J. A. G. B. L. Smith, the author of the article, has aptly presented the underlying conditions of an "infant industry" that promises to become an industry of magnitude in the near future.

The manufacture of artificial rock has been pursued successfully for many years in states where an abundance of hard rocks abounds. But in the Coastal Plain States, which occupy the area reached by the manufacture of both sand and slag, have been utilized. Slag and cinder, formed by burning clay, will serve admirably for these purposes.

I have watched with interest the experimental stages in the development of this process Dr. G. H. S. C. has entered, and in this article I feel confident that the industry, which promises soon to be firmly established, will mean much to Louisiana and other Southern States.

ALBERT W. GREEN,
Professor of Geology, University of Virginia, and State Geologist of Virginia.

Ceramic Industry Is Cited as Of Vast and Varied Deposits of Commercial Clay in Arkansas, Possibilities to Capital Disposed to "Take A Chance"

By F. L. Ellis with Judge Mann's industrial development solution of Arkansas' growing economic problems. Dr. George C. Brunner, state geologist, offers an interesting and plausible argument. He shows the development of new industries around the vast and varied deposits of commercial clays which are found in greatest abundance in the southern part of the state.

The plans to determine material best suited for commercial uses, according to Dr. Brunner, are carried on at the Arkansas Agricultural and Mechanical College, with the cooperation of the Arkansas Clays Association. The report, based on a survey of the state's clay deposits, was published in 1912.

The report, which covers the various types of clay, and their uses, is a valuable guide for those interested in the ceramic industry. It includes a section on the manufacture of brick and tiles, and provides information on the production of pottery and porcelain.

The report also includes a map of the clay deposits in Arkansas, showing the locations of the various types of clay. This map is useful for those interested in locating the best sources of clay for specific uses.

The report concludes with a discussion of the future of the ceramic industry in Arkansas, and suggests that it has great potential for growth. It is a valuable resource for those interested in the ceramic industry, and provides a wealth of information on the various aspects of the industry in Arkansas.
ARKANSAS "BEST BET."

It is a human frailty with which most of us are afflicted that we should fail to see that which is closest to our nose. Our "best bets" are too often those which we overlook merely because of inability to bring our highly touted "vision" into focus.

Perhaps that is platitudinous. If so let it be, but it suffices us to launch into a discussion of what apparently is an exemplification of the truth we have mentioned.

On the first page of this section there appears a story written by a Democrat reporter after an interview with C. R. Branner, state geologist. Accompanying that story a map which deserves superior consideration. Attention is called to the state of Circuit Judge Richard M. Mann, in the Sunday Democrat of May 27, that Arkansas's imports exceed its exports by more than $1,000,000 annually, then the story says:

"The geologist (Mr. Mann) is persuaded, after making a careful analysis of the situation, that the unfair advantage in the trade would be materially reduced if the clay deposits of Arkansas were utilized to the full to their possibilities. He believes, in fact, that the manufacture of ceramic products is one of our most logical and promising fields for industrial development."

Mr. Branner cites Ohio, with an annual output of clay products valued at close to $100,000,000, as tangible evidence of the rich possibilities that lie in the manufacture of the almost innumerable commodities that have clay as their base, the story tells you:

It is pertinent to point out that at the heart of the many comparisons which Mr. Branner presents: Ohio, which is by far the largest producer of clay products, shows an annual production valued at $98,000,000 against a total of $1,800,000 for Arkansas. In Ohio there were 385 clay products, and in operation in 1925, as compared with 14 for Arkansas. In Ohio the value of the clay products other than brick and tile amounted to $40,389,000; in Arkansas its was so small that the figure was included in the "undistributed figure" for the whole United States.

No such mining and manufacture is being done in Arkansas, Branner says, and his employers are the Kentucky, Alabama, and Mississippi industries in the pottery line—and we might add Arkansas itself to the list.

Mr. Branner, as a geologist, sees no reason why ceramics are not among the means to a prosperity end in this state. If there are causes such as business, social or otherwise why it is not, then why can't they be remedied?

Plan Under Way to Save Large Sums to Arkansas

Surveys of Clay Deposits, Designed to Furnish Definite Information on Possibilities of Manufacture of Clay Products Are Underway.

The state of Arkansas is planning a systematic survey through the Arkansas Geological Survey. In August last the work was started, and it is already reported that the project has not been discontinued.

When the survey starts a considerable time will be required to complete the different clay formations; the work is to be done so as to cover the area and to identify the various types; and the results will be published as soon as possible.

The state of Arkansas is planning a systematic survey through the Arkansas Geological Survey. In August last the work was started, and it is already reported that the project has not been discontinued.

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CERAMIC INDUSTRIES TURNING TO
Eastern Pottery, Like Cotton Mills, Seeking Better Labor Conditions, Cheap—Survey Shows Ideal Conditions in Arkansas, and State Geologist Re:

ARKANSAS RICH IN CLAYS

For the same reason that the textile industry is so capable of being expanded from the New England states, there has been a migration of the pottery manufacture from the New York and New Jersey coast, these factories seeking to get nearer the supplies of coal and also produce, the centers of consumer demand. During the war, most of industry, including the manufacture of pottery products, was centered in the New York and New Jersey coast region. Even when the war had ended, the coal industry still continued to be the major factor in determining the location of the pottery industry. For the same reason, the manufacture of pottery products was concentrated in the New York and New Jersey area, even after the war had ended. This unusual activity concerning one of Arkansas' most important industries is currently being induced by William Crooks, president of the New York and New Jersey Pottery Company, in a letter to George B. Gage, of the New York and New Jersey Pottery Company, in which he states that the company is considering the possibility of establishing a pottery plant in the southern United States, in order to take advantage of the inexpensive labor and raw materials available in that region.

Labor Situation Is Attractive.

In making this announcement, the New York and New Jersey Pottery Company has found that the pottery manufacturers in the southern United States are able to produce pottery products at a lower cost than in the northern states. This is due to the fact that the southern states have a more abundant supply of raw materials, such as clay, and also possess a more favorable labor situation. In the southern states, the labor is cheaper and the working conditions are more favorable than in the northern states.

As a result of these favorable conditions, the New York and New Jersey Pottery Company has decided to locate a pottery plant in the southern United States. The company is currently in talks with several states in the region, with the intention of selecting the most suitable location for its new plant. The company is also considering the possibility of establishing a pottery plant in the southeastern United States, in order to take advantage of the abundant clay deposits available in that region.

Mr. Crooks says that the pottery plants that he is considering in the southern United States are already capable of producing pottery products at a lower cost than in the northern states. This is due to the fact that the southern states have a more abundant supply of raw materials, such as clay, and also possess a more favorable labor situation. In the southern states, the labor is cheaper and the working conditions are more favorable than in the northern states.

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Area No. 1—This is the fresh water overflow portion of the Coastal Plain which is comparatively flat over large areas and covered with fresh water sediments carried down by waters which formerly drained from the north across this region. The clays in the eastern portion are on a slope rather low grade bauxite material which can be used for brickmaking. The western and southern portions face west of White river contain widely distributed brick and the clays.

Area No. 2—The higher portion of this area, known as Crawfords Ridge, is made up primarily of bauxite materials which form an excellent brick clay. The area west of the ridge contains five clays of good grade, in the more deeply exposed portions of the industrial ridge, are made up of marine Tertiary beds.

Area No. 3—This area is made up of a rolling country and contains the best clay in the state.

Area No. 4—In many respects, this region is similar to Area No. 2 except that many of the beds are 25 feet thick. The clay is made up largely of sandstone and shale. Clay and the clays are found here, producing in this district, and there is a deposit of high grade kaolin near Kilgore, Pike county.

Area No. 5—Clays of this region contain chiefly of kaolinite, and are found in place, also of allevard clays of recent age, located in the river bottoms and other low land areas. The clays are widely distributed which is fairly good brick clay can be found.

Area No. 6—This is the Ochlock Cretaceous area, the surface of which is composed largely of kaolinite, clayey and a few sandstone and shale beds. The clays are even distributed, but are of little commercial value.

Area No. 7—In the Ochlock area, the beds are made up of simple tuff, marnicite, tuff, shales, and kaolinite and shale, but these are very few valuable beds of shale in this region.

Area No. 8—This is a small region in the vicinity of Jefferson, located in the Coastal Plain and containing some porphyry and andesite kaolinite and inerasable deposits of marnicite, at the best. There has been no attempt to work these kaolinite beds, which are 15 feet in thickness; in some places, they are covered with 6 feet of overburden of varying thickness.
MAGNOLIA BRICK & TILE CO. EXPANSIONS

Contracts for Malvern Plant’s Output, Manager Chamblin Announces.

Further proving that Arkansas is building more brick than the magnificently beautiful Magnolia Brick & Tile Co., Manager Edward C. Chamblin, Little Rock manager of the Malvern plant, has announced that his company will be increasing its production capacity for the coming season by building a new extension at the plant.

The Magnolia Brick & Tile Co., a subsidiary of the Magnolia Brick & Tile Co. of Malvern, Arkansas, has been established in conjunction with the Missouri-Pacific Railroad for the purpose of producing bricks for the construction of new buildings along the line of the railroad.

The company has already started the construction of a new brick mill at the plant and is now ready to begin production.

BRICK PLANT IS TO BE ENLARGED

Acme Company Plans to Expend $250,000 on its Perla Factory.

Director of the Acme Brick Co., which has recently purchased the Perla Brick Co. near Malvern, has announced that the company will be expanding its facilities and increasing its output by the sum of $250,000. The expansion work will be carried out during the coming season, and is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

The expansion will consist of the erection of new buildings and the installation of new equipment, which will enable the company to increase its production of bricks from the present capacity of 1,000,000 pieces per month to 1,500,000 pieces per month.

The new equipment will consist of a larger and more efficient brick-making plant, which will enable the company to produce higher quality bricks at a lower cost.

In addition to the new plant, the company will also be making improvements to its existing facilities, including the installation of new machinery and the expansion of its storage and shipping facilities.

The company expects that the expansion will result in a significant increase in its sales, and that it will be able to meet the demands of its customers with greater ease.

The company has also announced that it will be increasing its workforce to meet the demands of the expansion.

The expansion is expected to be completed by the end of the year, and the company expects to see a significant increase in its sales and profits as a result of the expansion.

GUY DICKINSON ISDED FOR PINE BLUFF PLANT

Memphis Concern Will Build Concrete Products Factory at Once.

In a move that is expected to bring substantial economic benefits to the region, the company has announced that it will be building a concrete products factory in Pine Bluff.

The company has already purchased the site for the factory, and has begun the process of obtaining the necessary permits and approvals.

The concrete products factory will be a major economic asset to the region, and is expected to create hundreds of new jobs.

In addition to creating jobs, the factory will also provide economic stability to the region, as it is expected to operate for many years to come.

The concrete products factory will be located on a 100-acre site, and will be built in phases as funding becomes available.

In the meantime, the company is already moving ahead with the construction of a new office building and research facility, which is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

The company has also announced that it will be expanding its operations in other parts of the region, which is expected to create additional economic benefits.

The concrete products factory is expected to be completed by the end of the year, and the company is already making plans for further expansion in the near future.

The company has also announced that it will be increasing its investment in the region, which is expected to create additional economic benefits.

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CAMDEN BOASTS OF ART POTTERY PLANT

Cam-Ark Wares Sold in All Parts of United States and Canada.

FINE PRODUCTS OF CLAY
Skilled Potters From Ohio Teach Arkansas An Art That Reaches Back Into Antiquity.

By Fletcher Connell

Cam-Ark Wares, Inc., Camden, Ark., July 9—In a world which demands the well-worn products of modern industry, it is the pottery handiwork and the colors of the old in the new modern commodities in business. It is a fact that in many ways, when it comes to making a pottery, the traditional methods are the most effective. The clay and the materials used are the same as they were in ancient times, and the results are equally pleasing.

The art of pottery making is an old one, and it has been practiced in various parts of the world for thousands of years. In many cases, the pottery is used for both utilitarian and decorative purposes. The pottery made in the Camden area is no exception, and it is known for its fine quality and craftsmanship.

One of the most interesting aspects of pottery making is the use of different clays. In the Camden area, the clay used is a type called "saggar clay," which is known for its ability to withstand high temperatures. This type of clay is often used for making pottery that will be used in the kitchen, such as bowls and plates.

Another important aspect of pottery making is the firing process. In the Camden area, the pottery is fired in a kiln, which is a large oven-like structure used to heat the clay to a high temperature. The pottery is placed in the kiln and then heated to a specific temperature, which is then held for a certain amount of time. This process allows the clay to fired and the glaze to be melted, creating the final product.

The finished pottery is then cooled and glazed, and the process is repeated until the desired effect is achieved. The pottery is then ready for use, and it can be enjoyed for generations to come.

The art of pottery making is a skill that has been passed down through the generations, and it is one that is enjoyed by people of all ages. The pottery made in the Camden area is a testament to the skill and craftsmanship of the potters who have made it, and it is a reminder of the importance of preserving these ancient traditions.

The pottery made in the Camden area is a beautiful example of how art and function can come together to create something truly wonderful. This type of pottery is a testament to the skill and craftsmanship of the potters who have made it, and it is a reminder of the importance of preserving these ancient traditions.

The pottery is available for sale at the Camden Pottery Shop, located at 100 Main Street, Camden, AR 72830. For more information, please call (501) 785-6699.
The Wonders of the Ouachita Mountains, Valleys and River

The Ouachita Mountains are a range of mountains located in the southern United States, stretching across parts of Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana. The Ouachita Mountains form a natural boundary between Oklahoma and Texas, and they are part of the larger Ouachita Mountains Province, which includes the Ouachita National Forest. The Ouachita Mountains are characterized by rugged terrain,丰富的森林 and numerous waterfalls. The Ouachita River, which flows through the region, is a major tributary of the Mississippi River and is known for its们都钓鱼、垂钓 and white-water rafting opportunities.
part to increase the wealth, and impor-
nance of the Ouachita Valley. It is
these that are the only source of wealth.
The soil, the climate, and the
quarries are all turning out wealth.
Beneath it and to the west of the vil-
lege there are the millions of feet of
natural gas under millions of gallons of
oil which are being developed. The oil
fields, Columbus, Oklahoma, and
Nebraska seem to be productive, and
our people tell us that soon many
other oil fields will be discovered.
In the southeastern part of the vil-
lage, between the Ouachita and the
Tulsa, there are large deposits of coal
which are being developed. The
mines of Ouachita county are
producing more coal than is required by
the population of the state. The
mines of Ouachita county are
producing more than the population of
the state could require.

The Ouachita valley is very
fertile, and the Indians were the
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ARKANSAS POTTERY TO BE DISPLAYED

Famous Camden Wares to Be on Sale at Bliss's All Afternoon This Week. 1-25

Art lovers of Little Rock will have opportunity this week to see displayed, and to acquire for their own use, some of the most interesting and best known of the products of Arkansas art. An entire line of the pottery and porcelain that has made Camden clay famous in all parts of the South will be on exhibit in Bliss's store during the week. Each of the work represents the best of the art of a master potter, and it is whispered that prices of the pieces will be moderate. The collection of pottery and porcelain from Camden is the largest of its kind in the state, and it is expected that the pieces will receive a great deal of attention.

The Ceramics is Oldest Arkansas Industry

BY TOM SHIKA

Ceramics making is the oldest industry in Arkansas. In the early days, the value of ceramic wares that are known as having been made in Arkansas is not yet fully realized because many of the pieces were made in the early days. Each piece has been treasured by the person who made it, and the value of these treasures is not yet fully realized.

The earliest examples of the potter's art can be traced back to the earliest days of Arkansas. In the earliest days, the pieces were made of clay and were fired in the open air. The clay was gathered from the local streams and the pieces were made by hand. The pieces were fired in the open air, and the value of these treasures is not yet fully realized.

The pieces are treasured by the person who made it, and the value of these treasures is not yet fully realized. The pieces are treasured by the person who made it, and the value of these treasures is not yet fully realized. The pieces are treasured by the person who made it, and the value of these treasures is not yet fully realized.
Advantages for Ceramic Industry Near Pine Bluff

Between This City and Camden
There Are Unusually Good Deposits

Between Pine Bluff and Camden, along the Cotton Belt railroad, there are advantages for the pottery industry that can not be found in any other part of the United States. These advantages were revealed this week in a report of a survey made by William Crooks, president of the Crooks Engineering Company of Pine Bluff and Little Rock, and surveying engineer for the Arkansas Light and Power Company here.

Mr. Crooks attributes the advantages to Lee T. Jones, engineer in the report of Mr. Crooks. The clays, he says, are found in the area covered by the map, and are of the right character and grade to make excellent pottery. The clays are said to be the best in the country for the purpose of making pottery products.

In making this survey, Mr. Crooks found that the pottery manufacturerers are most interested in the apparent abundance of native white clay, which is present in this area in abundance. In addition, the clay is said to be of the right character and grade to make excellent pottery products.

The advantages for the pottery industry near Pine Bluff are significant and can be summarized as follows:

1. Abundance of white clay: The area has a large deposit of white clay, which is ideal for pottery making.
2. Proximity to markets: Being close to major cities like Little Rock and Pine Bluff, the pottery industry can easily access the market.
3. Access to transportation: The area is connected by the Cotton Belt railroad, making it easy to transport clay and pottery products.
4. Local workforce: The population in the area is skilled in pottery making, reducing the need for outside labor.

Overall, the area near Pine Bluff offers a unique combination of natural resources and market access, making it a prime location for the pottery industry.
The Perla Plant of Acme Brick Company at Perla, being built as one of the largest brick plants in the country, is nearing completion. A new plant is planned to be erected within the next few months in the vicinity of the present plant, which will enable the company to increase its production to meet the demands of the building trade.

The Perla Plant of Acme Brick Company at Perla, show it here from an airplane, is one of the country's largest.

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The Perla Plant of Acme Brick Company at Perla, show it here from an airplane, is one of the country's largest.

The Acme Brick Company plant at Perla, near Mobile, Alabama, is being built as one of the largest brick plants in the country, and is nearing completion. A new plant is planned to be erected within the next few months in the vicinity of the present plant, which will enable the company to increase its production to meet the demands of the building trade.

The Perla Plant of Acme Brick Company at Perla, show it here from an airplane, is one of the country's largest.
Potteries of Beauty
Find Their Way Into
Markets of the World

Arkansas pottery goes round the world.

Listed as one of the state’s fastest-growing industries, pottery made from Arkansas clays has found an enviable position on the list of potteries in demand with dealers all over the world.

One manufacturer has made little change in the type of pottery he manufactures over the kind made by the Indians in Arkansas long before the white man ever came across the Mississippi. With an almost unlimited supply of clay at his command which can be dried and colored to suit, this manufacturer has been supplying a world market for many years.

Discovering a new tinting and glazing process in the manufacture of pottery, another Arkansas manufacturer has created a type of clay product that has attracted high praise from dealers and collectors everywhere. Articles manufactured in pure white and in every tint and color of the rainbow carry the line “Made in Arkansas” to every state in the United States and to 23 foreign countries.

The depression and a sense of the artistic found Arkansan’s most recent pottery industry. A young man and his wife, without regular work, started experimenting with gold leaf and its use as a decoration for pottery. The result was a pottery that competes with the finest of imported Venetian potteries.

Vast Clay Deposits
Of Arkansas Found
Almost Untouched

Pottery manufacturers, after research work in Arkansas, find the clay deposits of the state widely distributed and in vast quantities.

This research work shows that of the many thousands of acres of clay lands in the state there has been little systematic study and, if such were undertaken, it is probable that clay would be found which would justify the building up of several new clay-using industries.

Dallas County Looks
With Interest Upon
Pottery Clay Beds

Fordyce — W. J. House, Holly Springs farmer, living 50 miles west of here, believes that he has found valuable clay on his farm. Samples of the clay were recently sent to the office of Dr. George Brunner, state geologist, for analysis and a report from this office states that it is a type of clay, useful in the manufacture of brick, from which perhaps pottery, provided it holds its color and texture after burning. A more complete test will have to be made before the full value of the clay can be determined.

Dr. Brunner said in his report that Dallas county will probably be among the first counties to benefit by the WPA mineral survey that will be made of the state. The project having recently been approved by the National WPA administration, work to begin in a few weeks if the project gets final approval in Washington. Many people of this county have been interested in its clay beds. Before the Civil war pottery factories were operated in this county. Roger Harvey, who is a relative of the house owner, says that southeast of town, has a collection of vases, crocks, jugs and other pottery manufactured by these factories, owned by Wish and Buck. After the war the factories were abandoned, but traces of the clay beds are still to be found.