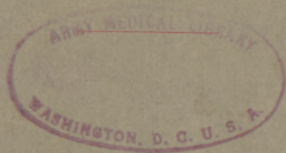


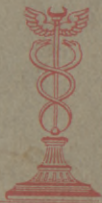
JUL 17 1950

PONEMAH

ACME OF TABLE WATERS



OFFICE
MILFORD SPRINGS CO
161 Tremont Street
BOSTON, MASS



STANLEY & USHER, Boston.

BOTTLED PONEMAH,

Highly Effervescent,

Unequalled as a Sparkling Table Water, and for diluting wines
SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER WATER, IMPORTED OR NATIVE.

PRICE LIST.

1 Case of 50 Quarts	\$7.00
1 Case of 100 Pints	10.00

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

McDEWELL & ADAMS, 156 Tremont Street BOSTON
J. H. CLICKNER, 72 Front Street NEW YORK CITY
JOSEPH R. PEEBLES' SONS CINCINNATI, OHIO

AND FOR SALE BY

LEADING GROCERS, DRUGGISTS, ETC.

Throughout the United States and Canada.

SUPERIOR TO THE IMPORTED APOLLINARIS.

PONEMAH,

AND THE

MILFORD MINERAL SPRINGS.

ILLUSTRATED.



BOSTON:
MILFORD SPRINGS CO.,
161 TREMONT STREET,
1884.



WE DO NOT CLAIM, as is claimed for many Mineral Waters, that PONEMAH WATER will cure Bright's disease and other incurable ailments, but WE DO CLAIM

That in the cure of all diseases caused by affected kidneys or disordered stomach, it is an invaluable aid and an indispensable adjunct to medical treatment, and as such is highly recommended by eminent physicians.

ALSO,

That the PONEMAH is a natural spring water.

That there is no purer water in the world.

That it is sparkling, very pleasant to the taste, and naturally charged with carbonic-acid gas.

That being entirely pure, and without a trace of vegetable contamination, it will keep unchanged for years.

That consequently it is *unequaled* for the table by any water, whether from a natural spring or manufactured.

Worms 10 F 45

PONEMAH.

The Acme of Table Waters.



THE conditions of modern urban life have caused the prevalence of certain diseases which to our village-dwelling ancestors were rare or entirely unknown. Principal among these is a class of disagreeable and intensely painful diseases which are caused by the use of impure or foul water for drinking. Municipal governments have early recognized the necessity of an abundant water-supply, and have in most cases made large and sufficient appropriations for such purposes. For cleansing, and the many manufacturing purposes for which the city water is used, it of course answers admirably, but it is useless to deny that for drinking purposes, if we would be at all careful in protecting ourselves from disease, though we can stand the (at times) intensely disagreeable odor and taste, we cannot use the city water. And even beyond the immediate confines of the city, in the thickly settled districts of the suburbs, it is scarcely safe to drink the water from the wells, so great is the liability to pollution from surface drainage.

Dr. G. L. Austin, writing upon this subject, says: "There is no doubt that much of the mortality in the larger cities is occasioned by the habitual use of pond or river water that has been stored in immense reservoirs, and that the increased demand for spring water plainly shows that the people are becoming sensible, and are awakening to the belief that in impurity lurks *disease* and *death*."

Dr. H. O. Marcy, of Boston, in a recent lecture showed the dangerous character of drinking water, and says that since so many of the diseases "most dangerous and widespread" owe their origin to a specific *contagium vivum*, which may infect the drinking water, too much care cannot be exercised in protecting its sources from contamination. The water-supply of Boston for drinking purposes was referred to by him in illustration of the great danger. He says not only is much of the water retained in shallow storage basins from which the surface soil was never removed, but even Natick, a town of 8,000 inhabitants, drains into Pegan Brook, a tributary of Lake Cochituate, our chief source of supply. It would seem then, to be a duty to procure a pure drinking water for our families if it is possible.

THE PONEMAH SPRINGS.

The waters of the mineral springs at Milford, N. H., have been justly celebrated for more than half a century for the rare curative powers which they possess. But it is comparatively of recent date that the water of the soda spring -- so called because it is so highly charged, like soda water, with carbonic-acid gas -- has been put into general use and sold as a beverage. The absolute purity of the water of this sparkling spring, now called the PONEMAH, renders it for a table water unexcelled by any natural spring water in the world. The following analysis by Prof. J. M. Ordway, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will substantiate our statement.



THE PONEMAH SPRING.

ANALYSIS OF PONEMAH.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,

BOSTON, MASS., May 7, 1883.

J. W. DUNKLEE, Esq.:—

Dear Sir,—The water sent by you for analysis is found to leave 3 grains per gallon when evaporated to dryness at 212° F. This consists of—

Silica	1.2400
Oxide of Iron . . . . .	.0860
Carbonate of Lime . . . . .	.3416
Carbonate of Soda . . . . .	.2392
Sulphate of Soda . . . . .	.3740
Sulphate of Potash . . . . .	.0677
Chloride of Sodium . . . . .	.1955
Magnesia (trace).	
Water, etc. . . . .	.4800

3.033 grains in a gallon.

This is, therefore, one of the purest of spring waters. It would be difficult to find one containing less mineral matter; in fact, a water to be wholesome to drink should contain as much saline matter; and I do not see that any water could be better for every-day table use than this, as it comes from the spring highly charged with carbonic-acid gas.

Yours very truly,

JOHN M. ORDWAY.

So rapidly is the PONEMAH water coming into general favor, that were it not that the supply is practically inexhaustible, there would be great danger of a rapid increase in the price.

The water of the Ponemah Spring rises from a great depth; in winter it never freezes, yet in summer is very cold and sparkling. For forty years the spring has bubbled up into a wooden box fixed in the ground and never has it frozen over, or the sides of the box been lined with ice, even in the low temperature common in winter on the New Hampshire hills. The temperature of the spring does not perceptibly vary throughout the year.

THE MEDICINAL WATERS.

As we have suggested, it is not the PONEMAH alone which has made the Milford Springs so celebrated. There are, beside, three other springs of eminent medicinal qualities, called respectively the "Iron," the "Magnesia," and the "Old Milford Medical Spring." The quality of the waters can be judged by the following analyses, which were made by the late Mr. George E. Sewell:—

The Iron Spring.

MILFORD SPRING HOUSE, June 21, 1882.

J. W. DUNKLEE, Esq.:—

Dear Sir,—An examination of the Iron Spring gave the following result, namely: to one U. S. gallon:

Ferri Sulph. (Iron), sol.	1.04
Soda Sulph. . . . .	.40
Sodium Alumina	1.04
Carbonate of Magnesia . . . . .	.40
Free Carbonic Acid Gas in excess, Total	2.88 grains.

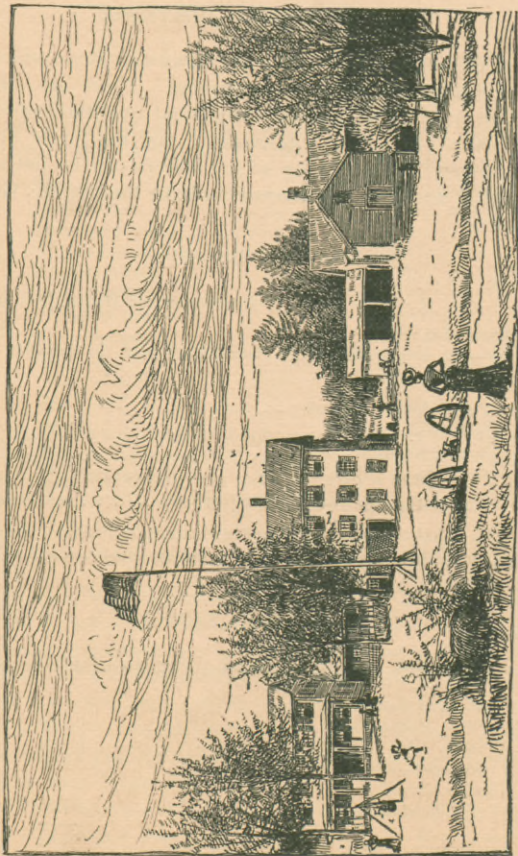
This water is organically pure, an elegant table water, as an iron tonic it would be unequaled, and it could be used in good effect in kidney complaints, and all inflammatory troubles, etc.

The Magnesia Spring.

A chemical examination of the so-called Magnesia Spring resulted in the following:

Sulph. Iron, trace.	
Sulph. Magnesia	2.00
Sulph. Lime (Soluble)	1.04
Carbonate Lime	2'00
Silica (trace).	
Chloride of Sodium	1.00
	<hr/>
	6.04

This spring is highly medicinal, and contains wonderful recuperative properties.



THE OLD MILFORD SPRINGS HOUSE AND STABLES.

The Milford Medical Spring,

I have the honor to give you the result of a chemical examination of the "Milford Medical Spring," at the old house:

Soda Sulph. (sol.) . . . . .	.60
Silica	1.01
Potass. Sulph.	1.80
Sodium (Chloride) . . . . .	.90
Sulph. Ferri (Iron), Sol.	1.00
Total	5.31

In this spring we have 5.31 grains of solid matter from one gallon of the water. The water is rich in natural salts, is highly impregnated with carbonic acid (natural), and is organically the *purest water I have ever analyzed*. I have great pleasure in congratulating you on being the proprietor of this wonderful spring.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE E. SEWELL,

Chemist and Assayer.

DISCOVERY.

In 1849, Mr. James Boutell, writing of the mineral springs at Milford, New Hampshire, says: "Though the existence and remarkable sanative power of this water has been partially known to the public for thirty years, yet, as circumstances have prevented so wide and full a knowledge as would be desirable, it may not be amiss now to present the extraordinary manner of its discovery."

The story which follows, though it may seem somewhat traditional, is exceedingly interesting. It appeared entire in the *Farmer's Cabinet* of December 5th, 1818. The editor comments upon it in an introduction, stating that it is authentic and he has no doubt it is a statement of facts, and hopes it will serve to correct the many exaggerated reports that have gone abroad. The whole story is published again in the same paper, March 30, 1883. We doubt not that Mr. Boutell, the author of the brochure before us on the subject of these springs, placed full confidence

in the account of the vision and miraculous happenings, but we of a more realistic age may be pardoned if we accept simply the proved fact of the remarkable purity of the waters, and relegate to the antiquary and historian the task of deciding whether or not they were first revealed to men by divine interposition.

The story is this, as given by Mr. Ebenezer Sargent over his signature, on December 2, 1818. Mr. Sargent states that his son Willis about a month before his death — which had occurred but a short time before he writes the letter — fell asleep and in a vision saw a man standing by a rock in a piece of woodland near the house, who told him that there was a spring, the water of which would cure consumption. The next night he had the same vision, and again about ten days before he died. The son then became intensely anxious, the story goes on to say, lest this revelation of the whereabouts of the healing water should be lost, and insisted on his being carried to the spot designated by the man in the vision, he then being too feeble to walk. By his direction his father and others dug there but found not the least indication of water. Some time after the young man died, the attempt was again made and after digging about three feet deeper than before a free-flowing opening was struck which, stoned up, contained water several feet deep. This was the beginning of the Milford Medical Springs.

“No sooner was the fountain discovered,” says our author, “and its healing qualities tested, than great numbers resorted to it. The sum of \$2,000 was offered for it with a single acre of ground.” The fame of it spread rapidly and great numbers flocked to Milford to be benefited by the waters. “It has proved,” says Mr. Boutell, “a speedy and effectual remedy in numerous instances of scrofulous affections, erysipelas, salt rheum, liver complaint, gravel, asthma, cutaneous eruptions, general debility, inflammation of the eyes, etc. In no disorders has its effect been more marked and striking than in dyspepsia

and rheumatism. In cases of Bright's disease also it has proved an efficacious remedy. Upon many who came to the spring weak and emaciated from loss of appetite, the water has immediately operated like a charm, producing a keen relish for food, and after a brief residence they have felt greatly invigorated, brisk, and hearty."

Such is a brief account of the discovery and early use of these valuable waters, Though through mismanagement, or rather the lack of any management, the public has heard but little of these of late years, it seems probable that with the erection of the magnificent hotel, the Ponemah, and the perfection of such other arrangements as the proprietors have made for the comfort and accommodation of those desirous to visit the Springs, the popularity of this place as a summer resort, for both the well and the invalid, will be very great.

HOW TO REACH MILFORD SPRINGS.

Amherst Station, New Hampshire, is about two hours' ride from Boston, via the Boston and Lowell Railroad. Thence to Milford Springs is a stage ride of about two miles. It is about nine miles from the beautiful city of Nashua. At the Springs the spacious Hotel Ponemah furnishes ample and elegant accommodation to all who may wish to visit this delightful resort.

The *Boston Journal*, of August 30, 1883, referring to the new hotel, says: "Milford Springs in New Hampshire, a half-hour's drive from the station at Amherst, and about two hours' ride by rail from Boston, have been known for many years as a resort not only for invalids, but for parties who desire rest and relaxation. The old hotel long ago ceased to meet the demands of the public, but the surroundings were so delightful and the springs so beneficial that a company was formed some months since and a new hotel, modern and perfect in all its appointments, tasteful in its exterior, without being too ornate, has

been built upon the hill-top. It is only a few weeks since it was opened by Messrs. Barnes & Dunklee of Hotel Brunswick, and the patronage has exceeded the expectations of the promoter of the enterprise. The location of the house is most desirable, commanding a view of great beauty; distant mountains loom up, and the intervening valley of thousands of acres of woodland is most inviting to the eye. It is a restful place, rural in all its attractions, and it need not be added that the table is without a fault. When the trees in September shall wear their varied tinted foliage a new charm will be added, and no more delightful place can be found to pass the coming month."

We have given later in the book, a more complete description of this charming summering place.

A FEW EXCERPTS FROM RECENT TESTIMONIALS.

We cull the following from the numerous testimonials as indicative of the universally high esteem in which the famous Ponemah water is held, both for its medicinal properties and as a beverage.

224 Laurel Street, CINCINNATI, June 20, 1883.

Dear Sir,— I have used the effervescent Ponemah Water and find it a very delightful and refreshing table beverage.

Yours truly,

GEORGE E. WALTON, M.D.

Author "Mineral Springs of the United States and Canada," late Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery.

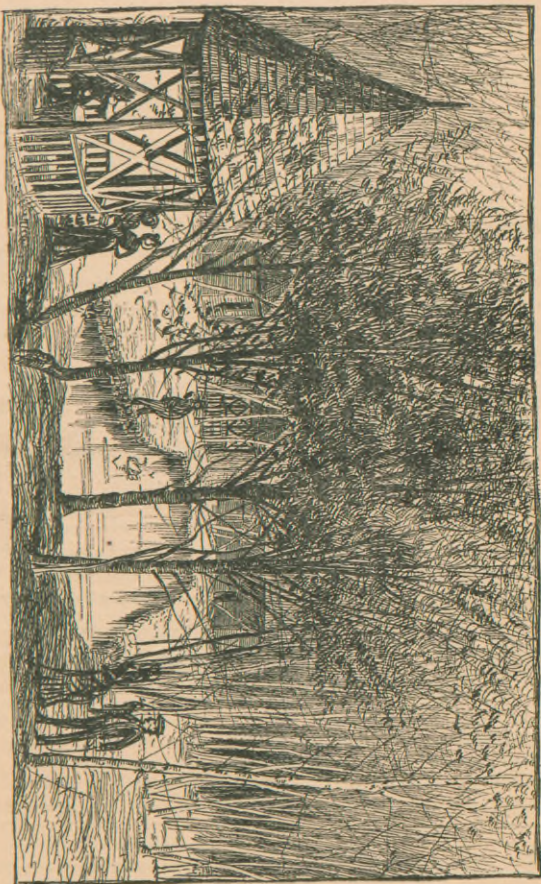
PRIVATE OFFICE OF HAWK & WETHERBEE,

WINDSOR HOTEL, NEW YORK, April 6, 1883.

Dear Sir,— We like the Ponemah Water very much and have no doubt we shall renew our youth by drinking it steadily. If you will send us some with the bill, we will make an effort to introduce it, and place it upon our wine list.

Very truly,

G. WETHERBEE.



THE MILFORD MINERAL SPRINGS.

BOSTON, SAVIN HILL STATION, April 9, 1883.

Dear Sir,— The Ponemah Spring Water is just the remedy for dyspepsia. Mr. J. told me I could obtain it from you by the barrel; please let me know where I shall send for it.

Very truly,

C. W. EMMONS.

MACON, GA., NOV. 22, 1883.

Dear Sirs,— I received the Ponemah Spring Water, I am very much pleased with it. What will one-half gross cost me delivered in Macon, also mention the analysis of the water.

Yours respectfully,

W. C. SUPPLE.

CINCINNATI, May 12, 1883.

Dear Sirs,— Please ship via usual route, and on usual terms, ten (10) cases, qts., Ponemah Water. As we are using considerable of this, we think you ought to give us a lower figure than our last purchase.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH R. PEEBLES' SONS.

March 8, 1883.

Dear Sir,— The Ponemah Water came all right and is excellent.

Very truly yours,

JOHN D. LONG.

Ex-Governor of Massachusetts, now Member of Congress.

CONCORD, N. H., July 17, 1883.

Dear Sir,— I have received the case of Ponemah and have tested it. I think it fully equal to and prefer it to Apollinaris.

Yours truly,

GEORGE E. TODD,

Superintendent Northern and Concord and Claremont Railroads.

237 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, April 9, 1883.

My Dear Sir,— We have used the water from your spring for nearly six months, and shall continue its use, for we are delighted with its remarkable purity, and have confidence that there can be no more healthful water found. It has positive medicinal qualities. Its free use morning and evenings and moderate use with meals will insure quick digestion, and regular dejections in persons of sluggish habit, while in cases of diarrhoeas due to irritating debris from imperfect digestion, its use will prove corrective.

Very truly yours,

M. L. CHAMBERLAIN, M.D.

CAMBRIDGEPORT, April 13, 1882.

Dear Sir,— The undersigned having visited the Poland Springs in Maine and the Milford Springs in New Hampshire, would say that we think them quite similar in

their effects, and feel that we have derived benefit from the use of the waters both in drinking and bathing. The water in the Milford Springs *is the purest we ever saw*, and very invigorating in its effects, giving a great appetite, assisting digestion and serving to build up the whole system.

Yours very truly,

JOSIAH W. COOK, No. 96 Auburn Street,
President Cambridge Mutual Fire Insurance Company,
 PERKINS BOYNTON, No. 11 Perry Street.

Office of LEVI TOWER, JR., Pharmacist,

BOSTON, March 27, 1883.

Dear Sir,—I have used and sold the Ponemah Water with great satisfaction and think it is the best water I ever tasted. For a table water I think it far superior to the celebrated Apollinaris.

Truly yours, LEVI TOWER, JR.

THE TESTIMONY OF OUR FATHERS.

The use of the waters of these springs for their medicinal value is, as we have shown, of no recent date, and we beg to submit extracts from some testimonials collected nearly forty years since. The language seems rather quaint and solemnly legal and honest.

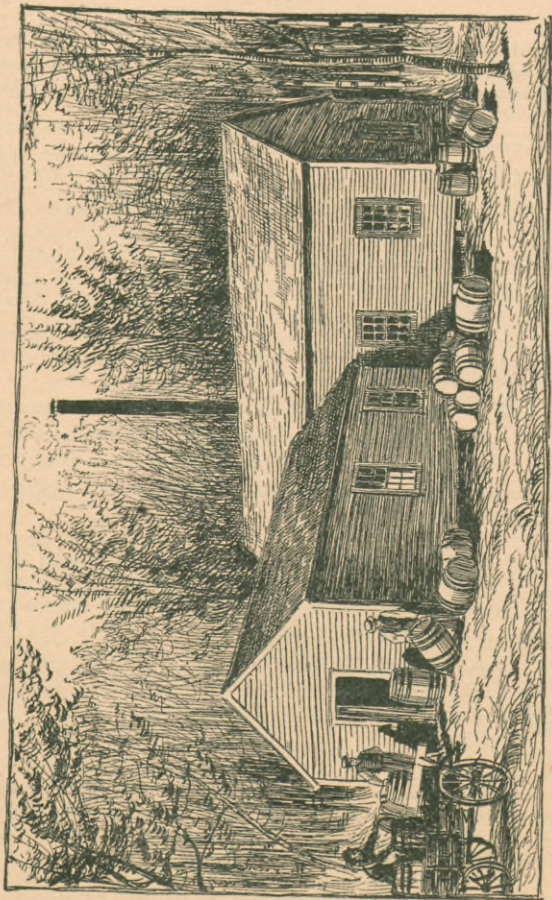
BEVERLY, Mass., Feb. 3, 1849.

This may certify, that from my youth, I have been sorely afflicted with Salt Rheum. I had been treated by physicians reputed skillfull; had tried many medicines, but found no relief until I was borne to the Medical Spring at Milford, N. H. I washed and bathed the ulcers with the water, and drank of it freely. In a few days the sores were cleansed and healed, and I returned home comfortable. I have been in the habit of visiting the spring for 20 years, on a recurrence of my complaint, and the use of its water has uniformly relieved me. I once spent four weeks there, and the result was that my disorder did not return for nearly four years.

REBECCA PIERCE.

BEVERLY, Feb. 2, 1849.

Some twenty-five years since I was attacked about the first of October with the liver complaint. I became gradually worse, my digestive organs becoming weaker and my strength failing, till the following summer, when my neighbors persuaded me to visit the Milford Spring. I started, so reduced that I was several days performing the journey, and arrived in a very weak and feeble state. I remained four weeks, using the water prudently, when my worst symptoms having left me, and my appetite



BOTTLING HOUSE.

being good, I went home. I continued to mend rapidly, and was soon able to attend to my business. I attribute my recovery solely to the use of that spring water, and I humbly but earnestly advise all persons similarly afflicted to repair thither, and give it a fair trial.

MARK KNOWLTON.

BEVERLY, Feb. 2, 1849.

I, the subscriber, do certify that three years since, in consequence of great debility and weakness, I was unable to attend to my ordinary business. The waters of Milford Spring, in New Hampshire, were recommended by a friend, who had been much benefited thereby. I accordingly visited said spring, and remained there four weeks, drinking and bathing in the water freely, and have derived great benefit therefrom.

CHARLES P. DODGE.

BEVERLY, Feb. 3, 1849.

This certifies that in 1845 I was very much reduced by a lung complaint. By the advice of a friend I was induced to try the waters of Milford Spring, in New Hampshire. I remained there five weeks, and returned very much benefited.

CAROLINE W. PORTER.

SALEM, Mass., Feb. 2, 1849.

This is to certify, that for a long time I had been troubled with very bad eruptive humors. I had found no relief till August, 1846, when by the advice of my physician, I visited the Milford Medical Spring. I used the water freely, by drinking, bathing, and showering, and in two weeks was entirely cured of this troublesome affection.

MARY ANN FARMER.

SALEM, Jan. 21, 1849.

This certifies that my son Charles, aged eight years, had been sorely afflicted with Scrofula. He was nearly blind. By the advice of an acquaintance I carried him to the Milford Medical Spring, and left him in the care of a faithful nurse, to apply the water freely. In ten days I returned, and to my great joy found my little son completely healed.

PRINCE FARMER.

AMHERST, Jan. 21, 1849.

We hereby certify that our son, when an infant ten months old, was greatly distressed by a virulent humor which appeared in his eyes. After trying various prescriptions without success, we had recourse to the Milford Spring water. On applying it freely for a few days, the inflammation subsided, and a complete cure was effected.

JESSE BARRETT.

ANNA BARRETT.

AN OLD-TIME RESORT IN A NEW ATTIRE.

Under the above caption a vivacious correspondent of the *Boston Home Journal* has contributed to that newsy sheet so charming a description of the Hotel Ponemah and its surroundings that we cannot forbear to quote therefrom, *in extenso*. We only regret that our limited space prevents our giving the article in full.

“For more than half a century the old Milford Springs House has been a Mecca for all the beaux from the country round about; three generations of them have driven through the forest roads that lead that way, to wander in the surrounding groves, drink the water, and, if it were not Sunday, send a ball or so spinning along the alley.

“The estate, consists of about thirty-five acres of land in a primitive condition, and is now owned by a stock company. It has been becoming famous of late through the popularizing of the Ponemah water, not only as a curative for rheumatism, Bright’s disease, etc., and to the power of which a large number of our prominent citizens stand convinced by personal experience, but as a table water pure and unusually palatable.

“The erection of a hotel there has been much talked of, and having become a reality, it seemed quite proper that, having last season shown you Milford Spring pure and simple, I should give you a pen sketch of its handsome successor, Ponemah. Accordingly one day this week we left the Lowell depot with the new hotel as the objective point.

“Leaving the cars at Amherst station, we started upon the short carriage ride to the hotel; they call it a mile and a half, and the

best evidence that we can add to its surveyed distance is an experience that the ride is so delightful that we wished it had been twice as far. The road is up hill all the way, a good sign, as it promises a lofty state of body as well as mind for the new hotel. It is a delightful ride: by green fields and pastures gay we passed, through dim forests whose underbrush told of the visits of man few and far between.

“We looked in vain all along the road for an opening in the forest which would allow us to get a glimpse of the new house, but as the intervening country was heavily wooded, it was not until we reached the foot of the last hill, where in a hollow is the old Spring House, that we saw its red roof and cupola. This old house is used for the help, and contains the laundry; adjacent to it are new carriage-houses and stables, with ample accommodations for thirty horses, and everything arranged in the new approved manner, that considers horses have some rights.

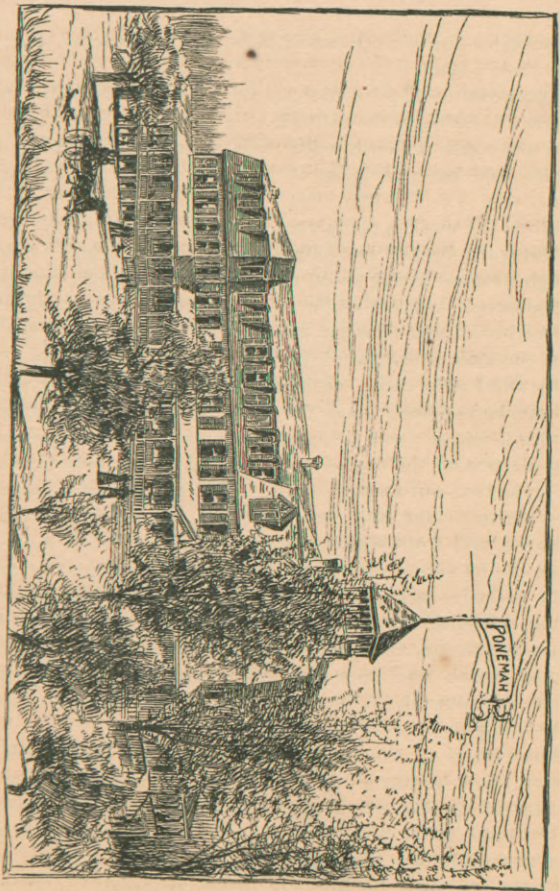
“We had the rare pleasure of being surprised, as we emerged from the screen of the orchard and saw the handsome house above us. From an architectural point of view it is very plain, but in the best of taste, being about 175x50, surrounded by an unbroken covered piazza thirteen feet wide. A picturesque attractiveness is gained by painting the roof of the piazza, the window caps and mansard roof red, which contrasts well with the light brown color used on the rest of the building.

“The main entrance is from the road, where the piazza is but a few feet above its level, though at the next corner it is full twelve feet above the hillside, and requires a long flight of steps to the pathway down the hill. This broad flight of steps, prettily railed, is an effective addition to the exterior of the house. The front door opens into a wide corridor and public office. On one side of the entrance is the reception-room cheerily carpeted in red, and with an open fireplace in case of unseasonable weather.

From this opens the parlor, a long room, with its lace-curtained windows and fashionable appointments resembling more nearly what it should be, the social pivot for the guests, rather than the gathering-place of a country tavern. On the opposite side of the corridor is that room of doubtful use, always dubbed "gentlemen's reading-room." The office, a wide, airy room, is made conspicuous by its open brick fireplace and andirons, and its tall clock, which does n't stand half-way up stairs, but right at their foot. A few desirable rooms for transients, a private dining-room and the large dining-hall, occupy the balance of the ground floor. The dining-room, which extends across the entire breadth of the building, and is entered by double doors at the end of the hall, has large windows on three sides, each of which commands a view as truly rural as if spread before the dairy window of a farmhouse. Two open fireplaces give the room an air of elegance, to which the small tables with handsome table linen and perfect appointments add. The serving-room opens directly from one corner of this room, and a stairway leads thence into the kitchen. All the modern appliances for quick and good service are employed.

"The basement is occupied by the nurses' dining-room, billiard-room, barber shop, kitchen, dish-washing room, help's dining-room, closets, storerooms, icehouse, larder, and, in fact, all the machinery of a first-class city hotel, including that for generating gas. All the best appliances for keeping provisions, cooking and serving them, are there.

"One of the most delightful things in the hotel is its hallways; they are broad as rooms, well lighted and carpeted tastefully, with open fireplaces and chandeliers. The chambers are all large, and each commands a delightful view, there being no out-buildings to spoil the prospect. They are finished in hard wood and tastefully carpeted, and, if we recollect, nearly every room in the house has a closet, while no drain or waste pipe



HOTEL PONEMAH.

contaminates the air. Electric bells, gas, bathrooms, etc., are all in their places.

“The grounds require more than a few words. One must imagine a clearing at the summit of a hill, amid chestnuts and pines, and apple orchards with their varied greens; a horizon, hill-girt, and seventy miles of New Hampshire landscape between.

“When the work is completed, the grounds will be laid out in pleasant walks up hill and down hill, by dainty spring-houses, through fragrant pine groves, with seats and swings, and enticing hammock lodges; while a small, but pretty, grass-edged pond will break the view on one side of the house. From the piazza the view is delightful, just now the chestnut-trees are in bloom, and half a dozen varieties of singing birds live among the branches of those near the house and give daily concerts; a red bird, whose name I do not know, swung and coquetted in the apple-tree on the day of our visit, and trilled out a new song in a style that out-Pattied Patti. The sunrise and moonrise views are unrivaled, and seen from the cupola which crowns the house, and from which the dim line of the White Mountain ranges can be seen, with countless little villages like toy towns on the hillsides between, is something to remember always. Vernon, Milford, Hancock, Amherst, Goffstown and its twin mountains, Keene, and a score of other towns, make a bird's-eye view of which one does not tire soon, as the atmospheric changes pass over it. A cool breeze, too, is a permanent dweller on the hill where the house stands.

“The service of the hotel is *sans reproche*. Mr. Charles A. Gleason, now steward at the Brunswick, and for three years manager of the Memphemagog House, Newport, Vt., manages it. His head-waiter is from the Brunswick, and knows his business thoroughly, and his head cook *ditto*.

“So the primitive springs are to be fashionable, and where

country beaux and belles were wont to saunter, the rustle of elegance is to be heard. Bright lights will shine (not being electric, however, shine not too brightly) where starlight and moonlight have reigned supreme, yet the first-class hotel will civilize but a small radius, and give to its guests farm life, so far as out-of-door freedom, dearth of excitement, pure air, rural location, go, with a satisfying addition of surroundings on a par with home in appointments and comfort.

“ On the grounds is a bottling-house, in which is located the engine, which furnishes also forcing power and steam heat for the house. Here the already famous Ponemah water, one of the sweetest table waters in vogue, is bottled and carted to Amherst station, then shipped to New England agents for its sale. If you want health, comfort, quiet, a good bed and a good table, and a glance at Nature’s sweetest face, Hotel Ponemah offers you all.

“ IRVING.”



THE
Milford Springs Company,

161 TREMONT STREET.

Will deliver water from their justly celebrated Springs to any part of Boston, in lots to suit, at the following rates:

40 GALLONS, \$4.

Delivered either by the barrel or in three or five-gallon demi-johns, as wanted. In Small Lots, 15 cents per Gallon.

Hotel Ponemah,

MILFORD SPRINGS, - NEW HAMPSHIRE.

(Amherst Station, Boston & Lowell Railroad.)

OPENS JUNE 2, CLOSSES OCTOBER 1.

BARNES & DUNKLEE, Proprietors.

(Hotel Brunswick, Boston.)

C. A. GLEASON, Manager

THE BRUNSWICK, BOSTON'S GRANDEST HOTEL.

Near Public Garden, Museum of Fine Arts, New Old South,
and opposite Trinity (Phillips Brooks') Church.



Dartmouth, Beacon Street, and all Back Bay Cars Pass the Hotel.

BARNES & DUNKLEE, Proprietors.