stone was greatly crumpled and the amount of calcite and quartz vein matter was excessive. The stone from this main quarry was considerably below a "mix" in CaCO₃. The strata have an average dip of about 20° northwest.

The smaller quarry, a short distance southeast of the mill, lies within the cement-limestone belt but the stone is much poorer than that occurring in this belt in the Nazareth region.

Keystone Portland Cement Company.—The Keystone plant is about half a mile southwest of Bath. It is a wet process plant and next to the newest in the county. It began operation in 1928. The quarry contains some high-grade cement limestone in the southern part and argillaceous limestones lower in CaCO₃ in the north part. Clay pockets are fairly abundant and troublesome where the best stone occurs, a condition that is noticeable in many other quarries. The strata dip fairly steeply to the northwest. The Martinsburg shale lies only a short distance to the northwest. The contact between the two is sharply marked by a change of slope, much steeper in the slate than in the Jacksouburg limestone. This feature is observable in other regions.

The mill is equipped with four 250-foot kilns. The annual capacity is 2,500,000 barrels.

Pennsylvania-Dixie Cement Corporation. Plant No. 6.—This operation, started in 1900 by the Pennsylvania Cement Co., is located about half a mile east of Bath. For many years it used stone from the quarry adjoining the mill on the west but in recent years has obtained all the required stone from the quarry of Plant No. 4 (formerly the Dexter) by aerial tram.

In the south part of the quarry there is some fairly high-grade limestone of the cement-limestone member of the Jacksonburg but the main part of the quarry is opened in stone of the cement-rock type. The beds dip NW. 15° to 35°. For a time a mixture of the two kinds of stone yielded the proper material for portland cement. Some beds of high-magnesian stone had to be discarded. Another difficulty was the presence of numerous deep solution holes filled with dense, yellow, residual clay. The overburden was also heavy. For these reasons it seemed better to abandon the quarry and bring in the necessary stone from the quarry of Plant No. 4, about 2½ miles to the east.

Unfortunately, the mill and other buildings are located on what appears to be the best stone on the entire property.

Pennsylvania-Dixie Cement Corporation. Plant No. 5.—This plant was erected by the Penn Allen Portland Cement Co. in 1902 and began operation in 1903. It continued to operate until 1929, since which