

and the other ingredients of granite, it forms natural beds of clay. This is dug out, and the clay is transported chiefly to the district of the Potteries in North Staffordshire. The same process is sometimes secured by art, when the decomposed granite being dug out, is washed by artificial processes, and the more aluminous matter is separated from the quartz with which it was originally associated. Then, in the Potteries, it is turned into all sorts of vessels—fine porcelain, stoneware, and common-ware in every variety of size, and form, and texture.

In the Eocene tertiary beds, in the neighbourhood of Poole, there are large lenticular beds of pipe-clay, interstratified with the Bagshot Sand. Great quantities of this clay are exported into the Pottery districts to be made into the coarser kind of earthenware, and they are also mixed with the finer materials from Devon and Cornwall, to make intermediate qualities of stone-ware and china.

But in addition to clay, the chalk is brought into requisition to furnish its quota of material for this manufacture. The flints that are found embedded in the chalk, chiefly in layers, are also transported to the Potteries, and ground up with the aluminous portions of the clay, since it is sometimes necessary to use a certain proportion of silica in the manufacture of porcelain.

Many other formations, such as the Old and New Red Marls, are also of use when clay is required for the manufacture of bricks. The Oolitic and Liassic strata are to a great extent composed of clay, such as Lias Clay, Fullers' Earth Clay, Oxford and Kimeridge Clay; there is also the Weald Clay, and the Gault lies in the middle of the Cretaceous strata. The Boulder-