Superstition—From the South of England

If a maiden on three successive Friday nights throws a pinch of salt into the fire and says:

“It is not this salt I wish to burn,
It is my lover’s heart to turn;
That he may neither rest nor happy be,
Until he comes and speaks to me”

she will surely see her lover on the third Friday night.
THE STORY OF SALT

FROM the beginning, and down through the ages, Salt has been one of the indispensable necessities to life. History is no older than the written record, so we cannot date accurately the first use of Salt as a seasoning for food, nor as a food in itself. The first direct reference we have been able to trace is the line appearing in the Book of Job, written 2250 years before Christ.

"Can nothing which is unsavory be eaten without Salt?"

Salt plays so important a part in the function of the body that we can be sure that as long as vertebrate life has existed and warm-blooded creatures have inhabited our earth there has been a constant struggle for this life-sustaining mineral. It is so essential to human beings that we may well imagine our cave-dwelling ancestors forcing their way through dangerous mountain passes and raging torrents to fight bitterly among themselves and with wild animals for the possession of a Salt lick or natural Salt spring. Those that were successful survived, but those that were not must have perished, for it is doubtful whether a human being can exist more than a few days absolutely without Salt.

First Salt Works

When Eolithic man first banded together in tribes his requirements were simple. He needed shelter and food, and he also had to have Salt. It is quite certain that the scene of his first attempt to obtain a supply of it was along the shores of the ocean or inland Salt seas. Here he could accumulate pools of Salt water, permitting it to be evaporated by the sun's rays until crude crystals were formed. It is a matter of record that such a system was employed many thousands of years ago along the edge of the Dead Sea in Palestine, where shallow Salt basins, or evaporating flats, were operated. These natural factories, with very little human help, undoubtedly produced most of the Salt used during biblical times.

Early Tribes Located Near Salt Deposits

Because of their vital importance, the location of natural Salt deposits had a profound influence on the migrations of these early tribes. Due to the widely separated localities in which Salt was to be found, man was forced to establish himself only where he might have access.

Man and beast fought to the death for salt.
to it. If he could locate a Salt lick or spring he need have no fear concerning food, for the animals too were drawn to those places where Salt was plentiful. It is hard to realize that a substance whose abundance and refinement leads us to take it for granted might have been at one time in man’s evolutionary history the motive for the location of cities and nations and the cause for acute distress, or even death. The story of Salt through the ages is indeed a romantic one, and its influence on civilization, religion and superstition is intensely interesting.

**Legends and Superstitions**

There are hundreds of superstitions and religious beliefs surrounding Salt. Perhaps the most significant of all is the magic power of this mineral to protect one against sickness and evil. We can hardly call this a superstition, for it really is a fact. Salt is one of the best and most effective antiseptics known to man, and now after years of study the use of Iodized Salt has given us all the power to prevent one of Nature’s most common ailments—Goiter.

American Indians referred to Salt as “Magic White Sand,” and well they knew its value. They were willing to sell their lands and other possessions for a quantity of Salt in exchange.

In many portions of the Far East the natives give their children little bags of Salt to hang around their necks in order to protect them from the “Evil Eye.” In certain parts of Russia no bride and groom will enter their new home without first throwing Salt in all the corners in order that they may protect themselves from harm and encourage health and happiness. Perhaps this Russian custom arose from a less mystical reason, for we know today that Salt, sprinkled on the rugs and carpets of our own homes before sweeping, will prevent moths. There are numerous references in the Bible to the use of Salt in binding a covenant or an agreement.

It may be that many of these quaint practices came about because of the purity and preservative powers of Salt. In any event, some of the superstitions which have come down to us are amusing, rather than practical. It is not un-

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*Dividing equal portions of the precious “Magic White Sand.”*
usual today to see someone who has spilled Salt at the table carefully pick it up and toss it over his left shoulder. Many small children everywhere believe that if they sprinkle Salt on a bird’s tail its capture is a simple matter.

We hear, too, of the belief that if one throws Salt on a woman without her knowledge, she will more readily respond to his love-making; and among the Hebrews it was a strict religious custom to rub all new-born babies with Salt to insure their well being.

**Salt Determined Social Position**

In Early England Salt was considered of such importance it was used to determine the order of seating at meals. A large vessel filled with Salt was placed at the middle of the table and all those of noble birth were seated to one side of it. Thus, one could easily tell a man’s position in life by noting whether he sat below or above the Salt, the nobility being seated above it. In Poland there is a mine whose underground workings have been transformed into a vast system of passageways and canals, the central part consisting of a chapel hewn from the solid Salt. Most of the furnishings, as well as the chandeliers, are fashioned from blocks of pure Rock Salt, and each year there are thousands of pilgrims who come to visit this shrine. Even before Christianity, Salt was worshipped by the early Greeks who idolized it no less than the sun.

The Greeks, too, extended the right hand of fellowship to a stranger. Salt was presented to him as a symbol of hospitality and to indicate to him that he would be safe under the entertainer’s roof. It became the symbol of sanctity with the Egyptians, not only because it has preservative power, but because the sea is Salt, and even today, holy water is salted.

In Finnish mythology we read that the mighty god of the sky, Ukko, struck fire in the heavens. A spark from this celestial blaze fell into the ocean and turned to Salt. Another old legend is that oceans are made up of the tears of all those who have suffered since the world began, and as tears are salty, the ocean waters were turned into brine.

**Material Value of Salt**

During the time that the Roman Empire was at its height Salt had a very definite material value. It was the occasion for the construction of one of the greatest military roads in history, the Via Salaria, or Salt Road. This famous highway, which is still in existence, was built by the Roman soldiers to facilitate the transportation of Salt to Rome from the Works at Ostia, near the Mediterranean Sea. Because of the value attached to the product transported over this highway the Roman government maintained at all times an extra heavy military guard for it.

**Salt Used As Money**

Salt was also used as a medium of exchange, in much the same manner as the gold and silver coins of today. Legionaries under Caesar received part of their pay in common Salt. That part
Salt is still used in some countries as the principal medium of exchange.

was known as their “salarium,” and it was from this ancient Latin word that our own word “salary” was derived.

We have today the expression, “A man is not worth his Salt.” This expression is a direct descendant from the times when men received compensation with this mineral. To say that a man is not worth his Salt means that he is not worth his pay.

In Abyssinia, until a fairly recent date, Salt was employed as the coin of the realm. Small tablets of it called “amoulies,” and having the equivalent value of about one cent in our money, were circulated and accepted by the natives just as readily as we accept copper pennies.

Even today, Salt remains the principal medium of exchange among the inhabitants of some of the South Sea Islands. In the interior of many of these islands the people very rarely get to the sea, and Salt, to them, is of high value. It has been reported that in some of the remote parts of this group of islands a tablespoonful of Salt is readily exchangeable for a peck of potatoes.

The same conditions are true in distant parts of Africa, where Salt has long been used as a medium of exchange with natives. At one time it was even possible to purchase slaves with common Salt. Its material value has extended down to the present time as a means of raising revenue for governments.

**India Protests Salt Tax**

Recently the people of India complained bitterly against the tax on Salt levied on them by the British government. Protests of world-wide importance were made under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, and as a manifestation of India’s refusal to submit to this taxation, Mahatma Gandhi ordered his followers to produce their own Salt by evaporating sea water along the shores of the Indian Ocean.

This civic uprising on the part of the Indian people nearly resulted in a war, and history tells us that in the past Salt has been the occasion for several bloody battles.

During the time when the Dead Sea was the scene of the largest produc-
tion of Salt, caravans transporting the product into other lands were repeatedly attacked and ransacked by enemy troops.

The most famous Salt Mine in the world, located at Wieliczka, Poland, has been the scene of many battles. Its history is closely bound up with that of Poland as a country, and this mine, famous not only because it is the first Rock Salt Mine of which we have any record, but also because it is the largest known in the world, belonged to that nation until 1772. At that time, as a result of a fierce battle, it came into the possession of the Austrian government. In the early part of the Great War of 1914–18, it was the objective for a great Russian drive. This country, however, failed to get possession of the mine, but as a result of the war it was regained by Poland, and still belongs to her.

In our own country, during the Civil War, the Salt deposits near New Orleans were the cause of a hard fought struggle for that city. Many Indian wars were fought, with Salt as the primary cause of conflict. Inter-tribal battles were waged over the possession of Salt springs which the Indians had discovered by following the buffalo. These springs were few and widely separated, and it was only natural that the savages should stubbornly defend them, even at the cost of their lives.

Today when a liberal quantity of Salt, which is over 99% pure, can be purchased for as little as ten cents, it is hard for us, of this generation, to realize the struggles and sufferings that early peoples had to endure to obtain this life-sustaining mineral.

In his writings, Homer, the poet, calls Salt "divine." Plato, one of the greatest philosophers of all time, describes it as a substance "valued by the gods."
THE MODERN PRODUCTION OF SALT

EARLY in the history of Colonial America, Salt was made from sea water by the solar evaporation process. In 1791 Salt springs were discovered inland by a hunter in search of deer, and the discovery of other springs soon followed as the demand for Salt increased. The solar evaporation method was displaced by boiling brine from these springs in large open kettles, in much the same manner as was used by the American Indians. The greater part of the Salt used for food seasoning, however, continued to be imported from Cheshire, England, until the War of 1812 when this imported product became extremely difficult to obtain. Colonists were then forced to rely almost entirely on the crude evaporators, and production by this method continued until the removal of the war tariff in 1815.

During this period of enforced manufacture of Salt, Works were started at a natural deposit near Syracuse, New York. Production at first was very limited, but gradually increased with the demand for domestic Salt. During the ensuing thirty years the Syracuse production furnished nearly all the Salt to the expanding western frontiers, as well as to the eastern portion of the country. It was in 1848 that the Firm of Richmond & Company was founded in Chicago, acting as the agents for the New York State Salt manufacturers who operated the Works near Syracuse.

Eighty-five Years in the Salt Business

Richmond & Company were the first ancestors of the present Morton Salt Company. Thus, eighty-five years ago, at the very start of the Salt manufacturing industry in the United States, the foundation was laid for one of the largest Salt Companies in the world.

In 1849 Chicago assumed importance as a packing center, and the Salt industry received new impetus. Overland caravans were being outfitted for the trip to the gold fields of California, and many were delayed until the arrival of Richmond & Company steamers bearing that precious mineral—Salt. In 1855 Chicago was becoming the railroad center of the United States, with about 100 trains arriving daily. In that year the Michigan Central Railroad, then in its infancy, brought to Chicago Mr. Joy Morton, who is at present Chairman of
the Board of the Morton Salt Company.

Several years later the Illinois-Michigan Canal was completed, and on the 16th day of April, 1862, the first boat—the General Frey—arrived in Chicago. This greatly increased the trading area of the city in which Richmond & Company had located, and their business immediately began to expand. During the 60's Michigan Salt, which had been known to exist throughout the State, began to replace the New York product. Michigan, at that time, was a great lumbering area, and mills were in operation at many localities. It was only natural that these mills, with quantities of fuel in the form of sawdust, and short lumber suited for barrel staves and heads, should commercialize on Salt operations. This business grew rapidly, although the product was crude. The process employed was simple, consisting of a series of three or four kettles, holding 100 to 150 gallons each, set in an arch of masonry with a fire below. As the demand increased these units grew, often having 60 to 100 kettles each, set in two parallel lines over flues or arches. A fire box at one end and a chimney at the other completed the system which came to be known as a "Salt Block," a term still used in the industry.

In 1867, during the development of the Michigan fields, Richmond & Company, then Richmond & Comstock, was succeeded by the firm of Haskins, Martin & Wheeler. Ten years later this firm became Elkins, Wheeler & Company, and in 1880 Mr. Elkins retired. The name was changed to E. I. Wheeler & Company, Mr. Joy Morton becoming the "Company." He has now been in the Salt business 53 years, much longer than anyone else in the industry.

In 1885, Mr. Wheeler died and Mr. Morton, who had previously purchased one-half interest in E. I. Wheeler & Company, bought out the holdings of the Wheeler family, and changed the firm name to Joy Morton & Company. Thus, Morton Salt has actually been known by that name for more than half a century. Just after the first Chicago World's Fair the firm chose a site at the mouth of the Chicago River and built docks and an office. The office building was constructed from original plans of the first Town House of Boston, loaned for the purpose by the Massachusetts Historical Society. These plans were first drawn in 1651 by Thomas Joy, Mr. Morton's first American ancestor. A year later the first plant actually owned by the Morton Salt Company was constructed at Wyandotte, Michigan, and four years later, just after the turn of the century, plants were acquired at Ludington and Port Huron, Michigan.

With the acquisition of the Michigan plants came the use of a vacuum evaporator system of Salt refining which has aided materially in the policy of the Morton Salt Company of producing the finest Table Salt in the world, and has helped earn its slogan—"When it Rains—IT POURS." The Morton Salt Company was incorporated in 1910, and today it operates eight fully equipped plants, serving nearly every state in the Union.
**Cube Grain Process**

Perfect cube grain Table Salt is manufactured from pure brine in vacuum evaporators. These evaporators resemble two cones set base to base on a doughnut-shaped ring. This ring is the steam belt or heating element which boils the brine under vacuum, producing rapid crystallization of symmetrical, uniform cubes of Salt. Careful control of these vacuum evaporators results in the raw Salt from which the famous Morton's Free Running and Morton's Iodized Table Salt is produced.

Great care is exercised in packing Morton products. Materials of the very highest grade are always used for cartons and containers, and elaborate automatic machines, under the supervision of skilled operators, weigh and seal the cans, or sew the sacks. The Morton Free Running and Iodized cans are made of heavy cardboard, with an asphaltum filler to insure dryness. These cans are automatically labeled before they are filled, and subsequently inspected by trained women who seal each can with a label over the handy, aluminum pouring spout.
The various grades of Morton’s Flake Salt are as famous in their line as is the free running Table Salt packed in the nationally known Blue Cans. Morton’s Flake Butter Salt produced by the open evaporator process has helped many butter makers take first prize in competition. The same care is used in packing hundred-pound bags of Common Salt as in packing the highest grade product, and at no time is the Salt handled or touched by the operators. The complete process of packaging, as well as manufacturing, is done automatically by special machinery.

**Flake Grain Process**

There are many uses for a soft, flake grain Salt. This is manufactured in open evaporators, carefully heated and ventilated for control of temperature, which directly affects size and shape of the crystal. The open evaporators are large, shallow steel pans in which are suspended steam coils. The brine is not boiled, and therefore Salt crystallizes slowly, the flake grains forming on the surface and gently sinking as they grow in size, to be raked automatically from the pans to special washers.
MODEL SALT PLANT

THE Morton Salt Company and the Rosenwald Museum of Science and Industry spent considerable time in assembling plans, specifications and data for the construction of a model Evaporated Salt plant to be exhibited at A Century of Progress in Chicago, 1933, and subsequently to become a permanent exhibit in the Museum. The model is constructed on a scale of one-half inch to a foot, and is perfect in every detail. It was necessary to change somewhat the ground plan of a typical plant in order to present a continuous operation from the time the brine comes from the wells until the Salt is packed and loaded into a box car at the end of the Packaging Department. The buildings and much of the machinery have been cut away in section so that a clear view is obtainable.

This plant, while not a model of any individual one, is typical of any of those operated by the Morton Salt Company.

It has been designed so that anyone inspecting it will start at the left, first viewing the piping and derrick construction of a Salt well. Just to the right is illustrated a brine settling tank, which immediately precedes the huge, triple-effect vacuum evaporators. One of these evaporators is cut away, and shows clearly the steam belt and propeller which agitates the brine. The use of pipe lines indicates the flow from these vacuum evaporators to the washers and dehydrators. Immediately succeeding this building is one housing the open type evaporators, with hoods and cut-away sections showing the mechanical operations. The method of moving the Salt over standard belt conveyors is shown from the evaporators to the rotary kiln dryers. The Salt, after it leaves the dryers, is elevated to the top floor of the Packaging Department where it is carefully screened and dropped by gravity into storage bins from which it is fed to the various packaging machines.
SALT occurs in many localities and in several types of geological formations. It appears sometimes on the surface of the earth, and at others, many thousands of feet under ground. The origin of the Salt deposits is a matter of speculation, but it is generally believed that they were formed in a sedimentary manner from sea water—either from the oceans direct or from prehistoric inland seas which are known to have existed many millions of years ago in the interior of the continents. It is likely that these inland or epi-continental seas which contained Salt water became isolated due to the gradual change in the topography of the continents, and as time went on, their saturation with Salt increased tremendously. Many thousands of years later, they dried up completely and left huge Salt deposits at their former locations. These deposits became covered with gravel and silt, and as this top coating increased in depth its weight may have been sufficient to compress the Salt and form strata of pure crystalline Rock Salt.

The occurrence of Rock Salt in the gulf coastal region of the United States where it has been found in Texas and Louisiana indicates a different action after the sedimentary origin. These deposits are in the shape of huge domes, or truncated cones, which apparently have been upthrust through the earth’s crust. The condition of the surrounding subsurface strata, together with the elongated forms commonly exhibited by the individual Salt crystals in the Salt dome mass, indicates that the Salt body has flowed vertically, and affords rather convincing evidence that Salt domes in this coastal area are due to intrusions of great masses which are plastic under pressure. Normally, the beds of rock overlying the Salt stock are nearly flat, or rather gently arched, indicating that the upthrust of the Salt dome was gradual and raised the overlying strata vertically without much secondary faulting. It is quite certain from the information available that all Salt deposits are sedimentary. Some are in the form of widespread, fairly thick, horizontal strata, as occurs in Michigan. Other formations have been subjected to tremendous pressure and have forced their way through overlying strata, as is evidenced in the formations in Texas and Louisiana. Most of these formations had their origin in the early Miocene Age. Salt occurs in many localities, and each deposit is so vast that there is no danger of our ever being without it.
BY far the greater part of the Salt produced in the United States has its origin from brine wells. The Morton Salt Company operates evaporating plants, which draw their supply of brine from wells, in the States of Michigan, Kansas and Texas. It is sometimes difficult to ascertain whether the origin of the brine in these wells is from subterranean Salt water lakes or from Rock Salt beds. It has been definitely established, however, that much of the Salt produced in the State of Michigan in the form of brine from brine wells has its origin from the underlying strata of Rock Salt. The principle involved in most of the wells in the United States might be termed hydraulic mining. The well itself is drilled down to the Rock Salt deposit, in much the same manner as a water, gas or oil well, differing only in the fact that a double casing or pipe, one outside the other, is used. Pure, fresh water is pumped down the outer casing to the Salt vein below, and subsequently forms a brine, or mixture of Salt and water, which, being heavier than pure water, sinks to the bottom of the cavity thus formed and is forced up the inner casing by the pressure of the water coming down. Usually these beds of Rock Salt lie 1500 to 1800 feet below the surface, and this water pressure alone is not sufficient to raise the brine all the way to the top.

**Brine Lifted by Air Pressure**

It then becomes necessary to pump compressed air through a pipe dropped down the inner casing and having a U bend at the bottom end. The compressed air acts as a booster for the brine and forces it to the surface. Brine thus recovered contains at a normal temperature of 60° Fahrenheit approximately 26° C% or 2:7 pounds of Salt per gallon.

Perhaps it will be interesting to compare the salt content of brine from our Salt wells with that of ordinary sea water and the water of Great Salt Lake, in Utah. Ordinary sea water contains approximately 1:4 pound of Salt to the
gallon, while the water of Great Salt Lake contains 1\frac{1}{2} to 2 pounds of Salt to the gallon.

The presence of the typical well derrick, or four-cornered tapering steel tower, has nothing whatever to do with the actual operation of a Salt well, its purpose having been served during the drilling of the hole and the subsequent lowering of the casings, or pipes. It is left standing over the site of the well in case some accident occurs in which it is necessary to replace part of this pipe. The outer casing generally measures 10 inches in diameter and is driven through the overlying strata of sand or gravel to bed rock. This outside pipe is called the drive pipe, and serves only to seal off the ground water which is continually present above the layer of rock. The main pipe or casing which forms the larger of the three pipes in a Salt well is 6\frac{1}{4} inches in diameter. The middle pipe is 3\frac{1}{2} inches, and the compressed air pipe very rarely is greater than 1 inch in diameter.

The very principle involved in obtaining Salt from wells indicates that the finished product will be of high purity. Natural Rock Salt contains varying amounts of insoluble material in the form of shale, gypsum, or sand. By the hydraulic type of mining this Rock Salt is dissolved to form a brine, and after it is raised to the surface it is immediately transferred to a series of settling tanks with a capacity of 125,000 gallons each. The fine particles of insoluble material present in Rock Salt are allowed to settle out and hence a very pure brine is available for refining.

**Tests Insure Uniformity**

It is necessary that the raw brine be constantly tested for variation in chemical content, for there are still impurities of a soluble nature which can only be eliminated by very careful treatment, and this is carried out by highly trained chemists. After the brine has been allowed to stand until the insoluble matter has been precipitated it is drawn off to a second series of tanks which are heated with steam coils. Here it undergoes chemical treatment to produce a brine which contains only Sodium Chloride. Before the brine is taken from these tanks into the refinery itself it is so clear and free from impurities that it is very easy to distinguish a small coin thrown into one of the tanks, even when at a depth of 15 to 20 feet. In order to carry out the operation of extracting Salt from the earth by means of brine wells, a large battery of pumps and compressors is required. It has been estimated that the pumps at the various Morton Salt Company refineries have a combined capacity sufficient to supply all the water needed for a city the size of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Great care is exercised by a staff of trained chemists at each of the Morton Refineries to see that the purest, most uniform evaporated Salt is produced for creameries, bakeries, cheese plants and general household uses. It is only by such careful treatment of the material from which the Salt is eventually refined that the high quality of Morton products is maintained.
The first Rock Salt mined in the United States was taken from Avery's Island, La. in 1862. Since that time other mines have been opened in New York, Michigan, Kansas and Texas. The Morton Salt Company decided in 1929 to put down a mine at Grand Saline, Texas close to its evaporating plant. Samples were taken to determine the extent and nature of the Salt deposit. It was learned that the underlying Salt was in the form of a dome, with steep sides and a cap approximately one mile in diameter. The Salt itself was unusually clear and white in color, and analyzed above the average taken from other mines in different localities.

Engineering difficulties, which at first appeared prohibitive, were encountered. Drill holes indicated that in places the Salt dome was overlaid by strata containing underground water under pressure of approximately eighty pounds per square inch. In spite of this, the shaft was successfully put down, and Rock Salt was encountered at a depth of 210 feet. Tests had previously shown that the best grade was to be had further down, so the shaft was continued in the Salt to the 700 foot level. Salt at this depth extended on all sides for half a mile, and the vertical dimensions were so extensive as to make the normal tonnage available for centuries to come.

The method of mining employed is started by driving an inclined heading on a 20° slope, the toe of the slope being near the shaft bottom. When this heading reaches the proper height for a 60-foot room the “first mining” is continued horizontally, and at this same time operations are started on the sloping face. Vertical downward holes are drilled to a depth of 6 feet at 3-foot intervals, and the Salt face is dynamited. The loose Salt is dragged to the shaft bottom, where it is hoisted to the surface and inspected carefully for impurities. It is then crushed and screened to the various sizes which the trade demands.
THE solar evaporation system is the oldest known method of producing Salt. It requires a large, flat area when employed commercially, and for this reason it is not widely used at the present time. The Morton Salt Company plants at Salt Lake, Utah, and Newark, California, are so situated that it is economical to use crude Salt produced by the solar system. At both places an unusually pure product is obtained.

The operation is very simple. Sea water is pumped into vast shallow ponds and allowed to evaporate until the density of the brine has materially increased. This heavy brine is then pumped into other ponds, leaving behind much of the natural impurities. It is then allowed to evaporate further until crystallization occurs. The crude Salt is harvested by machine and stored in the open in great piles, to be transferred as needed to the refinery, where it goes through the same processes as Salt brine obtained from wells. These vast ponds with the glistening white storage piles form a very impressive spectacle. The process is slow, requiring nearly a year for a complete cycle, but once started, the recovery of Salt from the sea water is continuous, and a sufficient quantity is obtained to keep the refinery busy. It should be remembered that the crude Salt is not used until it is subjected to very intensive refinement in the Morton plants. When it finally emerges, to be put up in the various packages sold by the Morton Salt Company, it ranks with the purest Salt made by any other method.

Salt from the sea, from mines and wells; these are the three sources of modern Salt supplies. The Morton Salt Co. is the only company with properties and equipment to use all three of these sources.

Salt for every purpose, and the correct grade for every need is the result of such extensive operations.
ALWAYS BUY 2 PACKAGES AT A TIME

One For the Bath
One For the Kitchen

The use of Salt in your home should not be confined to the kitchen and table alone. When you buy MORTON'S Salt at your grocer's, buy 2 packages at a time. Keep one in the kitchen—the other in the bathroom.

Salt is an excellent antiseptic. Use it for cleaning the teeth and gargling. Salt baths and salt rubs are invigorating and healthy. Hot salt packs relieve common aches and pains. There is nothing better than a hot salt foot bath for tired, aching feet.

You'll be surprised how many ways you can use Morton's Salt in your home because it is so clean, so pure and so good.

A little salt in the laundry helps to soften the water and makes clothes whiter. Hot salt brine helps to open clogged drains. You will also find Salt excellent for cleaning refrigerators, sinks and kitchen utensils.
FREE RUNNING
Never Cakes nor Hardens

"Like Tiny Cubes of White Gold"

SALT—what a vital part it has played in the history of the world and the progress of mankind. Down through the ages Salt has been a priceless commodity. Plato called it a "gift of the gods." Homer said it was "a thing divine." Our own American Indians looked on their meagre supply of salt and called it "magic white sand."

The salt you buy today in a MORTON Blue Label package is "like tiny cubes of white gold" compared to the crude product our forefathers used.

Salt is absolutely necessary to life. We cannot live without it. Yet today, Salt is so economical to buy, it doesn't pay to use any but the very best.

That is why millions of housewives always insist on MORTON'S Salt in the Blue Label package. Many people do not realize the real difference in quality of table salt. Outside, two packages may look somewhat similar. But inside the Morton package you get a clean, pure salt—free from foreign substances. This extra quality gives it a superior seasoning flavor that makes all food more savory. More than this, the tiny cube-shaped crystals give MORTON'S Salt a distinctive, free-running, non-clogging texture so it always pours freely, rain or shine.

This extra quality—extra goodness—and extra convenience of MORTON'S Salt is the result of 85 years of painstaking effort, scientific research and improved manufacturing to produce the BEST table salt money can buy. Be sure to insist on MORTON'S Salt—in the Blue Label package.

YOUR FAMILY DESERVES THE BEST
Insist on MORTON'S TABLE SALT
THE MOST VALUABLE SALT CUP IN THE WORLD

Reproduced by permission of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

THE Rospigliosi CUP

This cup was executed about 1520 by Benvenuto Cellini, the famous Italian goldsmith and sculptor. It was originally intended for a salt dish, and is made of gold with exceptionally fine enamel inlay, also containing exquisite pearls. It remained in the Rospigliosi family until it was acquired for the Altman Collection in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, and it is reputed to be the finest example of Cellini's craftsmanship.

Morton Salt Company    Address: Chicago, U.S.A.