

THE GUILFORD SPRING.

Its History.



THE remarkable medicinal spring in Guilford, Vermont, seven miles from Brattleborough, has been known for many years, particularly in its own neighborhood and the vicinity, for its healing and invigorating powers. Its properties were understood anterior to the war of the Revolution, for we have the statements of aged persons, living in that part of the country, that its valuable healing elements were known to their ancestors. An old lady, who resides in the town, remembers that her father, who was with the Vermont troops which fought in the battles that preceded Burgoyne's surrender, spoke of the Saratoga water, which had then come into use, as being inferior, as a medical agent, to that of the "Guilford Pool," as this Spring was generally called, having obtained its name probably from the Pool of Siloam, being possessed of healing qualities such as were attributed to the latter by the people of Judea.

Important Testimony.

More than fifty years ago, Dr. Erastus Root, a native of Guilford, then a medical student, and afterwards a successful practitioner in Rensselaer County, New York, having analyzed the water, wrote a Dissertation upon this Spring and its medicinal and chemical qualities, which was read before the Second Medical Society of the State of Vermont, on the 8th of January, 1817. Doctors Nathaniel Chamberlain, John Brooks, and Cyrus Washburn, a Committee of the Society, on its part, presented the thanks of the members for the Dissertation, and requested a copy for the press. The

request was granted. The lecture was printed by Simeon Ide of Brattleborough, and some copies, bearing the marks of age, are still in existence, from one of which some extracts have been taken, and which are presented herewith.

Dr. Root's Analysis.

"I take the liberty to introduce to your notice, what may with propriety be regarded as an article of no small value in the *Materia Medica* of this vicinity—the Mineral Water of Guilford.

"This mineral fountain is situated on the farm of Major Edward Houghton, nearly a mile west of the Congregational meeting-house. The soil in its neighborhood is generally fertile, consisting principally of clay and silicious earth. We also find rocks of granite and gneiss in the composition, of which there is a considerable proportion of iron. As we approach Connecticut River the rocks of gneiss have more the appearance of blue schistus (slate). Among these are quarries of the primitive schistus (slate), which have been wrought for the purpose of covering houses. In many places the strata are seen taking a direction between S. W. and N. E., having an inclination to the eastward, forming an angle of about 45°. A similar direction and disposition is observed in the gneiss. The rifts are often filled with quartz, and sometimes the quartz is found chrysalized in small and beautiful six-sided prisms, terminated by pyramids of an equal number of sides, properly called rock crystals.

"About two miles N. E. from the Spring is a rock of aluminous-schistus, whose surface being exposed to the atmosphere and descending rains, becomes decomposed. The oxygen of the atmosphere combines with the sulphur contained in the rock, forming sulphuric acid, which unites with the alumine (pure clay) composing sulphate of alumine. The substance formed by this process is sometimes seen adhering to the rocks in a concrete state, and has a strong aluminous taste; but it most commonly has an effloresced appearance, mixed with other particles of the same rock, and so light as to be washed off by the rains, whereby another surface is exposed to the atmosphere. When this effloresced ore is collected and lixivated, on adding a little of the solution of potash to the lixivium, and evaporating, crystallization takes place and forms a triple salt, the sulphate of alumine and potash (common alum). Most of the alum ores wrought in Europe are of this kind.

"Iron ore is the only metallic ore found in this neighborhood, and from a number of circumstances we might suppose it to abound in considerable quantities. It has been dug and conveyed to the furnace and wrought into iron of a good quality: from its appearance in the

different rocks and stones, and from the deposition of ferruginous matter, by the channels of some rivulets in low marshy ground. The ore of that species called Bog, or Argillaceous iron ore, the iron being mixed principally with clay and some other earthy substances, and perhaps some carbon.

"The spring itself rises in a narrow marsh by the side of a small rivulet. The surface of the ground for a short distance has an inclination to the S. E. There is at present a small cask, open at each end, sunk in the spring, into which the water boils up from the bottom after having passed through a bed of clay. Air bubbles are seen adhering to the sides of the cask, and numerous others rise from the bottom, and burst immediately at the surface. Upon the bursting of the largest bubbles a small quantity of a whitish sediment may be seen falling back. The appearance of the water as it is viewed in the spring, is rather turbid, but in a common glass its turbidness is not perceptible. A thin broken pellicle forms on its surface after the water has remained for some time unagitated. Clay is deposited at the sides of the cask where it runs over. A darkish yellow sediment is deposited at the sides of the channel. Its temperature was about 48° Fahrenheit, when the thermometer in the atmosphere stood 6° below the freezing point, and in the brook by its side nearly at 32°.

"From these natural appearances I was led to the following experiments to ascertain its chemical properties.

Exp. 1. "On adding the infusion of blue cabbage and also of the blue violet, newly prepared, their blue color was changed to red, which indicates the presence of an acid.

2. "The water after boiling produced no change upon the blue infusions, which shows the acid to be a volatile acid. This experiment also denies the presence of an alkali.

3. "When lime water was added, a white cloudiness appeared, and after standing two or three minutes a precipitate of the purest white fell to the bottom of the vessel, leaving the water above clear. This experiment shows that the acid contained in the water is the carbonic.

4. "Muriatic acid poured upon this white precipitate occasioned an effervescence, which still further confirms the presence of carbonic acid. This acid, by uniting with the lime of the lime-water, as in Ex. 3d, formed the carbonate of lime; wherefore the muriatic acid, by its stronger affinity for the lime, caused an effervescence.

5. "After boiling, lime-water produced no precipitation, because by this process the carbonic acid was expelled.

6. "A strong infusion of green tea produced a purple color, which grew darker by standing.

7. "To another portion of water the tincture of nutgalls was added, which immediately produced a black color. These two last experiments establish, without a doubt, the presence of iron.

8. "The water, after having been boiled, was not altered in color by the infusion of tea, or tincture of galls, which shows the iron to be held in solution by the carbonic acid.

9. "Sulphuric acid produced a slight effervescence, occasioned by the extrication of fixed air; and no precipitation by standing several days, by which we do not suspect the presence of lime.

10. "Acetite of lead occasioned a milky whiteness on account of the fixed air, but should have been changed to a dark color if there had been any sulphurated hydrogen, or hydrosulphurets present.

11. "Nitrate of Mercury produced a whitish tint, but rather darker than that effected by the acetite of lead, which strongly indicates the presence of muriatic acid.

12. "Muriate of lime effected no change; whence we have reason to deny the existence of alkaline carbonates.

13. "Nitrate of silver produced a blue color, on being exposed to the bright light of the sun, and grew darker by standing. To destroy the agency of any of the alkaline carbonates, which might possibly exist in the water, a few drops of the nitric acid were previously applied. This experiment shows completely the existence of muriatic acid. This acid is probably combined with soda; it must however exist in a small quantity, as it was sometime before the test effected a change of color.

14. "Potash, after standing mixed with the water of the spring, sometime occasioned a slight cloudiness towards the lower part of the vessel, indicating an earthy carbonate. Now it may be considered rather doubtful which of the earths is present, as no experiment goes directly to prove. But, when we consider that this spring passes through a bed of clay, that clay is deposited at the sides of the cask, and by the channel of the stream, and also that a small quantity of whitish powder falls from the surface when the largest air bubbles burst, we may with much propriety conclude it to be the argillaceous earth. The presence of lime is denied by the authority of the sulphuric acid in Exp. 9th. We cannot infer the existence of any of the alkaline carbonates by any of the tests, as the blue infusions remained unaltered by the boiling water, as in Exp. 2d, and by the muriate of lime affecting no change. We may rationally conclude, also, that the alumine (base of clay) unites with the carbonic acid, constituting the carbonate of alumine; for it must seem very improbable that the water thus highly charged with carbonic acid should pass through a bed of clay and the acid not unite with its base, especially when we consider the affinity that exists between them. It is well known, that this argillaceous earth, precipitated from the solution of alum by the carbonates of alkalies, combines with their acid. But M. Chaptal says, 'this salt is rarely found in nature, and that he knows only of the observation of Schreber, which ascertains its existence. 'This naturalist asserted, that the earth, known

by the name of Lac Lunæ, is a true carbonate of alumine.' Further, Mr. Tompson, in his chemistry, states 'water containing carbonic acid, dissolves a little alumina.'

"From these facts, the conclusion then is, our subject contains in its composition a considerable quantity of

'Carbonic acid in excess,'
Carbonate of iron,
Carbonate of alumine,
Muriatic acid,

which is most probably combined with soda. Wherefore it may be called an Acidulous Chalybeate Water.

"In what manner this spring becomes impregnated with these various substances is a problem which cannot be solved by actual experiment. Nature here works in secret. Within the bowels of the earth there is a process carried on, by which decompositions and new combinations are effected according to the immutable laws of chemical affinity."

NOTE.—Dr. Root's statement, made upwards of half a century ago, is interesting as showing the then existing state of chemical science,—and many of his deductions are correct. But, viewed from our present standpoint of chemical knowledge, we find in it some errors, for we know that no such combination as carbonate of alumine exists. There are some other errors of little practical importance.

Present State of the Spring.

The description of the Spring and its surroundings, by Dr. Root, will answer generally for them at the present time. The present proprietors have built a house near the Spring, and laid out a convenient road to the location. Very near to the "Pool," and nearly on a line with it are three other springs, two of sulphur and one of the purest water, while a running brook passes along near to them.

Though the beneficial properties of the Spring have always been known and acknowledged in the vicinity, and visitors have been attracted by its good report from a distance, yet its retired situation, and the fact that no efforts have ever been made to bring it into notice, have prevented its obtaining universal notoriety. That its waters have always been highly esteemed for their health-giving and health-restoring properties, we have abundance of evidence from the mouths of residents of the neighborhood—their own experience and that of those who lived before them.

Since the year 1868 came in, a company of gentlemen of a scientific and business character purchased the estate within which the Spring is situated, for the purpose of bringing the water, with all its health-imparting influences, more directly before the public. They did not do this until they were perfectly satisfied, by inquiry, observation and analysis, that the virtue of the water was of a remarkable character, and that its valuable properties had nothing ephemeral about them, but were as thorough and enduring as they were astonishing in their application and effects. The whole matter was well investigated and considered, for unless they could be well convinced that the water was of actual "value in the *Materia Medica*," as testified to by Dr. Root so many years ago, they knew that the investment would be a hazardous one. They were very thorough in their researches, and very particular in their tests. The history of the Spring, and the beneficial effects which had followed the use of its water, were without any discount or disparagement whatever. Dr. Charles T. Jackson of Boston analyzed the water and gives the following result:—

Dr. Jackson's Analysis.

(Copy.)

BOSTON, JULY 14, 1868.

Dear Sir,—I have made a careful chemical analysis of the sample of mineral water you sent me from Vermont, with the following result per gallon:—

	Grains.
Carbonate of Lime,	15.18
do. Soda,	2.40
do. Iron,	2.99
do. Magnesia,	0.60
Chloride of Sodium,	2.41
Insoluble Silica,	0.60
Organic Vegetable Matter with traces of Nitrate of Potash,	5.60
Loss and traces of Sulphate of Soda,	0.40
	<hr/>
Solid Matter, per gallon,	30.80

Carbonic Acid Gas, 30 cubic inches, or 13.74 grains per gallon. This Gas gives the water an agreeable acidulous taste, and renders it

sparkling in the glass. The Carbonate of Lime is ant-acid, as is also the Carbonate of Soda and Carbonate of Magnesia. The Carbonate of Iron is eminently tonic. Hence this water is very useful where tonics and ant-acids are indicated. It is also a very agreeable water to drink, it being very much like the German Seidlitz water; but much more tonic, owing to a larger proportion of Carbonate of Iron. If bottled, it must be very tightly corked, otherwise from the escape of carbonic acid, (the solvent from the Carbonate of Lime and Oxide of Iron.) there would be a brown precipitate in the bottles, which would make the water turbid.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

(Signed)

CHARLES T. JACKSON, M. D.,

41 Somerset Street, Boston,

*State Assayer to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts,
Analytic and Consulting Chemist.*

What the Water Cures.

One special and invariable quality of the water, is that it is an excellent corrective. Those who have used it find that it is not only a certain and rapid cure of costiveness, but that it is equally effectual in stopping diarrhœa. Its reputation for healing all kinds of skin diseases, humors, eruptions, salt-rheum, scaldhead and such like disagreeable and painful affections is astonishing, and is established beyond doubt. It has never failed in dyspepsia, and some of its cures of that prostrating disease are so remarkable that they are made subjects in the following certificates.

IN the CURE of GENERAL DEBILITY and NERVOUS PROSTRATION and BROKEN-DOWN STATE OF THE CONSTITUTION THE GUILFORD WATER STANDS WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

Evidences of its Good Effects.

Commendations of the healing effects of the water, certificates of its use and the remarkable cures which have resulted therefrom, and testimonials of invalids who, from being wholly or partially prostrated, have acquired health, strength and elasticity by drinking the water, could be

obtained in great numbers, but it has been judged best to take the evidence of persons who live at a convenient distance from the Spring,—people who are well known to have been effectually cured by the water; which were obtained without trouble, and the authors of which can be easily found by any person who would wish to make inquiries in relation to their cases. All the signers are of reputable character and in respectable circumstances, and their testimonials are given in their own language.

Letters and Certificates.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Mrs. E. A. HENRY writes to one of the proprietors of the Spring, under date of Rockville, Vt., October 12, 1868:

Sir:—I regret I cannot give you much information concerning the famous Mineral Spring in Guilford. The most I can say is, that my father, Dr. Simon Stevens, for many years a prominent physician of the town, thought highly of its medicinal qualities in cases of salt-rheum and other cutaneous diseases.

Respectfully,

E. A. HENRY.

FEMALE WEAKNESS RESTORED.

Dr. BENJAMIN W. STEVENS, Guilford Centre:

I have been a practising physician in Guilford more than fifty years, my father having also been a physician before me, in the same town. I have from my youth been acquainted with the Guilford Spring water and its effects upon those who used it. Upon weakly females in particular, the water has always had an excellent effect as a restorative of health. Young women would come to the neighborhood who were pale, puny and nerveless, their general health being badly affected, and they would soon recover their strength, bloom and elasticity. Many who came to the spring also consulted with me, and all of them were agreed that the water was a help and a cure for them. The larger portion were females, young and middle aged, though many males of different ages have always come to the Spring to obtain the benefit of the water, and all held the same opinion of it. The greater portion of the visitors have always been young and middle aged people.

B. W. STEVENS.

Guilford Centre, October 16, 1868.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF LONG-STANDING DYSPEPSIA.

Mrs. MOSES FEIST, Brattleborough :

I have been troubled with dyspepsia for several years, which affected my stomach so badly that I could not take food without being greatly distressed thereby, and also suffered severely from costiveness as well as sick headache. I resided in Berks County, Pennsylvania, and had the best medical attendance in Reading without relief, when hearing of the good effects of the Guilford [Spring water upon persons who were troubled with complaints like mine, and were similarly affected, I came with my husband to Brattleborough in April last, and began to use the water, experiencing therefrom very great relief. My health has been much improved, and actually restored, so that I am able now to attend to my family affairs, though before that I was incapacitated for labor of any kind, and was obliged to give up housekeeping. The waters have done for me that which no other medicine has been able to effect, and I continue their use when required, as I have entire confidence in them, having experienced so much help from them.

BETTY FEIST.

Brattleborough, October 10, 1868.

[Mrs. Feist, in giving her certificate, observed that her husband had expressed a determination to publish an account of her case himself, so much gratified and thankful he felt at her recovery from such a long sickness and prostration.]

KIDNEYS AND STOPPAGE OF URINE.

J. G. SMITH, Brattleborough :

I was for some time affected by a disease which the doctor called lumbago, and which I supposed to be occasioned by a sprain, produced by hard labor. It had a bad effect upon my kidneys, caused trouble in discharging urine, and was very weakening and debilitating in its effects upon my body and strength. My physician thought that the use of the Guilford Spring Water would be a benefit to me, and I visited the Spring a few times, and drank several quarts of the water. My disease soon disappeared, and I have since been able to perform any labor connected with my business as a carpenter, which I was entirely unable to follow, being weak and unfit for work before I used this water.

J. G. SMITH.

Brattleborough, October 8, 1868.

SCROFULA AND DYSPEPSIA.

H. E. TAYLOR, Brattleborough :

My wife and her sister have for some years been afflicted with scrofula, accompanied with dyspepsia. Many assumed remedies for these diseases were taken by them, which were prescribed by different authorities, but none appeared to effect any good, and were discarded. Both of them afterwards commenced using the Guilford Spring Water, drinking it regularly, and experiencing great benefit therefrom. They use no other medicine at this time, being satisfied with its effects and having perfect confidence in its curative powers.

H. E. TAYLOR.

Brattleborough, Vt., October 10, 1868.

SKIN DISEASE ERADICATED.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE FRANKLIN, Guilford :

When my son, Lorenze Dow Franklin, was a child, between three and four years of age, there came upon him a terrible humor, which broke out in all parts of his body, head and eyelids, down to his feet. We tried many remedies which were recommended to us, consuming bottle after bottle of sarsaparilla, to no purpose, when my husband took the child to the Guilford Spring, and bathed him there twice. He also brought home a jug of the water, but I had only use for it a few times, for the child began to improve immediately. The disease soon left him, and has never returned.

CHARLOTTE FRANKLIN.

Guilford, October 12, 1868.

BURNING RASH AND SALT-RHEUM.

Mr. GEO. W. FRANKLIN, Guilford :

About fifteen years ago I was attacked with a *rash*, covering my back, sides and breast with a burning and smarting itch, which nearly drove me mad at times. I had been affected with a similar complaint from my childhood upwards. I visited the Pool, as it was called, on Major Houghton's farm, drank its water and bathed freely in the Spring. I went there but three times for help, and then found that I was permanently cured, for relief came as soon as I used the water, and I have had no visitation of the humor since that time.

In 1860, my wife, Harriet Franklin, was attacked with the salt-rheum, so severely that the nails on her left hand came entirely off,

with two others on the right hand. We lived then on the shore of Lake George, in Warren County, New York. In the May following we came to Guilford to reside, and we went to the Spring to try the effect of its waters. She drank the water and bathed in it, using it occasionally throughout the summer, and she became entirely freed from the disease at the time. The next winter she had a slight attack of the same humorous disorder, and in the spring, as soon as the water could be obtained in its purity, she tried it again. The use of the water has effected a permanent cure, so that she has not been troubled with any humor for seven years.

G. W. FRANKLIN,

Guilford, October 12, 1868.

SCALDHEAD CURED.

WARREN WILSON, Green River :

When I was a lad, ten or a dozen years of age, forty years ago, I had for three years what was called a scaldhead. My scalp was one solid mass of sore and corruption. Everything that was thought would help the disease was tried without effect. All kinds of salve, recommended by physicians and others, appeared to make the sore worse instead of better, and the condition of my head was very painful as well as mortifying to me. I had been troubled with humors from the time I was born, but they were partially cured when I was four or five years old. But this disease came on extremely bad, besides being very disagreeable to me, when I was ten years old, for I had no hair above my neck, and my head was an ulcerated sore. I went over to the Guilford Spring, drank the water and washed my head with it. The scalp began to improve rapidly. I continued the use of the water, and in six months my head was not only entirely cured, but I had hair all over it, an inch in length. I have not been troubled with any disease of the kind since that time.

WARREN WILSON.

Green River, Vt., October 13, 1868.

IVY POISON ERADICATED.

Mrs. MARGARET AUSTIN, Brattleborough :

I was formerly a resident of Guilford, and about thirty years ago my daughter, then five years old, was so badly poisoned by ivy that she could not walk nor see, and was in severe pain. I took her to the Guilford Spring, bathed her in a cistern of the water, and gave it to her to drink. In three hours the inflammation upon her body was so reduced that she could see, and also walk a little, so that I took her home, and also took with me a gallon of the water, through the

use of which she was cured immediately. This was after other remedies were used, which had been recommended to me, but which were of no avail: and as the child was thought to be in a dangerous situation the cure was considered to be remarkable at the time. My husband had long known of the virtues of the Spring, personally, and from the fact that many persons, boys and others, had been cured by the water very quickly, who were afflicted similarly with my child. It was well known throughout Guilford and its vicinity, at the time, that the water was an effectual cure for all humors of the blood and skin, and many persons visited the Spring and its neighborhood on that account, and, as was always reported, with entire success.

MARGARET AUSTIN.

Brattleborough, October 10, 1868.

VARICOSE VEIN HELPED.

Mrs. CHARLES CLISBEE, Guilford:

I have been troubled for twenty years with a varicose vein, which has affected me more or less, and for the last six years has grown much worse than it was previously, small sores having broken out on the limb. Quite recently I have begun to use the Guilford Spring water with much benefit. I drank the water, and washed the diseased limb with it, and upon relinquishing this, I had a return of the more serious pain and trouble. I have great confidence in the good effect of the water, from my short experience of it.

ALIENA C. CLISBEE.

Guilford, October 13, 1868.

CASES OF SCROFULA AND DYSPEPSIA.

Mrs. AMOS G. BOWKER, Guilford:

I have for some years been troubled with scrofulous swellings or bunches on my body, and I have attempted to scatter them: the result of which was, that the disease settled in my ankles, and affecting the joints was very painful and weakening. My husband came to Guilford as minister to the Methodist Society, and when I learned of the cures which had been effected by the Guilford Spring water upon persons with scrofulous humors, I tried the water, and soon found great relief. Before I used it I was unable to sleep at night on account of the severe pain which I constantly experienced; but have no difficulty of that sort now, as the pain has passed away. In two weeks after I commenced using the water I had sensible relief, which gave me great confidence in its efficacy, and my whole health has very much improved, so that I can fully attend to my household affairs, and am without the weakening as well as the painful effects of the disease.

Our daughter, Adda Bowker, now 18 years of age, had been troubled with dyspepsia before we came here, which badly affected her general health. She used to say to me that she could not eat enough for her sustenance, as the food distressed her so much. She also drank of the Spring water, and it has effected a great change in her health and appearance, as she is now blooming, fresh and tough, when before she was weak and ailing, and her great improvement can be attributed only to the use of the Guilford Spring water.

LOVINEA A. BOWKER.

Guilford, October 16, 1868.

CURE OF CHRONIC COSTIVENESS.

Mrs. RICHMOND WORDEN, Halifax :

About ten years ago I was seriously afflicted with costiveness, which became chronic, and I suffered badly from it for a long time. My physician prescribed various remedies, and I followed his advice, without obtaining any relief. I went to the Guilford Pool, which is about eight miles from my residence, drank of the water, and bathed in it, as I was also troubled with salt-rheum. The water cured the disease entirely, which I thought or feared was settled upon me, and I have had no costive affection since that time.

BETSEY WORDEN.

Halifax, October 13, 1868.

SALT-RHEUM EXTIRPATED.

JEDEDIAH FRANKLIN, Guilford :

I have been for several years troubled with salt rheum, my hands being a running sore, and so stiff that they were perfectly useless, besides being exceedingly painful. I have tried many prescriptions of medicine and outside appliances, but have obtained no relief except from the water of the Spring on the Houghton Farm in this town, the use of which has effectually restored me, and has cured the eruptions whenever they appeared.

JEDEDIAH FRANKLIN.

Guilford, October 12, 1868.

ERYSIPELAS AND SCROFULA.

Letter from Mrs. ALONZO MITCHELL :

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your communication respecting the "Guilford Mineral Spring," I will say that I have used the water for a scrofula humor or erysipelas with satisfactory results. I have

been troubled from childhood with salt-rheum and scrofula, and had tried various remedies to no avail. Being advised to try the Guilford Mineral Spring water I did so, and have been entirely cured. I used the water both internally and externally, for about two years. I can recommend it to those suffering from salt-rheum or scrofula as an invaluable remedy.

I am also familiar with the treatment and cure of a case of bad humor in a child by the use of the water. The child had been doctored by physicians without any benefit being derived from their treatment, and knowing the benefit received from the Mineral Spring water myself, I recommended the use of it. The water was used on the child, and given it to drink, and other medicines given up. In a few weeks an improvement was noticed, and the child was eventually cured.

Yours truly,

A. MITCHELL.

Greenfield, Mass., October 18, 1868.

COSTIVENESS REMEDIED.

From I. W. FRYE, Boston:

I visited Brattleborough upon business the first part of October—and was then troubled with costiveness, which had followed a long and severe cough and cold. I drank some glasses of the Guilford Spring Water, which was furnished at "The Wesselhœft House,"—more as a matter of curiosity, and to compare it with the Saratoga Water than as a medicine—but in less than two days all the costiveness was gone, and I have had no trouble from it since that time.

I. W. FRYE.

Boston, November 27, 1868.

ANOTHER CURE OF DYSPEPSIA.

From H. C. NIMS, Boston:

GUILFORD MINERAL SPRING CO., Guilford, Vt.

Gentlemen,—Having experienced the benefits resulting from the use of the Guilford Mineral Spring Water, in the treatment of that dread disease, Dyspepsia, I cordially recommend it to any person suffering from any derangement of the digestive organs.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

H. C. NIMS.

Boston, November 28, 1868.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM CURED.

From JOHN C. FARNHAM, Boston:

GUILFORD MINERAL SPRING CO., Guilford, Vt.

Gentlemen,—I have been for the past five years a sufferer from Chronic Rheumatism, and having used the Guilford Mineral Spring Water with good results, I cheerfully recommend it as a valuable remedial agent. Yours, truly,

JOHN FARNHAM,

With Orlando Tompkins, Druggist, Boston.

Boston, November, 1868.

AN OLD RESIDENT'S TESTIMONY—EXTRAORDINARY EFFECTS OF
THE WATER.

JARVIS ROOT, Brattleborough:

Mr. Jarvis Root, now a resident of Brattleborough, was born and grew up in the immediate neighborhood of the Guilford "Pool," as he says it was then called, and to which came many people from Massachusetts and New Hampshire as well as Vermont, who were drawn thither by its great reputation. He remembers this very well, and his own experience when a boy, as he had to make frequent journeys to the Spring, to procure the water for invalids who stopped at his father's house, there being no public place of entertainment near by, or within some distance of the water. He remembers one lady in particular, who was so entirely helpless when she arrived, that she was lifted from her carriage, and who after stopping about a week, was able to get into the carriage and drive off herself.

This was about forty or fifty years ago, when the Spring property was in the possession of Major Houghton. Mr. Root was a nephew of Dr. Root who was then pursuing his medical studies, and who analyzed the water and delivered the address concerning its properties before the Vermont Medical Society, which is mentioned elsewhere. Mr. Root's grandfather, Timothy Root, father of the Doctor, when about 78 years of age, was afflicted with scrofula, which badly affected his limbs, and the scalp of his head was one complete sore and scab, before he began to apply any remedy. Then he commenced using the Guilford Spring water, drinking it and bathing himself freely with it, and a perfect cure was effected. His hair which was gray, all came off with the scab, and a new growth came out of the color of that of his youth, which after two years all changed to white. Mr. Root was one of the pioneers of Guilford, to which place he emigrated from Northfield, Mass., when quite young, and he was very well known in the town and vicinity. His cure, which was considered extraordinary at the time, is well remembered now by older residents of Guilford and Brattleborough, who allude to it

among their reminiscences of the Spring. He died in Guilford at the age of 101 years and 4 months, having no disease, but expiring from the decay of nature alone.

Perfect Confidence in the Water.

As has been stated before, all the preceding certificates, letters and statements, are the free offerings of those from whom they have been derived. Every person who was asked for an opinion or a testimonial concerning the water and its healing qualities, gave it cheerfully, and most of the signers were quite enthusiastic in relating their reminiscences or their experience of the value of the water to themselves, or their acquaintances. Everything which has been said of the Guilford Spring in these pages can be fully substantiated, and this can be very easily done, if any question should arise, as to the authenticity of the statements, or the absolute certainty of the cures which have been effected, as set down here. The proprietors, in common with all who have had acquaintance with the valuable properties of the water, have no doubt whatever that, as it has done much good in the past, it is destined to be a source of much greater benefit in the future, as the knowledge of its merits shall be more widely extended. They invite the attention of invalids to its use with the utmost confidence,—not as a cure for all the ills which flesh is heir to,—but as a sovereign help in every disease for which they propose it as a remedy.

Notice.

The Guilford Water is put up in Cases, containing two dozen quart bottles—and every Cork is stamped with the Trade Mark of the Proprietors. None other is genuine.

All orders should be addressed to

WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents,

170 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.