GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT IN A HALF CENTURY SHOWN IN ILLUSTRATIONS ITS EQUAL UNPARALLELED
The Early History of this Wonderful Spring

Its Growth and Development Illustrated

HIRAM RICKER & SONS
INCORPORATED
POLAND SPRING
SOUTH POLAND, MAINE

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The Poland Spring is located in the town of Poland, Androscoggin County, Maine, twenty-six miles north of the city of Portland. The water issues at the rate of about eight gallons per minute, from a fissure near the crest of a magnificent mound of the oldest of the sedimentary rocks. The formations through which the Poland Water percolates, as is shown by the uniform temperature of the water at all seasons of the year, point to the fact that the Spring has its source at a great depth and passes through formations or strata from which it derives its renowned freedom from impurities and its medicinal properties. The Spring boils up from an intrusion of porphyritic rock from three to four feet wide. On the footwall of the vein there is a clay seam of a few inches in thickness, and the porphyritic rock which fills this vein shows plainly the changes of time in its formation.

Inasmuch as porphyry is the intrusive rock of the old red sandstone era, it would appear that this section of the Maine country received its chief topographical features during that early period.

One of the best evidences of the real merit of any natural spring water lies in the honest history of the discovery of its remedial measures. No one can set a limit to the remedial forces of anything produced by nature, and no famous medicinal water on the face of the earth has ever been found by looking for it or by analysis.
Its Early History

There is positive evidence of the fact that the Poland Spring was well known to the aborigines of the country, and that they must also have known something of its curative properties is alike probable, for in this vicinity Indian relics have been exhumed that comprise arrow heads, tomahawks and stone tools for various uses.

The first settler built a dwelling in this vicinity in 1779, being followed by others in 1782, which dates the discovery of this spring by the white man. During the year 1783 a preacher from Lebanon, N. Y. came into the neighborhood preaching the Shaker doctrines of Ann Lee. In all this vicinity were converted except one family, and so the first Shaker settlement was formed on the Poland Spring property.

In the winter 1793-94 Jabez Ricker exchanged his property in Alfred, Maine, with the Shakers for the Poland Spring property. With him came his sons, Samuel, Wentworth and Joseph. Joseph Ricker was the first blacksmith in town and made all the nails used in building the Mansion House, which was opened by Wentworth Ricker, the father of Hiram Ricker, in 1797, when the first sign was swung with the words "Wentworth Spring, 1797."

The circumstances developing the knowledge of the efficacy of Poland Water, as is true of many European springs, were nearly accidental, and extended through a long period of time.

In 1800 Joseph Ricker lay sick with a fever, and his case was pronounced hopeless by physicians. Begging for water to quench his burning thirst, the doctor asked Joseph Thurlow, the nurse, to go to the spring that "ran north" and get the sick man a jug of water, adding, "He might as well drink it as not, for he will be dead before morning." The water was procured, and he drank freely of it during the night, and when the doctor came the next morning he found the patient free from fever and on the way to rapid recovery. He lived fifty-two years afterward.

In 1827 Wentworth Ricker, who for some time had been afflicted with a severe kidney trouble, while clearing the land around the spring began drinking the pure water simply for refreshment.

He soon observed that the pain from which he had suffered was gradually leaving him, and his disease soon left him altogether, without his knowing that it was the water from Poland Spring that had cured him.

In 1844 his son Hiram was suffering severely from an attack of dyspepsia, aggravated by a so-called humor in the stomach. Unable to work himself, he went to that part of the property near the spring to oversee his men. His constant thirst led him to drink of the water frequently, and to his great surprise and gratification he was speedily cured. From that time he had great faith in the water, and urged all friends who were similarly afflicted to use it, but until fifteen years later he did not claim of its being efficacious in any other disease than kidney trouble.

In the summer of 1839 a neighbor, William Schellinger, who had been afflicted with a serious form of kidney disease for several years, came to work near the spring. He drank freely of the water, and ere long discovered that he was being cured. He never had a touch of his old complaint afterward, and lived to the ripe old age of ninety-two years.

Mr. Schellinger, having an ox very sick and emaciated and so weak that he would frequently fall while walking, got Hiram Ricker to put the ox in a field near the spring where he could drink the Poland Water. The ox soon showed signs of improvement and continued to improve until the following September, when he had gained six inches in girth and was pronounced good beef and sold as such. The examination of the internal organs, which had to be made before the meat was sold, showed that the liver had been terribly affected, and from this cause he would soon have died but for his timely removal to the pasture and spring.

These, with other instances, induced Hiram Ricker to call upon Dr. E. Clark, of Portland, and urge him to make a trial of Poland Water for kidney trouble. A quantity of water was sent to the doctor, who used it in the case of Hon. N. J. Miller, a victim of bloody hemorrhage of the kidneys, with wonderful success. We quote from Dr. Clark's report of the case, being the first letter and report made in the interest of Poland Water:

"In September, 1859, Hon. N. J. Miller called on me for medical advice and treatment. He
IIERAL AT ER.

Cores

Dyspepsia. Cures Liver

Complaint of long standing. Cures Kidney Complaint. Cures Gravel. Drives out all Hu­

mors and Purifies the blood. For proof of the above, parties may visit the Spring and use the water, or they may buy of Dr. HALEY, the only authorized agent for

Brunswick and vicinity.

P. S. Board at the Spring can be obtained for $2.50 to $3.50 per week. Address

HIRAM RICKER, Poland.

FAC-SIMILE OF THE FIRST PUBLICATION EVER ISSUED ABOUT POLAND WATER

Published in 1860. Original size, 9 x 12 inches

was pale, much emaciated, suffering severe pain in the region of the kidneys and bladder . . . .

urine albuminous and contained much blood. This had been his condition for several weeks. Dur­

ing this time he had been treated without success by one of our most distinguished physicians.

"He received some medicine from me, and I advised him to take the Poland Spring Water.

On the second morning he called me in haste, being frightened at the sudden change in his condi­

tion and reported his case as free from pain and no blood in the urine. . . . His convalescence

was rapid and complete.

Until his death Dr. Clark remained a sincere believer in the therapeutic value of Poland

Water, and for him, the pioneer of the medical fraternity in the use of the water, we never fail to

record our deepest feeling of honor and esteem.

To-day Poland Water is known and endorsed by the medical fraternity in every part of the

world.

The next wonderful cure was that of E. C. Jackson in 1860. He was operated on, in 1853,

by the celebrated Dr. Warren, of Boston, who crushed and took from Mr. Jackson's bladder four

hundred and eighty pieces of gravel. In 1860, when he was induced to drink Poland Water, his

old trouble had returned to nearly its former extent. In two months after commencing the use of

Poland Water all pain had disappeared, the water having dissolved and removed all gravel from

the bladder. He continued the use of the water for a year, when every symptom of the disease was

removed. In 1897, at the age of seventy years, he made a statement, saying that not a trace of his

former difficulty remained, and that he was enjoying perfect health.

While many cases, from Maine to California, were cured within the next three years, we will

only refer to one more case at this time, that of Mrs. Franklin Low, of California, who in 1863-64

was suffering from an attack of kidney trouble which took the form of dropsy. After employing the

most skilled physicians obtainable in the State of California, her husband was told by them that

there was no help for her. A gentleman who had seen the effects of the water in the East and who

had received benefit from it, had taken ten barrels to California with him three years before.
Here the Attendant Dispenses the Crystal-Pure Water from Poland Spring—Seen Beneath the Glass Case.

Visitors’ Reception Room with full view of the Bottling Room through plate glass partition
The Spring under glass case. Silver and nickel-plated pump to serve Poland Water direct from the Spring.

Interior View showing Spring enclosed in glass case in a well furnished and plate glass room.

Reception Room, New Spring House.

View of Bottling Room from Reception Room through plate glass window.

Inspecting bottles before being conveyed to the Bottling Room.
This went by sailing vessel "around the Horn." Hearing of Mrs. Low's sickness he carried two gallons of the water to her, which she found to be perfectly sweet, although having lain three years in barrels. She continued the use of the water, and in a few months was completely restored to perfect health. In 1893 she gave her testimonial stating that she was enjoying the best of health and had never been troubled from her former disease.

Analysis

Poland Water has been analyzed by the most noted chemists in the world, and has been found to contain less than four grains of solid matter to the gallon.

Prof. F. L. Bartlett, who had made analysis of several thousand springs, at the request of owners who were seeking to find one to match Poland, has stated that he could always tell Poland Water from any other by evaporating it to dryness, and while he had found samples that gave almost identical analysis with the Poland Water, the residue left on evaporation was never like it. He has emphatically stated that there is more in the physical properties of Poland Water than people were inclined to allow, and he has said that while the chemist can give correctly the weights of each chemical element in a sample of Poland Water, he can not tell how these elements are combined. Water may be likened to the soil—it all has a close resemblance, and many samples give identical analysis. One will grow a good crop of corn, while the other will not, and, he says, "it is one of those things that surpass man's understanding."

We will go farther in this subject and quote from a great professor of therapeutics in the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. In addressing his clinical classes, he says, "Distrust medical theories that originate in the laboratory. Although chemistry may be the handmaid of medicine, she goes beyond her sphere when she applies the conclusions of the laboratory to the treatment of the sick. Chemistry stands no nearer to medicine because she teaches us how to prepare or to analyze medicines than she does to the art of painting because she prepares the painter's colors." Waters have been analyzed that were pronounced to be perfectly pure by the greatest chemists in the world,
and then by chance were found to contain ingredients that were poisonous to the human system. This was found by the results of their use, showing that the medicinal properties of any waters can be ascertained only by their use and effect upon the human family.

Poland Water has been used as a medicinal water for nearly a century; is known and drunk by all nations throughout the world at the present time, and is acknowledged by all as being without an equal as a pure medicinal water.

Although we have received thousands of letters and testimonials, we feel that the reputation and name of Poland Water are so established throughout the world that no words of ours are needed—only to ask you to carefully inspect this booklet, which illustrates the growth of Poland Spring from a small hamlet, consisting only of the Wentworth Ricker Inn and a few other buildings, with three hundred acres of land, to the Poland Spring of to-day, which includes the two large hotels, the bottling establishment, some thirty other buildings with accommodations for about twelve hundred people and over three thousand acres of land.

In Closing

We have given you a brief history covering nearly a century of discovery and development of Poland Spring, from the days of the Red Men down to the present time, with illustrations. In 1906 and 1907 we erected a new permanent Spring and Bottling House, in Spanish architecture, the Spring House interior being Italian Pavonazzo marble, the floors of mosaic and the spring enclosed under a glass case, and the walls lined with Carrara glass, with a solid bronze grille and plate glass enclosing the spring. Space forbids a minute description of the building in detail, or of the Bottling House, to which the waters of the spring run through silver and glass pipes into highly polished granite retaining tanks, sealed under a sheet of plate glass in the Bottling House, which is not only the finest and most expensive establishment if its kind in the world, but the most sanitary, and all of the operations of the bottling are so conducted as to be under the inspection of visitors at all times. The walls, ceiling and floors are made of marble, tile or glass, with large

Exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893. The only water awarded a Medal and Diploma at the World's Columbian Exposition for great purity and as a Natural Medicinal Water

Exhibit at the St. Louis Universal Exposition in 1904. Poland Water received the highest award ever granted an American water—a GRAND PRIZE, which is greater than a Gold Medal
plate glass windows, which are always closed; all the air is brought down through the large tower and forced into the room in a filtered condition.

In bottling, the bottles are put through large soaking tanks, containing strong alkali, then washed thoroughly by machines, in pure water, and carefully inspected. The time consumed in this operation being about one and one-half hours.

Prof. C. C. Chandler, of Columbia College, New York, Professor of Analytical and Applied Chemistry, made analysis in 1875; giving as total solids, 3.675 grains, which contains sulphate of potassa, chloride of sodium, carbonate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, oxide of iron and alumina and silica. In 1879 Prof. F. L. Bartlett, Assayer and Chemist for the State of Maine, made analysis, giving as results of same, solids 3.752 grains. In 1893 Prof. C. F. Chandler, of New York, made another analysis of Poland Water, stating as follows:

"The results are substantially the same as those obtained by us eighteen years ago. The water contains the same constituents now that it did then. It is evident, therefore, that this water still preserves the chemical character which has commended it generally both to physicians and to consumers. Prof. A. A. Breneman, of New York, late Professor of Industrial Chemistry in Cornell University, in 1894 made analysis of Poland Water and reported as follows: "I would state that the results of the analysis are closely in accord with the analysis made by Prof. C. F. Chandler in 1875. These results indicate not only the great purity of Poland Water, but its constancy of composition during long periods."

This established the fact that as far as knowledge of chemistry goes, and from the statements of these eminent chemists, it proves that Poland Water never changes and still contains its original constituents. Three eminent chemists have stated under oath that out of the thousands of waters they have analyzed they never found one like Poland Water, and we have never been able to find a chemist who could give us any reason why Poland Water has the effect it has.

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CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSES
LABORATORY OF THE SCHOOL OF MINES,
COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
49th St. and Fourth Avenue, New York, Aug. 7, 1875.

HiRAM RICKER & SONS:
Gentlemen: The sample of Poland Mineral Spring Water submitted to me for examination contains in one United States gallon (231 cubic inches):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sulphate of Potassa</td>
<td>0.1562 grain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloride of Sodium</td>
<td>0.1333 grain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbonate of Soda</td>
<td>0.0133 grain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbonate of Lime</td>
<td>0.5412 grain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbonate of Magnesia</td>
<td>0.0127 grain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxide of Iron and Alumina</td>
<td>0.2636 grain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silica</td>
<td>0.0232 grain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3.6750 grains</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The water is colorless, tasteless, and alkaline.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. F. Chandler, Ph.D.,
Prof. of Analytical and Applied Chemistry.

Office of C. F. Chandler, Ph.D., New York, May 15, 1875.

Messrs. Hiram Ricker & Sons:
Gentlemen: Enclosed please find our report of the analysis of the Poland Water submitted to us.

The results are substantially the same as those obtained by us eighteen years ago. The water contains the same constituents now that it did then, some of them in slightly larger quantities. It is evident, therefore, that this water still preserves the chemical character which has commended it so generally, both to physicians and to consumers.

Very truly yours,
C. F. Chandler, Ph.D.

A. A. BRENNER,
Late Professor of Industrial Chemistry in Cornell University.

New York City, December 8, 1894.

Messrs. Hiram Ricker & Sons:
Gentlemen: Referring to my letter to you, dated May 2, 1894, and my analysis of Poland Water reported therein, I would say that the results of the analysis are closely in accord with the analysis made by Prof. C. F. Chandler in 1875. These results indicate not only the great purity of Poland Water, but its constancy of composition during long periods.

Very truly yours,
A. A. BRENNER.
POLAND SPRING HOUSE, SHOWING CHANGES FROM 1876 TO 1909
INTERIOR VIEW OF BOTTLING ROOM

Showing Carrara glass walls and floors

BOTTLING ROOM

Showing nickel sterilizing containers on the right and nickel and silver-plated bottling machine on the left
BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF BOTTLING ROOM FROM RECEPTION ROOM

THE SUBWAY
Showing belt carrier, which conveys bottles from wash room to bottling room, returning them filled to labeling and packing room. Capacity, 450 cases every ten hours
OPERATIVES PLACING BOTTLES IN POSITION TO PASS THROUGH AUTOMATIC SOAKING TANK

VIEW OF BOTTLE-WASHING MACHINES
Used in washing bottles after having passed through automatic soaking tanks
MARBLE SHOWER-BATH ROOMS IN BOTTLING HOUSE

Where all operators are obliged to bathe and put on clean linen daily before entering bottling Room.

WAREHOUSE No. 1
LEAVING THE WAREHOUSE FOR SHIPMENT

POLAND SPRING HOUSE VERANDA
MANSION HOUSE, NORTHWEST FRONT

Showing many changes from 1797 to date

MANSION HOUSE, SOUTHWEST FRONT
INTERIOR OF NEW YORK OFFICE, 1180 BROADWAY