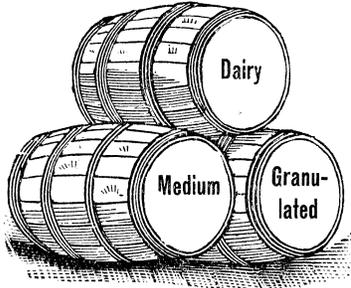


41st Annual Report
--OF THE--
INSPECTOR OF SALT
--OF THE--
State of Michigan
--FOR THE--
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30th, 1909



BY AUTHORITY

Temple Emery, State Inspector of Salt, Bay City, Mich.
41ST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE INSPECTOR OF
SALT OF MICHIGAN.

Office of the State Inspector of Salt,
Bay City, Michigan, November 30th, 1909.
TO HIS EXCELLENCY, FRED M. WARNER,
Governor of the State of Michigan:

Sir—I have the honor to submit this, the forty-first annual report of the operations of the State Salt Inspection law, for the year ending November 30th, 1909.

The law requires that the report shall contain:

First, the number of districts into which the salt producing territory of the State is divided, with the name and locality of each, and the number and capacity of the works in each district.

Second, the quality and quantity of salt inspected in each district the past year.

Third, the amount of money received and the expenses incurred.

SALT PRODUCING DISTRICTS.

The salt producing territory of the State is divided into six districts:

District No. 1, Saginaw County, John W. Clark, Deputy Inspector, has nine salt plants with \$400,000 invested, with a capacity of 500,000 barrels per year, 23 wells and 26 coopers, 36 grainers and employes 63 men in the manufacture of salt. It has nine steam blocks, with 40 grainers, with 8 steam blocks and 36 grainers in commission (exhaust steam, is used in the manufacture).

District No. 2, Bay County, Patrick Gibbons, Deputy Inspector, has four salt companies, three in commission, the Kern mill halving burned. This property has changed hands and a new mill is to be built the coming spring; \$200,000 is invested, with a capacity of 400,000 barrels, and employs 51 men in the manufacture of salt. Number of wells 31, with a depth ranging from 950 feet to 1,050 feet. It has four steam blocks, with 20 grainers, 2 vacuum pans, all in operation. These plants run the year through.

District No. 3, St. Clair County, T. J. Wreath, Deputy Inspector, has 7 steam plants, with 46 grainers, 9 vacuum pans, 19 wells, employing 570 men and boys when in active operation. Annual capacity 1,700,000 barrels. Estimated capital \$600,000. This district produces a large amount of dairy salt of excellent quality as well as manufacturing the coarser grades. These blocks air all using live steam and improved machinery. Future of manufacturing is good.

District No. 4, Manistee County, W. H. Abbs and W. H. Stott, Deputy Inspectors, has five steam blocks, with 75 grainers, 6 vacuum pans, employing 619 men and boys. Estimated capital \$550,000, with twenty wells in, active operation, having an average depth of 2,000 feet. Capacity of 3,000,000 barrels per annum. The future of manufacture depends largely upon the lumber industry, as salt is now manufactured by exhaust steam and refuse from the saw mills. Many of the manufacturers are now using some coal. It is expected that most of these plants will manufacture the coming winter.

District No. 5, Mason County, Ole Aspland, Deputy Inspector, has three salt companies, with four salt blocks, three vacuum, pans and 28 grainers, 7 wells ranging in depth from 2,240 feet to 2,284 feet, all in good condition; air employing 176 men in the salt blocks, 63 coopers, and have a capacity of 1,650,000 barrels per annum. Estimated capital \$300,000. These blocks are using exhaust steam; and refuse from, the saw mills and some coal. Future prospects good.

The Anchor Salt Company use coal only. They have built a new addition, which contains three new vacuum pans. The process which is known as the "triple effect." This improvement will largely increase their output and enable them to make a better grade of salt over the old single vacuum pan system.

Salt inspected in the State of Michigan since the enactment of the state inspection law in 1869:

	Barrels.
1869.....	561,288
1870.....	621,352
1871.....	728,175
1872.....	724,481
1873.....	823,346
1874.....	1,026,970
1875.....	1,081,856
1876.....	1,482,729
1877.....	1,660,997
1878.....	1,855,884
1879.....	2,058,040
1880.....	2,676,588
1881.....	2,750,299
1882.....	3,037,317
1883.....	2,894,672
1884.....	3,161,806
1885.....	3,297,403
1886.....	3,667,257
1887.....	3,944,309
1888.....	3,866,228
1889.....	3,846,979
1890.....	3,838,637
1891.....	3,927,671
1892.....	3,812,054
1893.....	3,514,485
1894.....	3,138,941
1895.....	3,529,362
1896.....	3,336,242
1897.....	3,622,764
1898.....	4,171,916
1899.....	4,732,669
1900.....	4,738,085
1901.....	5,580,101
1902.....	4,994,245
1903.....	4,387,982
1904.....	5,390,812
1905.....	5,671,253
1906.....	5,644,559
1907.....	6,298,463
1908.....	6,247,073
1909.....	6,055,661

Total138,351,734

The total amount of salt which Michigan has produced to date141,634,415

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand December 1, 1908.....\$1,840.18
 Fees collected on 5,422,379 barrels of salt at 3 mills per barrel.....\$18,166.98
 Less reduction on table salt..... 1,899.93 16,267.05

Total\$18,107.23

EXPENDITURES.

Salary, State Salt Inspector\$1,500.00
 Salary, Deputy Salt Inspectors 7,875.00
 Expenses, traveling, telegraph, telephone, office, etc 660.87 10,035.87

Total\$8,071.36

REBATE.

Number barrels inspected in 1909, less rebate on part of table salt5,422,379
 Rebate on 5,422,385 barrels of salt at .00125 per barrel.....\$6,777.97
 Amount on hand December, 1909\$1,293.39

RESUME.

The year 1909 shows an increase in the manufacture of salt over last year. At the beginning of the season the prospects looked bright for this year's showing the largest output in the history of the Michigan industry. The burning of the Kern plant and of the plant of the Butters Salt and Lumber Company, the closing of the works of Thomson Bros., the Peninsular Salt Company, and of the North American Chemical Company for six months, are some of the reasons for the failure to show greater increase. Also, it is proper to call attention to the unfair railroad transportation conditions. During the past year the Michigan railroads have raised the rates for the distribution of Michigan salt to all points, and in many instances the rates have become prohibitive, where before there was a ready market. The rate from Detroit to East St. Louis has been advanced from 5 2-3c to 11½c; to Buffalo, from 5c to 8c; to Louisville, from 8 1-3c to 10c; to Rock Island, from 10c to 13½c; to Missouri River, from 14 1-3c to 18c. At the same time there has been no advance in the rates for the distribution of salt from New York, Kansas or Louisiana producing points. Undoubtedly these revised rates are cause for the falling off in the Michigan salt shipments for the current year. This question has been taken up with the Interstate Commerce Commission and it stands the manufacturers of salt in this state to join hands and form a committee to go before the Interstate Commerce Commission and have these unreasonable conditions corrected. The R. G. Peters Salt and Lumber Company have put in a new "triple effect" pan. The Delray Salt Company have added a new grainer, which they considered the most complete and modern grainer for evaporating salt. They are building a triple effect vacuum pan system, with a capacity of twelve to fifteen hundred barrels per day. The North American Chemical Company have galvanized their pipes and made other improvements. With the many improvements now being made and with the new output, I am confident that the year 1910 will make a fine showing.

TEMPLE EMERY,
State Salt Inspector.