

Carlsbad and its natural healing agents : from the physiological and therapeutical point of view / by J. Kraus.

Contributors

Kraus J.
Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh

Publication/Creation

London : Trubner, 1877.

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/vcpxm54r>

Provider

Royal College of Physicians Edinburgh

License and attribution

This material has been provided by This material has been provided by the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. The original may be consulted at the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. where the originals may be consulted.

This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

CARLSBAD

ITS NATURAL HEALING AGENTS



71
Zr & L. 24




loaned to
March 1885

7/1

0

Fc * 4.24

R52144



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2015

<https://archive.org/details/b21695738>

CARLSBAD MINERAL WATER CO.
(LIMITED),

267 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

AND

12 RUE DU HELDER, PARIS.

MAIN DEPÔT FOR CARLSBAD WATERS.

SPRUDEL }
SCHLOSSBRUNN } 15/ per dozen Quarts.
MÜHLBRUNN }

SOLE AGENTS FOR

CARLSBAD SALTS, SOAP, AND LOZENGES.

LÖBEL SHOTTLÄNDER,
Proprietor at Carlsbad.

SOLE IMPORTERS OF

G I E S S H Ü B L E R,

SPARKLING NATURAL MINERAL WATER,

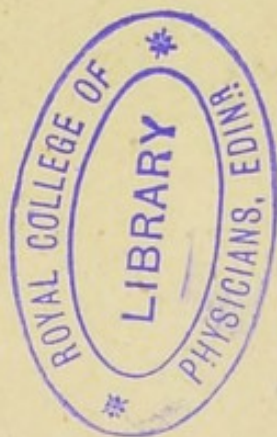
“THE EMPRESS OF TABLE WATERS,”

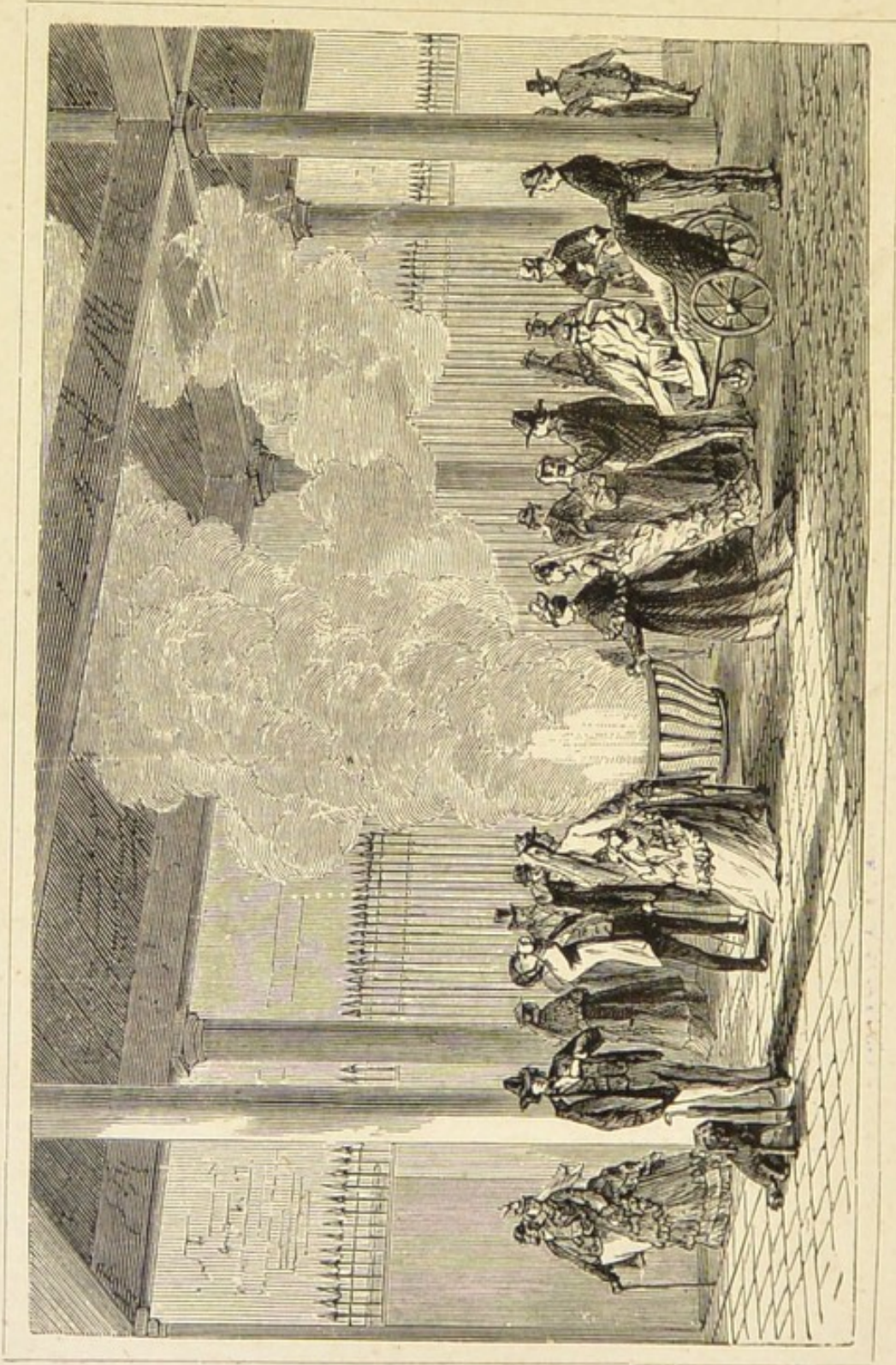
Bottled at the pure Alkaline Acidulous Spring by HEINRICH
MATTONI (the Proprietor) at Carlsbad.

SOLD IN ORIGINAL CASES AS IMPORTED.

50 Pints, 22/6.....100 Pints, 42/.....50 Quarts, 32/

Bottles allowed for when returned.





The Sprudel.

CARLSBAD

AND ITS NATURAL HEALING AGENTS

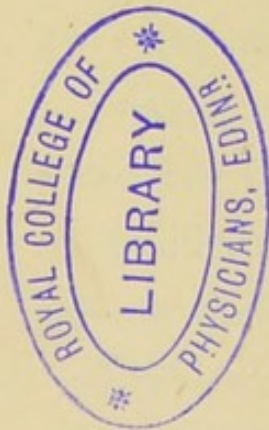
FROM THE

*PHYSIOLOGICAL AND THERAPEUTICAL
POINT OF VIEW.*

BY

J. KRAUS, M.D.

CONSULTING PHYSICIAN AT CARLSBAD.



LONDON:

TRÜBNER & CO., LUDGATE HILL.

1877.

[*All rights reserved.*]

Ballantyne Press
BALLANTYNE, HANSON AND CO.
EDINBURGH AND LONDON

PREFACE.

It has been my intention for several years to publish an English monograph concerning the mineral waters of Carlsbad, and I have been greatly encouraged in this task by many English physicians with whom I have had the pleasure of becoming acquainted on the occasion of my yearly visits to England.

I am perfectly convinced that Balneology, forming an integral part of our present therapeutics, has not only been studied but also practically put to test by every rational medical man. Nay more, every physician nowadays considers it absolutely necessary, according to means and leisure, to form an opinion of at least the chief bathing-places by personally paying them a visit.

Besides a compendium of Balneology in the form of a manual should not be wanting in a physician's library.

Such books, on account of the copious material, can only treat the matter in a general way, relating

at the most the single groups of springs, but never giving a detailed account of the respective bathing-places.

This obvious want is met by the different monographs, by which the medical man becomes acquainted with the particulars of each separate watering-place, the mode of its use, and the salutary effects dependent thereon.

Thus only is he enabled to select for each individual case the proper place, among a group of springs similar to each other with regard to their constituent parts.

It will be readily understood that I do not indicate those monographs, published by dozens at every watering-place, and compiled only for the use of the lay-public, but such books as are written in a purely scientific manner, and are especially designed for the medical profession.

This constitutes the purpose of the monograph in question.

Its first part enumerates in detail all the healing agents met with at Carlsbad.

The second part contains the rationally sustained indications, with a short outline of the ætiology and symptomatology of the different morbid conditions, and the contra-indications.

I have carefully avoided the relation of single cases, being on the point of selecting the more interesting instances out of the rich material collected during my many years' practice at Carlsbad, so as to publish them separately and in systematical order as a supplement to this monograph.

In the course of last year I published a pamphlet on the use of the Carlsbad waters, which was well received not only by the public at large, for which it was written, but by the medical profession as well.

I therefore cherish the hope that my present publication may meet with the same kind reception and indulgent judgment from my esteemed medical colleagues.

THE AUTHOR.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
PREFACE,	iii

PART I.

I. TOPOGRAPHICAL REMARKS,	9
II. LIST GIVING TEMPERATURE OF THE SEVERAL CARLSBAD MINERAL SPRINGS,	11
III. SITUATION AND HISTORY OF THE CARLSBAD MINERAL WATERS,	13
IV. GENERAL AND LOCAL EFFECTS OF THE MINERAL WATERS,	19
V. FINAL REMARKS,	26
VI. PRODUCTS OF THE CARLSBAD MINERAL SPRINGS,	29
1. The Carlsbad Salt (Sprudel Salt),	29
2. The Alkaline Carlsbad Salt,	32
3. The Carlsbad Sprudel Lozenges,	32
4. The Sprudel Soap,	32
VII. THE EXPORTED CARLSBAD MINERAL WATERS,	34
VIII. THE BATHS,	40
Remarks on Bathing in general,	42
Special Remarks on Mineral, Moor, Steel, and Sauerbrunn Baths,	43
IX. THE GIESSHÜBLER SAUERBRUNN,	45

PART II.

A. GENERAL INDICATIONS,	48
B. SPECIAL INDICATIONS,	49
C. CONTRA-INDICATIONS,	77

CARLSBAD.



PART I.

TOPOGRAPHICAL REMARKS.

CARLSBAD (Emperor Charles' (IV.) Bath), the gem of the Bohemian and the queen of all bathing-places, is situated in the north-western part of Bohemia (District of Eger), 1123 feet above the level of the sea, in a charming valley on both banks of the river Tepl, not far from its confluence with the river Eger.

The two parts of the town, separated by the Tepl, communicate with each other by many bridges, constructed partly of wood, partly of iron.

The mountains surrounding the town, and covered by beautiful woods (fir trees), offer a magnificent view from their summits, the latter being rendered easily accessible by well-kept paths; from several places a very nice bird's-eye view may be obtained, showing the picturesquely situated Carlsbad. The bulk of the mountain, in the cleft of which Carlsbad

is as it were imbedded, principally consists of granite of various structure, intersected by more or less extensive veins of horn-stone; some outlets of this mountainous region show mighty layers of basalt.

As in all mountainous countries, the weather at Carlsbad is rather inconstant, and the temperature, principally in the morning and at night, is subject to rapid and marked changes.

The medium temperature is 5, 2° R., the average maximum of the barometer 26 inches.

The state of health at our watering-place is excellent, in consequence of its favourable situation, and the constant and sometimes rather powerful current of air; unto the present time epidemic diseases have been unknown at Carlsbad. The town within the last ten years has considerably increased in size, has been greatly embellished, and contains 850 houses, with 10,000 inhabitants.

The welfare of the population is materially enhanced by trade and industry flourishing to a great extent.

Carlsbad prides itself in the superior manufacture of shoes and gloves, of steelware (knives and the celebrated Carlsbad needles), of cabinet and mosaic work (the latter made of Sprudel stone), &c., &c.

The greater part of the inhabitants belong to the

Roman Catholic Church, only a very small proportion professing the Protestant or Jewish creed.

Carlsbad has a Roman Catholic, a Protestant, an English, a Jewish, and a Russian Church.

There are three hospitals for the admission of the sick poor, and an asylum for invalids.

There are railroads connecting Carlsbad with all directions.

NAME AND TEMPERATURE OF THE CARLSBAD
MINERAL SPRINGS (NEWEST MEASURE).

	R.	F.
1. The Sprudel,	} 59.5°	166°
2. „ Hygiea-Quelle,		
3. „ New Hygiea-Quelle,		
4. „ Bernhardsbrunn,	53°	150°
5. „ Curhausquelle,	52°	147°
6. „ Neubrunn,	50°	143°
7. „ Felsenquelle,	48°	138°
8. „ Theresienbrunn,	48°	138°
9. „ Mühlbrunn,	45°	133°
10. „ Schlossbrunn,	43.5°	126°
11. „ Marktbrunn,	40°	122°
12. „ Kaiserbrunn,	39°	120°
13. „ Elisabethquelle,	37.6°	116°
14. „ Hochbergerquelle,	33°	106°
15. „ Kaiser Karl-Quelle,	31°	101°
16. „ Russische Kronquelle,	29°	96°
17. „ Sprudelsäuerling,	23°	85°

These springs have been analysed by order of the Government by specially appointed Commissioners as well as by physicians and private analytical chemists; they unanimously agree in saying that one pound, 16 ounces of the Carlsbad mineral waters, contains 41–42 grains of solid con-

stituents. The differences resulting from the comparison of the various analytical examinations are of so trifling a nature as not to be worth any consideration; and it was universally acknowledged in principle, that the Carlsbad mineral waters all contain the same solid constituents in equal quantity.

The following table contains the separate analysis of three of the most important and principally exported mineral springs of Carlsbad, resulting from an examination made by Professor Ragsky in 1863 :—

Solid Constituents Contained in 16 Fluid Ounces.	Sprudel.	Mühlbrunn.	Schlossbrunn.
Sulphate of potash, .	1.2564	1.7172	1.4645
Sulphate of soda, .	18.2160	17.9610	17.2455
Chloride of sodium, .	7.9156	7.8690	7.5282
Carbonate of soda, .	10.4593	10.8679	9.5620
Carbonate of lime, .	2.2870	2.0236	3.0658
Carbonate of magnesia,	0.9532	0.2641	0.3870
Carbonate of protoxide of Iron, .	0.0215	0.0230	0.0176
Carbonate of protoxide of Manganese, .	0.0046	0.0053	0.0053
Carbonate of Strontia, .	0.0061	0.0069	0.0046
Phosphate of aluminum,	0.0030	0.0025	0.0023
Phosphate of lime, .	0.0015	0.0016	0.0030
Fluoride of potassium,	0.0276	0.0268	0.0291
Siliceous earth, . .	0.5590	0.6190	0.7365
Total of solid constituents,	41.7090	41.3870	40.1523
Free carbonic acid, } in grains	5.8670	7.3260	10.2940
} in cubic } inches,	11,8820	14.8370	20.6200

Besides, there were found minute quantities of Iodide of Sodium, Bromide of Sodium, Lithia, Boracic acid, Rubidium and Caesium.

The various springs differ essentially with regard to the quantity of free carbonic acid contained in them, the cooler springs possessing more, the hotter springs less of this gas.

SITUATION AND HISTORY OF OUR MINERAL WATERS.

A.—SPRINGS SITUATED ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE TEPL, UNDER THE SPRUDEL-COLONNADE.

1. *The Sprudel*, the oldest and most abundant spring of all, is used for drinking, for the preparation of salt, and for bathing.

2. *The Hygiea-Quelle* (old and new H.Q.) came to light in 1809 on the occasion of the outbreak of the Sprudel, and is only used for bathing.

3. *The Sprudelsäuerling*, enclosed since 1863, but rarely used.

B.—SPRINGS SITUATED ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE TEPL.

4. *The Marktbrunn*, on the Marktplatz, discovered in 1838 and enclosed, is much used for drinking.

5. *The Kaiser Karl-Quelle* (formerly called Rath-

hausbrunn), also on the Marktplatz, enclosed since 1871, and used for drinking.

6. *The Schlossbrunn*, on the Schlossberg, enclosed and used for drinking since 1797. This spring suddenly disappeared on the occasion of the great outbreak of the Sprudel in 1809, and made its reappearance as late as 1823; the Schlossbrunn, together with the Markt and Mühlbrunn, are principally used for drinking.

7. *The Russische Kronquelle*, opposite the Schlossbrunn, is more frequently used for bathing.

8. *The Theresienbrunn*, above the Mühlbrunn-Colonnade, is an old and well-known spring, and enclosed since 1726; its temperature having been much cooler, it was more in use formerly than at the present time.

9. *The Mühlbrunn*, at the entrance of the Colonnade called by its name, has been used for drinking since two centuries, and is still resorted to with great partiality.

10. *The Neubrunn*, beneath the Mühlbrunn-Colonnade, enclosed since 1748, was more used in bygone times.

11. *The Bernhardsbrunn*, beneath the Mühlbrunn-Colonnade, known since 1784, was formerly used for the manufacture of the salt; at the present time its use is discontinued almost entirely.

12. *The Elisabethquelle* (formerly called Orchesterquelle), likewise beneath the Mühlbrunn-Colonnade, enclosed and used for drinking since 1874.

13. *The Felsenquelle*, at the lower end of the Mühlbrunn-Colonnade, enclosed since 1844, and in great demand for drinking.

14. *The Curhausquelle* is situated between the Felsenquelle and the Curhaus, enclosed since 1866, and used for bathing.

15. *The Kaiserquelle*, at the military-hospital, discovered and enclosed in 1851, is used for drinking and bathing.

16. *The Hochbergerquelle*, likewise at the military-hospital, is merely used for bathing.

ORIGIN OF THE CARLSBAD MINERAL WATERS, THEIR CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES.

There can be no doubt whatever that the manner of formation of the Carlsbad springs does not differ in the least from that of all other mineral waters. They receive their natural temperature and their solid and gaseous ingredients in a chemical and mechanical way in the depth of the soil.

A part of the water covering, according to our knowledge, the greater part of the globe, is by aid of the atmospheric temperature reduced to vapour,

which, after rising so as to form clouds, again descends as rain, snow, &c., and in this form is ultimately absorbed by the soil. There it accumulates in fissures and clefts until its quantity having become sufficiently large, the pressure of the subterraneous gases causes it again to force its way to the surface of the soil, where it appears as "a warm mineral spring."

The deeper the above-named precipitates penetrate into the depth of the soil, the hotter will the strata be with which they come into contact, the latter slowly imparting their own temperature to them; hence the increased temperature of many springs, their reservoirs necessarily lying at a great depth, as the heat of the soil is only detected at a certain point, increasing in geometrical proportion with the amount of depth penetrated into.

Considered approximately, the waters of the Carlsbad Sprudel, having a temperature of 59.6° R. (166° F.), would consequently have its reservoir at a depth of 7000 feet. As mentioned before, all our mineral springs contain the same solid ingredients, differing respectively only in temperature and in the amount of free carbonic acid; we are therefore led to the conclusion that they all have one common reservoir, their respective branches, however, winding

their way in various manners before appearing on the surface of the soil.

The stronger the branch and the shorter its way before it reaches the surface, the less it will be wanting in original temperature; the weaker the spring and the more numerous the windings it has to pass through on its way from the reservoir, the cooler will its water be. The great influence which the amount of water of a certain spring possesses on its temperature is proved if a spring, hitherto containing but little water, is enclosed in a greater depth, its side outlets being blocked up at the same time; this spring will in consequence not only contain more water, but its temperature will simultaneously be raised to a higher figure.

The water receives its solid mineral constituents by becoming first impregnated with the great quantity of carbonic acid contained in the soil, and being further supported by the strong atmospheric counter-pressure, it is ultimately enabled to dissolve solid minerals existing in its course by mechanical and chemical action, and to imbibe the dissolved salts which are kept in solution by the aid of the carbonic acid gas.

This mineral water is at last forced to the surface by means of the combined pressure of the succeeding

quantities and of the gas accumulated in the subterranean regions, and finally shows itself as a warm mineral spring.

Experiments made for this purpose by the chemist Göttl have shown conclusively that the granite from which our springs emerge contains all their mineral constituents, viz., soda, lime, potash, siliceous earth, aluminum, magnesia, iron, manganese, arsenic, chlorine, fluorine, sulphur, sulphuric and phosphoric acid.

The specific gravity of our mineral waters is greater by the fourth or fifth of a thousand when compared with that of common water; they are perfectly clear and transparent, have no smell, and a faint flavour of salt, leaving behind an after-taste of diluted potash.

Erdmann and Göttl have furthermore discovered negative electro-magnetic currents emanating from the warmer Carlsbad springs.

The Sprudel, the hottest of our springs, evinces a capacity of covering all solid objects, over which its water runs for any length of time, with a stony crust, varying in colour from a light yellow to a darkish brown in all possible shades, and consisting principally of calcareous earth, siliceous earth, and iron.

The explanation of this strange phenomenon is as follows:—The earthy constituents of the mineral waters are only kept in solution by means of the carbonic acid in the form of bicarbonates. As soon as the hot Sprudel water comes into contact with the atmospheric air, part of its carbonic acid is lost, and consequently part of the salts is precipitated, and this forms a hard crust on the outer surface of all objects covered by the water.

Apart from the other precipitates, a green mass of more or less solid structure, the so-called “green matter,” may also be discovered in close proximity to our hot springs, consisting of *confervæ*, which contain an abundance of microscopic animals of the lowest order.

GENERAL AND LOCAL EFFECTS OF THE MINERAL WATERS OF CARLSBAD.

On account of their chemical composition, the Carlsbad springs belong to the alkaline saline mineral waters, among which they take first rank. Their action is produced by the combined effects of the water, the natural temperature, the carbonic acid gas, and the mineral constituents. The natural temperature of the water accelerates the action of the absorbing tissues, stimulates the circulation of

the blood, induces salutary effects by producing perspiration, and acts as a sedative, and consequently as an antispasmodic, on the nervous system.

The carbonic acid gas not only acts on the skin, but also on the stomach, the lungs and the lymphatic vessels, improving the condition of the blood and the respective secretions, and stimulating the torpid action of the ganglionic system.

The salts of soda generally have rather a dissolving than a purgative effect. As a regular constituent of the human body, they augment the formation of the blood-corpuscles and regulate the economy of the whole system, thus inducing highly beneficial effects.

The sulphate of soda acts as an agreeable aperient, the carbonate is milder; its power of neutralising the acid in the intestinal tract is not sufficient to account for the prodigious results produced in so many diseases of nutrition and reproduction, and in functional disorders of the same. This action is powerfully assisted by the water itself as the great common solvent principle, which pervades and dissolves the contents accumulated in the bowels.

The carbonate of lime, combined with soda, removes acidity, and by its chemical action stops the formation of urinary deposits, contributing, at the

same time, energetically to the solution of concretions that may have eventually formed.

Although the quantity of protoxide of iron, siliceous earth, and magnesia, of lithia, iodine and bromine, is less considerable, still their presence may be deemed indispensable for producing the curative effects of the waters.

Our mineral waters are agreeable to the taste, cause a pleasant feeling in the stomach, and after the lapse of one or several hours, induce one or several fluid motions, which, in common with the flatus, have a strong smell of sulphuretted hydrogen. These, especially at the beginning of the cure, are of a dark brown, sometimes green colour, which is caused by the increased secretion of thick bile.

An increase of urine is further seen in all cases, but generally not before the sixth, seventh, and eighth day, with the single exception of diabetes; here the contrary takes place, and we see a return of the increased urinary secretion to its normal state.

Repeated examinations of the fresh urine have shown that, when originally containing much acid, the urine one hour after drinking the waters shows already a very slight acid, and sometimes even neutral reaction.

I have, however, never succeeded, and even with

patients using the waters for six weeks, in producing a distinct alkaline reaction of the urine. Professor Seegen has proved a decrease of uric acid and urea, corresponding with an increase of phosphoric acid.

All the mucous membranes soon show congestion, and increased secretion follows in consequence.

Further, absorption is stimulated, and a diminution of all fatty deposits soon is traceable. The blood is of a thin condition and pale colour.

An energetic influence upon the whole nervous system soon becomes evident.

Patients who have, even years ago, suffered from ague, will sometimes, while drinking the waters, suffer a relapse of the fever in its primary form. My experience in this respect, however, has shown that these relapses, if occurring at all, only do so during the first fortnight of the cure.

The case is different with patients suffering from gout; sometimes the attack of this malady will take place during the first days of the cure (perhaps in consequence of the fatigues of the journey and the unaccustomed exertion attendant upon walking), but more frequently I have observed them towards the latter end of the cure. Some of my patients have communicated with me by writing to the effect that they were seized with an attack on the journey home,

or soon after their return; remaining, however, free of them afterwards for years together.

It may be mentioned further, that in cases of diabetes a marked improvement of the most harassing symptoms, such as the thirst, the parched mouth, the frequent micturition, begins to be apparent after a few days. In cases of hemorrhoids, repeated bleedings commonly occur; in female patients the catamenia appear earlier and more abundantly, and should their beginning have been attended with pains, these become less severe or cease altogether.

THE COMBINED ACTION OF OUR MINERAL WATERS
MAY CONSEQUENTLY BE SUMMARISED AS FOLLOWS :—

1. The vital action of the organism is stimulated to greater energy.
2. The surplus of acidity and of fatty deposits is removed by increased and altered absorption.

SPECIAL ACTION OF THE CARLSBAD WATERS.

A.—By coming into immediate contact with the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestinal tract, the waters act—

(a.) As soothing, invigorating, and regenerating agents on the nerves of the stomach; whence the

increased appetite and the pleasant, warm sensation propagating itself from the stomach over the whole surface of the body.

(*b.*) In a healing way in cases of simple erosions and ulcers of the mucous membrane of the stomach and duodenum.

(*c.*) As correctives of the too abundant secretion of acid in the intestinal tract.

(*d.*) As gentle purgatives and accelerators of the peristaltic action, removing the viscid mucous secretion and mechanically dissolving the hard and dried-up fæces; as a general result of these influences the mucous membrane of the intestinal channel is energetically stimulated to increased secretion.

B.—Being absorbed by the blood, the waters act—

(*a.*) By dissolving the concentrated and obstructed bile contained in the biliary ducts.

(*b.*) By changing the condition of the blood, which, in its venous state, principally stagnates in the mesenteric vein and its branches; thus the waters regulate and increase the venous, and consequently also the arterial, circulation.

(*c.*) By relieving the lymphatic glands and vessels of the thick and concentrated lymph contained in them.

(*d.*) By removing the fat accumulated in the subcutaneous areolar tissue and other organs, and by causing old inflammatory residues (for instance in the peritoneal cavity) to be absorbed.

By acting powerfully on the kidneys, the mineral waters at the same time succeed in removing gravel and even larger stones from kidney and bladder.

This beneficial influence of our mineral waters is enhanced by the following circumstances, if the waters are partaken of at Carlsbad itself:—

1. By the invigorating effect of the journey, and the change of social intercourse.

2. By getting rid of the usual occupation and mode of life, frequently attended with care, excitement, and annoyance, and by the benefit resulting from a new and unusual way of living.

3. By the change of air, surroundings, diet, &c., &c.

Such salutary aids to improvement are, of course, wanting altogether, or at least to a large extent, when the mineral waters are used at home, and consequently it is, of course, easy to understand that home cures are rarely attended with entirely satisfactory results.

FINAL REMARKS.

The total effects of the cure on the separate organs, or on the whole of the organism, generally show themselves either during the time of drinking the waters, or at its conclusion. Sometimes, however, this is not the case, and the patients leave Carlsbad without having improved to any remarkable extent; in such cases, supposing that the use of the Carlsbad waters was really indicated, the improvement will take place during the time of the after-cure, and it may be regarded certainly as more than a vague consolation if the medical attendant positively assures the patient who, dissatisfied and disgusted, is on the point of leaving Carlsbad, that the good results of its waters will only show themselves after some weeks more.

This experience of the salutary effects of an after-cure is of old age. Dr. Strobelberger in his book, published in the year 1630, says:—

“As the human body at the time of the cure does not enjoy any rest through the constant worry attendant upon the drinking and bathing, and as the whole system is being revolutionised and stirred up by the mineral waters, it is impossible for the patient, during or immediately after the cure, to feel as well

as a fish in water; the most decided improvement only taking place after some time, with the help of good diet and nursing."

It is difficult, nay, almost impossible, to give any general or special rules concerning the mode of using our mineral waters. This is a matter of practical experience, and the treatment is to be adapted to each individual case; consequently we must take this carefully into account, as there is no treatment suiting all cases alike.

This rule applies to all the various springs (which, although containing the same solid constituents, yet act in a very different manner upon one and the same individual, according to their temperature and the greater or smaller amount of carbonic acid dependent thereon), as well as to the quantity taken daily.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES TO BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION WHEN PRESCRIBING OUR MINERAL WATERS FOR INTERNAL USE :—

1. The cooler springs are only slowly absorbed by the system, while the hotter waters are being taken up in a rapid manner.
2. Patients whose action of the heart has to be watched with care, and whose vital energy will

not submit to much stimulation, must partake of the cooler springs.

3. For acting more energetically, we use the hotter springs, if the constitution of the patient will admit of doing so. The particular spring selected is not to be changed without sufficient reason.

4. The waters, as a rule, are taken in the morning before breakfast, as the empty stomach will require less time to absorb the waters.

5. The quantity for daily use is not to exceed six tumblersful (30 ounces), and it is advisable to begin with two or three tumblersful, and in many cases even with less. Only, after several days, the quantity is to be increased, this depending partly on the individual constitution of the patient, and on the respective disease, partly on the effect already attained or still wished for.

6. The tumblerful of the water is to be consumed slowly (in 1-3 minutes), a pause of twenty minutes or more being made between each tumbler, according to the state of the patient's digestion, and moderate walking should be resorted to during this time.

7. After finishing the last tumblerful, the patients ought to walk about till they feel hungry for breakfast, which generally will be the case in about one hour's time.

PRODUCTS OF THE CARLSBAD MINERAL
SPRINGS.1.—*The Carlsbad Salt (Sprudel Salt).*

Dr. Borries, in the year 1733, was the first to obtain the Sprudel Salt, by evaporating and crystallising the residuum of the Sprudel water, Dr. Berger having already, as far back as 1708, hinted at the idea of obtaining the salt from the Sprudel water. In 1734 a work was published by Dr. F. Hoffmann, under the title, "The Superior Virtues and Effects of the Carlsbad Salt." The citizens of Carlsbad, however, at that time objected, out of pure narrow-mindedness, against the preparation, as well as principally against the sale, of the salt, fearing lest the influx of strangers should suffer thereby. This feeling of apprehension increased to such an extent that, after the manufacture had been entirely stopped for a certain time, the salt was allowed to be given only to patients residing at Carlsbad for a cure, only a few ounces of it being dispensed at a time.

Dr. B. Beecher very much simplified the manner of preparing the salt, and greatly reduced its price, by applying the natural heat of the Sprudel water itself for the purpose of evaporating, instead of resorting to the wood-fire used in former time.

He, too, had to struggle against the above-named prejudice, until at last, in 1761, the public preparation of the salt (till then in private hands), according to Beecher's method, was decreed by a Government Act, and thus the unjustifiable narrow-minded prejudice was overcome in the lapse of time.

The production increasing rapidly in proportion with the demand, it was at length considered necessary, in 1808, to construct a special building, connected by pipes with the Sprudel water, for the purpose of its evaporation, by means of coal-fire. Even this new arrangement proving inadequate, other contrivances are now being put into operation, so as to obtain the salt in unlimited quantities.

The production of the salt at present already amounts to 400 pounds annually, but this quantity does not by far cover the ever increasing demand for it.

Analysis of the Sprudel Salt, by Professor Dr. Ragsky.—100 parts of Sprudel Salt contain:—

Sulphate of Soda,	.	37,695	parts.
Carbonate of Soda,	.	5,997	„
Chloride of Sodium,	.	0,397	„
Water,	55,520	„
		<hr/>	
Total,	99,609	parts.

Besides there are traces of sulphate of potash.

The Sprudel salt (which is exported in well-corked and sealed bottles, containing one half to one pound) appears in crystallised form (larger and smaller hexagonal prisms), is of neutral reaction, of pure colourless transparency, has a bitter saline taste, and is soluble in cold and warm water.

The therapeutic effects of the Sprudel salt, generally speaking, and with only some slight modifications, are similar to those of the Carlsbad mineral waters, and consequently its indications and contra-indications are nearly the same as in the case of the waters. According to the effect desired, and to the individual constitution, the Carlsbad salt must either be taken early in the morning, before breakfast only, or at bed-time as well, the respective dose amounting to one teaspoonful to be dissolved in five ounces of either common water, or what is better still, in the same quantity of Giesshübler-Sauerbrunn.

The water is first made to boil, then the salt is added, and the solution is consumed slowly in a lukewarm state. Directions for use—See Medical Guide concerning the use of the Mineral Waters at Carlsbad, by T. Kraus, M.D., Carlsbad: Hans Feller; London: Trübner & Co., 1876.

2.—*The Alkaline Carlsbad Salt.*

This salt is obtained by the complete evaporation of the hot Sprudel waters. The dry dust-like residuum (the alkaline salt) is of a yellowish white transparent colour, finely grained, and has a strong alkaline taste.

Dissolved in water, it soon gives a blue tinge to the red litmus paper. It naturally contains all the constituent parts of the water, and being not used extensively for therapeutic purposes, it principally serves for the manufacture of

3.—*The Carlsbad Sprudel Lozenges.*

These lozenges are stronger than those made at Vichy, and their use is attended with good results in cases of acidity in the stomach, heartburn, acid eructation, and flatulency. Four to eight lozenges may be taken in the course of the day.

4.—*The Sprudel Soap.*

The Carlsbad soap, or Sprudel soap, is prepared from the molten-liquor left after the Sprudel salt has been extracted in the crystallised form. This remainder of the brine has a specific gravity of 1.160, and sixteen ounces of it contain two ounces

and three drachms of a mixture of salts freed from water. This mixture is composed of different salts of soda, organic matter, and traces of lime, magnesia, bromine, iodine, iron, ammonia, lithia, arsenic, sulphuretted hydrogen, phosphoric and carbonic acid.

In order to make soap out of this chemical compound, it must be condensed, purified from the Glauber's salt, which it still may contain, and by adding some quick-lime, be turned into caustic ley.

The further preparation is the same as with all other soaps.

The Sprudel soap is of soft consistence, of greyish white colour, very strong, perfectly soluble in water, and possesses considerable healing power on account of its chemical composition.

It acts on the skin in a stimulating and regenerating manner, dissolves the lymph stagnating in the capillary vessels, and tends to remove any inflammatory deposits which may have accumulated in the areolar tissue. It is principally used as an addition to the baths, one quarter, one half, to one pound being required for each bath.

THE EXPORTED CARLSBAD MINERAL WATERS.*

All our springs are suitable for exportation, provided they are bottled and corked with the necessary precaution. Numerous trials have shown that under these conditions the water in the bottles will keep good for years.

The cooler springs, containing the greatest quantity of carbonic acid, are best suited for exportation; hence the Mühlbrunn, the Schlossbrunn, the Marktbrunn, but also the Sprudel, are principally exported.

It must be stated, therefore, that the mineral waters exported in well-corked bottles, and gradually heated to the required temperature, will in all important respects possess the same healing influence as the waters when drawn immediately from the respective springs. The greater efficacy (which it is impossible to deny) of the waters when taken at their original source may be ascribed to reasons accessory rather than paramount, viz. :—The constitution of the patient being prepared for the action

* The exported Carlsbad mineral waters, as well as the Sprudel salt, the alkaline salt, the Sprudel lozenges, and the Sprudel soap, may be obtained from the Carlsbad Mineral Water Company (Limited), 267 Oxford Street, London, W.

of the waters by the salutary effect of the journey and the change of air; the regulations for the use of the waters being given by the local medical attendant, who is expected to be best acquainted with the action of the different waters, to which again may be added the greater faith generally placed by the patients in the waters when consumed at their proper source.

Their beneficial influence in many cases is further enhanced and accelerated by bathing in the same water, which, of course, is only possible at the place itself.

Although for these and other similar reasons the use of the waters on the spot is advisable to all those patients who have leisure and means to repair to Carlsbad, we do not for a moment hesitate in recommending the use of the exported mineral waters to those whose circumstances will not permit of the journey to Carlsbad.

There are cases, moreover, in which the exported waters serve as a most valuable help, viz. :—If the illness should be such as not to admit of delay with regard to treatment, the season of the year, however, at that time not being suitable for a long journey, or if the debility of the system should necessitate a mild preparatory use before undergoing

the hardships attendant upon the regular cure at Carlsbad.

Among such cases we may mention:—*Gallstones* and *gravel*, the violence of the attack demanding prompt action; *gout*, *diabetes mellitus*—in short, all disorders where the delay in the use of the appropriate mineral waters might be attended with the worst consequences.

Should these waters, as it frequently happens, be taken when cold, the selection of any particular spring is of no importance whatever; if, however, they should be consumed in a lukewarm state, then the cooler springs must be gradually heated so as to acquire the desired temperature; regarding the Sprudel, however, it might easily happen that when heated it will become decomposed, and rendered unfit for drinking, containing, as it does, only a very small quantity of carbonic acid.

When taken cold, the mineral waters, principally if some Sprudel salt is added, will cause light and pulpy evacuations of the bowels, unaccompanied by any excitement of the circulation or derangement of the digestion.

When taken lukewarm, thus imitating their use at Carlsbad itself, they have the same salutary effect as at Carlsbad, those accessory influences, however,

which contribute so greatly towards the attainment of these good results, constantly seen after a cure at Carlsbad, necessarily absenting themselves in these cases.

In accordance with the just mentioned remarks, the exported Carlsbad mineral waters are used.

A.—As a preliminary cure before going to Carlsbad. Such preliminary cures, combined with sufficient exercise in the open air, and with a corresponding diet, cannot be too strongly insisted upon, and it hardly will be deemed necessary in this place to enumerate all the advantages dependent thereon.

The preliminary cure, *i.e.*, the daily use of one to two tumblersful of the cold mineral water, with some slight addition of Carlsbad salt, is especially indicated :

1. In cases not permitting the immediate use of the warm springs on account of congestive disorders, and requiring first a depletion by means of repeated evacuations, of the system in general, and of the respective congested organs in particular.

2. In cases of habitual constipation, so as to clear the mucous membrane of the intestinal tract of all fæcal accumulations, thus facilitating the power of absorption with regard to those warm springs to be used hereafter.

B.—As an after-cure in case the patients are not enabled to stay at Carlsbad until the termination of the regular cure.

C.—As a regular drinking-cure for the great number of those who, although their cases indicate a cure at Carlsbad, are unfortunately prevented from complying with such demand.

In cases *B.* and *C.* the water is to be consumed in a lukewarm state, the precise temperature required being accurately determined by the attending medical man, and changed as he thinks fit. For particulars see Medical Guide concerning the use of the mineral waters at Carlsbad, by T. Kraus, M.D., Carlsbad: Hans Feller; London: Trübner & Co., 1876.

Regarding the artificial waters used in remote places as a substitute for the natural mineral waters, their value as an addition to our curative treasures being unquestionable, and their use being a real blessing to thousands of those who are unable to obtain the natural waters, it would still constitute an unwarrantable proceeding to assert that their action is equal to that of the natural mineral waters, however scientific the composition, and however successful the imitation of the artificial waters may be. For although they may contain all the "known" ingredients of the former, as discovered by chemical

analysis, yet they do not contain those constituents, hitherto "unknown," which latter, as we have no doubt, greatly contribute towards the attainment of those highly salutary effects resulting from the use of the natural mineral waters.

There was at first the same agitation going on against the exportation of the waters which we mentioned with regard to the Carlsbad salt, arising from the same motives, and in consequence it was for a long time carried on in a very slack manner. Another reason for this may be sought for in the great difficulty of the means of communication existing in former years.

During the last thirty years, however, all this has been considerably improved, and we may look up with gratitude to Mr. H. Mattoni, who has managed the exportation during the last twenty years, as by his assiduity our mineral waters are now being sent to all civilised parts of the world, the quantity at present already amounting annually to one million bottles.

The exportation of the Carlsbad mineral waters and the Carlsbad salt has, since January 1, 1877, been transferred to the firm of Mr. L. Schottländer, and it is to be hoped that under his direction it will continue to increase from year to year.

THE BATHS.

We have at Carlsbad :—

- (a.) Common or sweet water baths.
- (b.) Mineral baths.
- (c.) Moor baths.
- (d.) Vapour baths.
- (e.) Douche baths.
- (f.) Steel baths.
- (g.) Sauerbrunn baths.

It is thus evident that Carlsbad possesses a greater variety of baths than almost any other bathing-place in the world.

The common or sweet water baths may be taken in the Curhaus, and are only used for the sake of cleanliness.

The mineral baths (formerly called Sprudel baths) may be taken at the Sprudel-Badehaus, Mühlbadehaus and Curhaus; the springs, which are in use for bathing, have already been spoken of. Temperature of the baths 26-30° R.

The moor baths have found but scanty room in the Curhaus. They have not been much in use in former time, but the demand has of late increased to a considerable extent, and they are at present required

in such numerous cases, that the inadequacy of the bathing-places existing at present becomes more apparent from day to day.

In consequence of the combined and long continued exertions of the physicians of Carlsbad, the municipal council has at last decided to construct a large bathing establishment, entirely devoted to the use of moor baths.

The mineral moor used for making these baths is brought by rail from Franzensbad, the municipality of Carlsbad possessing extensive moor-layers at the latter place.

A moor bath appears as a thin pulpy mass, which is prepared by the mixture of Sprudel water with mineral moor. 4-6 cubic feet of mineral moor is considered a sufficient quantity for a bath; temperature of the bath 26-32° R.

The vapour and douche baths, both in the Curhaus, are constructed according to the latest and best principles available for such purposes.

The steel baths may be had close to the town (not far from the confluence of the Tepl with the Eger), and are fed by a strong chalybeate spring situated near the bath-house.

The Sauerbrunn baths are constructed at the other end of the town, five minutes distant. The Sauer-

brunn feeding these baths has its offspring in the house itself.

The river baths may be taken in the Tepl (private baths), or at the swimming-bath in the Eger.

REMARKS ON BATHING IN GENERAL.

The question whether the water, together with the other soluble ingredients, really penetrates into the skin of the patient, and thus at least to some extent acts in a manner corresponding to the internal action of the mineral waters, still remains unanswered. Parisot, who has instituted experiments in this respect, has come to the conclusion that the layer of fat covering the skin, and secreted by the sebaceous glands, renders it incapable of absorption; but he succeeded in obtaining absorption after dissolving those chemical agents he wished to be absorbed, in alcohol, or what is better still, in chloroform. It is a fact that alcohol and chloroform again render the skin capable of absorption by dissolving the fatty layer covering it, as well as the withered epithelial cells.

It may then be readily understood, that the alkaline water of our mineral-baths, after acting on the skin for a considerable time, at last succeeds in dissolving the layer of fat covering its surface, and in thus removing the obstacle opposing its absorption.

Putting aside this controversy, the beneficial influence on the diseased organism resulting from the use of the baths in general, and the mineral-baths in particular, is positively proved by a medical experience of a thousand years or more.

Indeed it was by this influence that Carlsbad's reputation was first created, as up to the sixteenth century the Carlsbad mineral waters were only used for bathing, the patients at that time remaining in the bath during the greater part of the day.

The drinking-cures were introduced in the sixteenth century; bathing being then considered as only of secondary importance. Of late years, however, drinking and bathing were both resorted to simultaneously, and this kind of treatment is in general use at the present time.

SPECIAL REMARKS ON MINERAL, MOOR, STEEL, AND SAUERBRUNN BATHS.

The acting principles of the mineral baths are derived from their temperature, their higher specific gravity, their amount of carbonic acid, and their mineral constituents (principally the alkaline salts).

They are indicated in all diseases where the use of the Carlsbad mineral waters is considered

advisable, and the same may be said of the moor bath, their action even being more vigorous, which may be accounted for by their higher temperature, serving as they do at the same time as a kind of poultice (*sit venia verbo*).

The chemical composition of the mineral moor will also enhance its effects; it consists of decomposed mineral and vegetable substances, of residues of plants, vegetable earth and ulmic acid, of resins, siliceous earth and clay, of phosphate of protoxide of iron, sulphate of iron, chloride of sodium, sulphates of carbonic acid, sulphuric and formic acid, all of them powerful elements, acting directly on the skin. Their effects are materially increased by the Sprudel water, which is mixed with the mineral moor for each bath.

Apart from these general indications, the moor baths are especially beneficial in the following diseases:—

1. Neuralgia of various origin, principally when caused by rheumatism and arthritis.

2. Palsy of a lighter degree, caused by disorders in the current of the peripheral nerves, as well as caused by hysteria.

3. Morbid deposits, which have not yet undergone organic transformation.

4. Uterine disorders (not of malignant origin), such as residues of chronic inflammation and amenorrhœa.

5. Tumours of the spleen and enlargement of the liver, which are capable of absorption.

The mineral moor baths, at any rate their methodic use, are contra-indicated only in a very few cases; for instance, if there is an idiosyncrasy against bathing in general, in cases of excessive nervous irritability, or of morbid changes in the blood vessels.

The Sauerbrunn baths, containing a great quantity of carbonic acid, stimulate the action of the peripheral nerves, thus creating a beneficial influence on the whole of the organism.

The steel baths act in a strengthening and invigorating manner upon debilitated and anæmic individuals, and are principally used in alternation with the Sauerbrunn baths.

THE GIESSHÜBLER SAUERBRUNN.*

The enumeration of the healing agents of Carlsbad would fail to be complete if we were to omit mentioning the Giesshübler Sauerbrunn, which, although in use for centuries past, has been universally and

* May be obtained from the Carlsbad Mineral Water Company (Limited), 267 Oxford Street, London, W.

deservedly acknowledged only since the last twenty years. Apart from its extensive consumption at Carlsbad itself, the annual exportation at present amounts to two millions of bottles, and there can be no doubt that, as the Sauerbrunn, in the form of doubly charged effervescing beverage, has already acquired great popularity in England and its colonies as well as in France, its exportation will increase considerably from year to year.

For the town of Carlsbad this water is a great blessing. Most patients not being allowed to drink wine or beer, or at the most in very small quantities, and the common drinking water being generally almost unfit for use, it is a great boon that we are enabled to recommend to our patients the Giesshübler Sauerbrunn, which, being a pure alkaline acidulous spring, combines the essential properties of a good drinking water with those of a mild mineral spring.

The Giesshübler Sauerbrunn further ranks first among all similar springs by containing a great quantity of combined carbonic acid, besides its amount of free carbonic acid gas, so that an uncorked bottle of it may be left standing for hours without losing any of its effervescence, provided the bottle is not shaken.

The Giesshübler Sauerbrunn principally acts in

removing acidity in the stomach and intestinal tract, causing at the same time an increased secretion of urine.

It is particularly indicated—partly mixed with the other Carlsbad mineral waters, partly as an independent beverage—in cases showing uric acid diathesis, in cases of gravel and stone in the kidneys, and in diabetes mellitus and gout, as recommended by Dr. Garrod.

PART II.

A.—GENERAL INDICATIONS.

THE Carlsbad mineral waters are generally prescribed in cases of abdominal complaints, with the exception of acute fevers, malignant degenerations and tumours; they are further indicated in constitutional ailments, such as chlorosis, adiposis, gout, malaria, diabetes.

Many authors and practitioners also mention different diseases of the respiratory organs as suitable for Carlsbad, such as catarrhal affections of the throat, larynx, bronchial tubes attended with abundant mucous secretion; certain forms of emphysema are considerably relieved, and the same is said of beginning fatty degeneration of the muscle of the heart. According to my opinion, however, these conditions may be taken into consideration so far as they show themselves in consequence of abdominal plethora, liver complaints, &c., &c.

This is the case also with people suffering from

the eyes, who are sent to Carlsbad, as their illness can only be relieved by first attempting to cure their abdominal complaints.

Apart from the cataracta lentis, developed in consequence of diabetes, which by a cure at Carlsbad is often improved or at least stopped in progress, we may principally mention chronic irritation of the conjunctiva and of the meibomian glands, amblyopia, amaurosis, and glaucoma, caused by abdominal plethora, or by a morbid state of the blood (viz., gout), and progressing further on account of the primary disease not being properly treated.

B.—SPECIAL INDICATIONS.

1. *Chronic catarrhal affections of the stomach*, or the second stage of acute catarrhal affection, caused by a too abundant supply of food, or by food of bad quality, by abuse of spirits, hot spices, irritating drugs, by catching cold, nausea, mental anxiety, &c., &c.

The combined effects of these circumstances are various, and principally consist in complaints of fulness and pressure in the epigastric region, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, vomiting (principally in the morning—*vomitum matutinum*), headache,

general debility, nervous depression, and often want of sleep.

The tongue generally is more or less furred, and there is sometimes a metallic taste perceptible on the tip of the tongue and fœtor ex ore; constipation is mostly prevalent. If this state continues for any length of time, the patients become greatly emaciated, and often present a grey or yellowish-grey colour of the skin.

Some medical men think that the mineral waters of Carlsbad are indicated neither for patients in the last-mentioned state, nor for those suffering from the atonic form of catarrhus vestriculi. I cannot, however, share this opinion; from my personal experience, on the contrary, I am happy to state that I have obtained remarkable results in these cases (of course not accompanied by organic derangement) by a treatment quite in opposition to that usually applied in cases of catarrhal affections of the stomach; by substituting a different diet, and principally by directing them to use the waters in a different way. These must be taken in a cooler state, and only in minimal quantities of from three to six ounces, twice daily. Should constipation set in, Carlsbad salts and all other purgatives are to be avoided, and only cold injections to be used.

The catarrhal affections of the stomach frequently extend into the duodenum (catarrhus gastro uodenalis), and further into the larger, and in long standing cases also the smaller, biliary ducts, so that stagnation of the bile and jaundice supervene. It is evident that Carlsbad is especially indicated in such cases, and the use of its waters attended with the greatest success.

2. *Dilatatio ventriculi*, as a primary disease, shows itself in consequence of continued overloading of the stomach with heavy, indigestible food, or in a secondary manner in consequence of ulcerations in the pylorus, and frequently as the result of long-standing catarrhal affections, the latter appearing also frequently in combination with the dilatation; hence the symptoms are only partly of an independent nature, such as vomiting of undigested or fermenting food, having a fæcal smell, or bringing up food that has been swallowed a long time ago; mostly the symptoms coincide with those of the chronic catarrhal affection.

On minute and careful examination, the extension of the stomach may be detected from without, and proved by palpitation and percussion; however, it will be found advisable in all cases to ascertain the truth of the diagnosis by introducing effer-

vescing drugs, or by sounding the stomach with the probe.

It is evident that a complete restitution, in integrum, can only be expected in light cases of not long-standing order. In severe or protracted instances Carlsbad will only act as a palliative, and will confine its healing effects principally to the accompanying catarrhal symptoms.

3. *Cardialgia* is more frequently the symptom of another disease than an independent form of neuralgia. This last-mentioned kind—to which I allude only—is almost as frequently met with in the male as in the female, and is characterised by a spasmodic contraction of the walls of the stomach, combined with severe pain (according to many patients' expression, as if the stomach was squeezed by an iron hand).

The cramp generally sets in suddenly, even when the stomach is empty, without apparent reason, and at any time in the day, or after catching cold, after eating ices or drinking iced water, after mental anxiety, &c., &c., and generally concludes with vomiting of slimy and often sour liquids, mixed with bile if the retching lasts longer.

This spasmodic contraction is not confined to a certain place, but generally affects the stomach in

its entire circumference; sometimes it may be relieved by a firm pressure on the epigastric region, or by the swallowing of some solid food. As soon as cramp and pain are gone, the patients again feel perfectly well. The origin of this complaint cannot always be ascertained; in most cases it is caused by overacidity, or by pressure of the left lobe of the liver, and it is not always accompanied by chronic catarrhal affections. The effect of the Carlsbad mineral waters, especially of the Sprudel, in such cases of genuine cardialgy, is miraculous. (Two to four half tumblersful.)

4. *Ulcus ventriculi* is more frequently met with in the female; it is caused either by already existing erosions in the mucous membrane of the stomach, or is of independent origin, in consequence of local disorders, or of a general derangement of the system. Developing further, the ulcer causes erosions of the blood-vessels, bleeding, and eventually (though not very often) perforation.

The symptoms of *ulcus ventriculi* are very conspicuous, and consequently the diagnosis meets with any difficulty only in very few cases. Apart from the idiopathic symptoms, such as constant pain at the seat of the ulcer, which is increased by the slightest pressure, and invariably irradiates towards

the spine; vomiting of every particle of food, and extreme exhaustion resulting therefrom; in some instances the characteristic sanguinolent vomiting, accompanied by bloody, tarlike motions; anæmi complexion; it is almost always accompanied by catarrhal inflammation of the stomach, and by constipation of the bowels.

Cases of *ulcus ventriculi* are often met with at Carlsbad, and their treatment by the mineral waters is attended with the best results. The careful regulation of the diet, also, with regard to the quantity of the food, is of the greatest importance. The cooler springs only are applicable in these cases (Markt, Kaiser and Mühlbrunnen) in moderate quantities (three to six half tumblersful), and at intervals of half an hour, ought to be used during at least five or six weeks. During the second year, or if at any time there is reasonable ground for believing that the ulcer is entirely healed, the hotter springs may be used with advantage, especially against the neuralgic pains frequently caused by cicatrisation. In case there should be any bleeding from the stomach during the time of the cure, the use of the waters must, of course, be at once dispensed with for a shorter or longer period of time, according to the violence of the bleeding; perhaps even be left

off entirely, and local treatment is then to be substituted.

I have had under treatment more than one hundred cases of ulcer in the stomach, but have only in one single case met with a slight bleeding showing itself twice during the first fortnight of the cure; the latter, altogether extending over forty-five days, was attended by the best results; other symptoms of very little importance, and resulting principally from the effects of the cicatrisation which showed themselves during the following winter, were entirely cured by a repetition of the cure at Carlsbad. The lady, who has since given birth to two children, is now in perfect health.

5. *Obstructio alvi*. Habitual constipation of the bowels often reaches a dangerous degree by being neglected at first, or by not having been treated in a proper manner. This malady, often tolerated by the system with apparent impunity for years together, gradually increases in severity, and at last may lead to all kinds of derangement of the circulation, to swelling of the liver, and even to dangerous local inflammations.

Under this head we also may include the constipation which frequently exists while the bowels apparently act in a sufficient and regular manner.

We often meet people whose bowels act daily, or at least every other day, passing, however, only a very small quantity of fæces each time; these patients are generally extremely astonished by being told by their medical attendant, after a careful examination has been instituted, that their intestines are filled with hard fæcal masses, and that this is the cause of all their sufferings.

The usual symptoms of chronic intestinal obstruction are: difficulty of breathing, palpitations of the heart, a feeling of oppression and tension in the abdominal region, swimming before the eyes, headache, mental depression, and even melancholy, &c., &c.

The constipation is most frequently caused by neglect, by sedentary life, by drinking too little water, by long standing affections of the biliary ducts, by the abuse of strong purgatives, and in the female very often by repeated pregnancies.

The use of the mineral waters at Carlsbad, during one or more years, is in all such cases followed by regular motions, but all such patients should be earnestly admonished to repair to the water-closet daily, and at a fixed hour, even though they should not feel a natural inclination to do so.

6. *Chronic intestinal catarrh* is a disease also

frequently met with at Carlsbad, and it seems wonderful, indeed, that two antipodes such as constipation and obstinate diarrhœa should be entirely curable in one and the same locality, and often by the use of one and the same spring.

Chronic intestinal catarrh is caused by repeated colds, by damp feet, by longstanding exhausting illness, by habitual constipation, and by the abuse of purgatives.

These patients mostly suffer from tenesmus, with no feeling of relief even after emptying their bowels every half hour. The evacuations are always of a thin and slimy character, containing hardly any consistent fœces, and very little bile.

It is quite characteristic that the tenesmus often appears so suddenly that the patients scarcely have time to reach the proper place.

Gripes and flatulence are also conspicuous in such cases.

After minutely examining these patients, we often detect old dried-up fœces strongly adhering to the intestinal walls, principally of the cœcum; on this account, as well as for the sake of freeing the bowels of their viscid contents, I have made it a rule in such cases to begin the treatment by administering a mild purgative, such as castor-oil. The use of

the mineral waters after this proceeding is generally attended with a quicker and more lasting result.

7. *Congestion of the liver* is often met with, and if of long duration may lead to textual disease of the organ. We have only to consider the passive congestion, caused by emphysema, stagnation in the mesenteric vein, constipation and other functional disorders of the abdominal viscera. The liver is generally painful to the touch and more or less enlarged, principally in its left lobe.

8. *Hepar adiposum* is caused by the accumulation of globules of fat in the liver cells, and consequently the function of the organ is seriously interfered with.

We only consider these cases of fatty degeneration of the liver, occurring in individuals otherwise healthy and well-fed, and caused by good living, the abuse of spirits (gin-drinker's liver), and a general tendency towards obesity. The liver in such cases is enlarged in its entire circumference, its edges have lost their normal sharpness; there is no pain, but by the pressure exercised on the stomach and the adjacent organs, a sensation of weight and tension usually is experienced in the epigastric region (the "iron girdle"), accompanied by difficulty of breathing, dyspepsia, &c., &c.

The amyloid degeneration of the liver is to us of interest only so far as it causes disorders in the digestive system, which may be improved by the use of the Carlsbad mineral waters; but even such improvements are merely of a temporary nature, as it is impossible to remove the primary cause of the evil.

9. *Cirrhosis of the liver*, in its first stage, may be benefited by a cure at Carlsbad; but our mineral waters are certainly contra-indicated in the second and third stage; and the same may be said with regard to syphilitic degenerations and malignant tumours of the liver.

10. *Polycholia*, or a superabundant secretion of bile, associated with an insufficient discharge of this fluid, the obstacle not appearing in the biliary ducts, but caused by a want of pressure, which impedes the regular flow of bile into the intestinal canal.

The stoppage first shows itself in the gall bladder, which becomes distended, and may sometimes, by external palpitation, be felt as an elastic tumour. By degrees a lasting expansion is brought about, continuing even as far as the biliary ducts. In some cases the accumulated secretion is now and then evacuated, either by vomiting or by purging; and, in default of this, jaundice, organic disorders of the

liver, thickening of the gall or gallstones, may eventually develop.

11. *Cholelithiasis*. The formation of gallstones is met with very often, in consequence of many and various causes, and occurs more frequently in the female.

As the shape and nature of gallstones are sufficiently well known, it may suffice to mention that the smallest concretions may cause the same grave symptoms as the larger kinds; on the other hand, it is a well-known fact that stones, as long as they sojourn in the gall-bladder, cause little or no uneasiness at all, and often are detected accidentally at *post-mortem* examinations, the subject not having experienced any inconvenience whatever during lifetime.

These concretions may be caused by anything that impedes or obstructs the regular stream of the bile, such as habitual constipation, pregnancy, repeated disorders of the biliary ducts, &c.

There is no proof whatever to support the opinion that the beneficial results brought about by the use of the Carlsbad waters in these cases are due to any dissolving action on their part; at any rate, the disappearance of the stones is not due to their being dissolved, but it may safely be asserted that their

elimination is caused by the mechanical action of the waters; their importance, moreover, is evidently shown by the thinner and normal condition of the bile showing itself during their use; thus the formation of fresh concretions is evidently prevented.

The regulation of the action of the bowels, brought about through the use of the waters, naturally ranks first in these cases, and it will in consequence be found advisable for such patients to repeat the cure for several consecutive years.

Although the structure of the ductus choledoctus allows of a good deal of expansion, and thus small stones may pass through it without much inconvenience, yet larger stones or the simultaneous formation and elimination of several calculi usually cause the severest colic and grave symptoms, which, although not menacing life itself, may eventually lead to very critical conditions (hepatitis, perihepatitis).

According to experience, such colics most frequently occur during the time of the cure at Carlsbad, and it is obvious that in consequence of the imbibition of large quantities of water, there is a tendency towards the elimination of the stones, and this again gives an increased chance for their incarceration; the same reason may be assigned in those

cases where we see stones being passed repeatedly during the use of the waters at Carlsbad.

The colics are usually followed by jaundice of variable intensity. This symptom, which disappears a few days after the cessation of the incarceration, is of the greatest diagnostic importance.

The diagnosis may also be considerably strengthened in cases where gallstones can be detected in the evacuations of the bowels, but the latter proof is not absolutely necessary for forming the diagnosis.

12. *Tumours of the spleen.* We restrict our observations to such swellings of the spleen, which may allow of a reduction to its normal size, and which are caused by disorders of the abdominal circulation, by malaria, by the influence of unseasonable and hot climates. Such cases strongly indicate the use of the Carlsbad mineral waters, as the spleen is the starting-point whence the deleterious poison may spread over the whole of the organism, and if help is not sought for in time, it may soon be altogether too late.

13. *Albuminuria*, not originating in diseased kidneys, but caused by deranged abdominal circulation or by general debility. The use of the Carlsbad mineral waters in such cases consists in relieving the dropsy by simultaneously attacking and curing the primary disease itself.

14. *Gravel and catarrhal affections of the kidneys.* The formation of stone in the kidneys and gravel, more frequently met with in the male, is caused by the superabundant secretion of some of the solid urinary constituents. These soon become precipitated into the renal tubes and the renal cavity, and thus contribute towards creating gravel or larger stones. The latter soon lead to bleeding from the kidneys, and when passing through the ureters are the cause of those violent spasmodic pains which are best known under the name of renal colic. Bleeding from the kidneys is not a rare occurrence, although I have never seen any bad consequences resulting therefrom. It is hardly necessary to interrupt the cure on this account, the patient only requiring rest and abstinence from bathing. The cooler springs only should be used in such cases, mixed with some whey.

The Carlsbad mineral waters are strong enough to dissolve the gravel deposited into the renal tubes, and by increasing the urinary secretion, mechanically to propel, and eventually to eliminate even larger calculi.

The repeated use of the Carlsbad mineral waters is of such beneficial influence upon the circulation and formation of the blood, that, together with a

well-regulated diet, the new-formation of stone and gravel will be most securely prevented.

The concretions have an irritating influence upon the renal cavity, which may bring on inflammation. After the elimination of the stones, however, and through the beneficial action of the Carlsbad waters, this affection will soon disappear again.

15. *Inflammation of the bladder* will be relieved by the use of the Carlsbad mineral waters only if unaccompanied by fever, the urine at the same time showing the acid, or, at most, neutral reaction; in these cases no local treatment is required. This form of vesical catarrh is caused by cold, by drinking badly fermented beer or iced water, and by gravel and stone in the bladder.

If the stones are of a small size, the increased secretion of urine will suffice for their removal; if they are so large that they cannot pass through the urethra, they will have to be operated upon before the commencement of the cure. There is no reason for cherishing the hope that the mineral waters of Carlsbad may succeed in dissolving stones of so large a size, and the cure will prove entirely useless, as the bladder is constantly being irritated by the presence of the stones; consequently these patients ought not to be sent first to Carlsbad, and afterwards

operated upon, but just the contrary plan ought to be insisted upon. If, however, decomposition of the urine should set in, accompanied by alkaline reaction and a putrid sediment, local treatment is indicated from the first, and the Carlsbad waters should only be recommended if, according to careful examination, there is little or no pus in the sediment, the urine showing at least a neutral reaction.

16. *Hypertrophy of the Prostata* is met with principally in people of mature age, or in consequence of gonorrhœa, but may as well occur in very stout persons quite unconnected with the first-mentioned circumstances; it is a favourable object for a cure at Carlsbad.

17. *Inflammatory deposits in the peritoneal cavity* have only of late been considered with regard to the salutary effects of the waters at Carlsbad, these having been of great benefit in some cases of this kind. These residues of inflammatory action must, however, not be too large, their nature being capable of absorption; such as deposits following an attack of perityphlitis, para- and perimetritis.

The use of the waters in almost all these cases is attended with splendid results.

18. *Anæmia*. It may seem strange, at the first glance, to name anæmia among the diseases curable

at Carlsbad, but the assertion is true, nevertheless, if considered in proper limits, and not in a general manner.

The number of patients suffering from poverty of blood, and yet resorting to Carlsbad, is very considerable, and naturally there may be some cases among them not suitable for our mineral waters.

Catarrhal affections of the stomach, *ulcus ventriculi*, habitual constipation, are often followed by anæmia, the latter subsiding, however, as soon as the primary affection, indicating the cure at Carlsbad, is relieved. Of course I am not speaking of these kinds of anæmia, as the principal indication for the cure at Carlsbad is based upon the primary disease, and not upon the poverty of the blood.

We have only to consider that kind of anæmia which is known as the anæmia attendant upon the age of puberty, its name plainly showing its origin.

But even the latter affection will not be benefited indiscriminately by the use of the Carlsbad waters, and it is imperatively necessary to select the individual cases with the greatest possible care and consideration as regards the accompanying symptoms.

Such cases mostly occur in girls fifteen to twenty years old, whose menstruation has not shown itself at all, or only in very minute quantity. Such patients

may safely be sent to Carlsbad if otherwise properly built, and if, besides showing the usual symptoms of anæmia, they suffer from disorders of the abdominal circulation, chronic inflammation or congestion of the womb, catarrhal affections of the stomach, constipation of the bowels, moderate enlargement of the liver, mental depression, want of sleep, &c. &c., they will be entirely cured by our waters, as I am happy to state from a large experience in such cases.

19. *Adiposis*—viz., that kind of general derangement of the alimentary system, consisting in the abnormal and superabundant formation of fatty tissue, and its accumulation in the areolar tissue of the skin, as well as in different other organs of the body.

This disease may be caused—or, if already in existence, increased in severity—by too good living, combined with insufficient bodily exercise, but it may also be developed independent of any such causes, as is proved by a great many cases. It may also have hereditary predisposition, and in the female sterility and the change of life for its origin.

The symptoms are : an enormous increase in size, verging upon monstrosity, difficulty in walking and moving about, a pale and puffy countenance, and a disordered state of the intellectual functions.

In the latter stages of adiposis we see functional disorders of internal organs, such as difficulty of breathing, palpitations of the heart, affections of the brain, and, in many instances, diabetes mellitus.

20. *Malarial Cachexy* principally develops itself in some of the tropical countries, in consequence of ague, yellow fever, and the so-called bilious fever, but it may also occur in Europe in the swampy parts of Italy, Hungary, and Holland.

Patients suffering from malarious fever have a characteristic yellowish-grey complexion, they are generally emaciated, and may also become dropsical, in case the disease has been progressing to a certain extent.

There is enlargement of the spleen, and sometimes also of the liver, and frequently the kidneys are deeply affected. The disease is generally accompanied by chronic catarrhal affections of the stomach, and very often by intestinal disorders.

I have attended upon many cases of this kind at Carlsbad, and have always seen good results from the use of its waters. A corresponding after-cure, particular attention being devoted to the enjoyment of a fresh and pure air and strengthening diet, and a repetition of the cure at Carlsbad, will be found advisable in all such cases.

21. *Arthritis.* This disease showing itself in a regular or irregular manner, and in various forms, is more frequently met with in palaces than in humble dwellings.

Hereditary predisposition and luxurious living, as well as the abuse of alcoholic beverages (wine and strong beer, ardent spirits) are most frequently found as the root of this evil, and trifling injuries may often suffice to develop the disease, lurking in the organism for some time past.

Although we are not entitled to speak of premonitory symptoms or forerunners of the gout, still there are some signs which lead us to the conclusion that some patients, whose antecedents we know, may eventually become gouty, principally if there is a possibility of hereditary predisposition. Such patients mostly complain of general debility, restless nights, palpitations of the heart, asthma; they suffer from abundant perspiration, having an acid smell, and have a full but irregular pulse; their urine, as a rule, is scanty and concentrated, and shows a great quantity of urates. If proper treatment is not soon resorted to, an attack of gout is sure to manifest itself in a very short time.

Gout is caused by a uric acid diathesis of the system; if the kidneys are not enabled to remove the

superfluous uric acid (*i.e.*, if their passage is rendered impervious to a certain extent by uric acid precipitates), it will at last (as the *materia peccans* of our ancestors) be deposited by the blood into the different organs of the body; at first into certain joints, and afterwards into organs of a higher order.

Some clinical teachers seem to think that the use of the Carlsbad waters is only indicated in such cases of gout, resulting from abdominal plethora. According to my experience, I am bound to say that Carlsbad is not only indicated in *all* cases of gout, but that the use of its waters is attended with the most remarkable results. It is necessary, however, that the cure should be watched with great care in all cases affecting weak and debilitated individuals, or if there is already disease of the kidneys, or if there is an affection of the arteries or arterioles.

Gouty deposits, capable of absorption, will generally disappear during or soon after the use of the Carlsbad waters, but the latter have no influence whatever on chronic indurations.

In most cases it will be found advisable, after the use of the waters, to recommend to the patients a so-called after-cure at Wildbad, Gastein, Ragaz, Toepnitz, Wiesbaden, or Aix-la-Chapelle.

22. *Diabetes mellitus.* This mysterious disease, deservedly occupying the careful attention of the medical profession, will for a long time to come be the subject of an important controversy, although much has been contributed during the last twenty years, and principally by Carlsbad physicians, towards its elucidation.

It was Hufeland who at first designated diabetes as a fit object for a cure at Carlsbad. Since that time the patients afflicted with it betake themselves to Carlsbad annually, in ever increasing numbers, and our place is called "the great hospital for diabetes."

It was found impossible hitherto to demonstrate any constant pathological changes at the *post-mortem* examinations of diabetic people.

Numerous observations published by medical authors have shown to evidence, that this disease is not of so rare occurrence as it was formerly believed to be; although it may be taken for granted that the altered circumstances of modern time and life are instrumental to some extent in causing its present frequency.

Diabetes shows itself more frequently in the male, and attacks almost any age; it is mostly met with in people ranging from twenty to fifty years, less frequently in children, and very seldom in old age.

I have lately had occasion, at the hospital of Dresden, to see two cases of diabetes in children of an age previously unknown to me, as subject to the disease; they were brothers, at six and seven years respectively.

Dr. Seegen says, and I have made the same observation, that amongst all his cases of diabetes, the percentage ranged highest with the Jewish race; this may perhaps be accounted for by their mode of living, their constant activity, and their increased mental irritability.

CAUSAL INFLUENCES OF DISEASES.

1. Injuries, directly affecting the brain or the liver.
2. Spontaneous diseases of the brain.
3. General disorders of nutrition.
4. Chills and exposure to damp weather.
5. Continued excess in baccho et venere.
6. Mental diseases (the most frequent cause).

The greatest number of cases of diabetes, which I have attended upon, occurred during and after the late Franco-German war, and during the commercial crisis of 1873-74.

7. Hereditary predisposition. Abundant accumulation of fatty tissue is considered by some authors

as predisposing to diabetes; according to my opinion, adiposis may very well be classified under No. 3. The symptoms, which are not always present, however, in their full combination, are as follows:—

(1.) Excessive secretion of urine, containing *sugar*.

(2.) Abnormal increase of thirst, and generally of appetite too; a peculiar foetor ex ore.

(3.) Dryness of the skin, loss of hair and teeth, general emaciation, a feeling of faintness; in one word: marasmus præcox.

(4.) Itching of the skin, eczema, principally in the region of the generative organs, tendency to furuncles and carbuncles, caused by want of resistance in the tissues.

(5.) Mental depression, various disorders of the nervous system, decreased activity of the senses, caused by affections of their respective organs; impotence.

The influence of the Carlsbad mineral waters on diabetes is highly beneficial, according to the unanimous opinion of medical men in general, and of those practising at Carlsbad in particular, and is based on the experience of the last fifty years.

In every case of diabetes, even of the greatest severity, a marked improvement in the desolate condition begins after a few days time. At first the

intolerable thirst and the parching of the mouth is considerably relieved; the patient is getting more rest, and may enjoy a quiet sleep for several hours; this is accompanied by a diminution, or, at least, temporary cessation, of the regressive tendency.

In lighter cases the effects, produced by the use of our waters, are even more striking, and at the same time lasting; in such cases all diabetic symptoms gradually disappear altogether, even the impotence, the patients at last enjoying the long-wished-for good health. The power of resistance is in many cases strengthened to such an extent that a mixed diet, at least for a certain time, may be resorted to, without any striking relapse taking place; a yearly return to Carlsbad, however, will become absolutely necessary for these patients.

I know of diabetic persons, who have visited Carlsbad annually for twenty years or more, enjoying a tolerably good health, although not living exclusively upon animal diet, their urine containing sugar only from time to time.

The question whether diabetes may be entirely cured by the Carlsbad mineral waters, or by some other remedies, remains undecided at present, and, according to the experience hitherto attained, is not likely to be answered in the affirmative.

I have in my own practice met with two cases which, perhaps, may be considered as perfectly cured. I may just be allowed to relate them in a few words.

In the year 1871 I attended upon a tavern-keeper of Weimar, suffering from the light form of diabetes, and presenting almost all the usual symptoms, which, however, under proper treatment at home, had undergone a favourable change. While drinking the waters, the rather considerable quantity of sugar contained in his urine, as well as the other diabetic symptoms, entirely disappeared.

I have since had the opportunity of seeing this man on repeated occasions, he having, during the time of the cure, already improved in weight (5 lbs.), and have received, through his family doctor, several accounts respecting his health. There has been no trace of sugar in the urine since, and he feels perfectly well up to the present time.

The second case is that of a merchant from Frankfort on the Maine, who still comes to Carlsbad every year. During the first year his urine contained a great quantity of sugar, all the other symptoms of diabetes being apparent; after using our waters during six weeks, the symptoms entirely subsided. During the second and third year the

urine on his arrival contained sugar in moderate quantities (about two per cent.), the other symptoms being less numerous and less marked, compared with the first year. During the last three years, however, I could not detect any more sugar in his urine, and the man is in the enjoyment of perfect health.

I relate these cases, which at a future date I shall publish in detail, together with many others, without, however, drawing any conclusions from them.

23. *Diseases of the skin* only have to be considered so far as they are connected with stagnation of the blood or with disorders of the abdominal organs, and there is no doubt that the regulation of the circulation and the amelioration of the debilitated constitution will have a beneficial influence on the healing of some diseases of the skin, constituting, in fact, the necessary conditions for their entire cure.

The use of the Carlsbad waters may especially be recommended in cases of:—

(a.) Erysipelas migrans, principally if the patients show a constitutional tendency to this affection.

(b.) Sclerosis of the skin, showing itself on the calves of the legs, in consequence of repeated attacks of erysipelas.

(c.) Urticaria.

- (*d.*) Pemphigus, especially in its milder forms.
- (*e.*) Eczema, likewise in the milder forms.
- (*f.*) Morbid tendency to furuncles, so frequently met with, unconnected with diabetes mellitus.

C.—CONTRA-INDICATIONS.

THE use of the Carlsbad mineral waters, although apparently indicated by the aforesaid conditions, may under certain circumstances, however, prove decidedly injurious, and necessary as it was clearly to state the indications for their use, it will be of equal importance to point out also their contra-indications, which of course will only arise in such cases, which at first presented an indication for the use of our waters.

The use of the Carlsbad mineral waters is not indicated:—

1. In all the above-mentioned diseases, in case they should be accompanied by strong fever.

2. If there is a simultaneous occurrence of disease of the brain or the spinal cord, of tuberculosis, of valvular disease of the heart, of affections attacking the great bloodvessels, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, or of malignant degenerations in any of the organs of the human body.

It is a well-known fact, that the use of our mineral waters may accelerate the fatal issue in patients suffering from malignant tumours and other degenerations. This sad occurrence has most frequently taken place in cases of cancer of the stomach and the liver, the formation of a proper diagnosis at the first instance having proved utterly impossible.

CARLSBAD MINERAL WATER CO.

(LIMITED),

267 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

AND

12 RUE DU HELDER, PARIS.

MAIN DEPÔT FOR CARLSBAD WATERS.

SPRUDEL }
SCHLOSSBRUNN } 15/ per dozen Quarts.
MÜHLBRUNN }

SOLE AGENTS FOR

CARLSBAD SALTS, SOAP, AND LOZENGES.

LÖBEL SHOTTLÄNDER,

Proprietor at Carlsbad.

SOLE IMPORTERS OF

G I E S S H Ü B L E R,

SPARKLING NATURAL MINERAL WATER,

“THE EMPRESS OF TABLE WATERS,”

Bottled at the pure Alkaline Acidulous Spring by HEINRICH
MATTONI (the Proprietor) at Carlsbad.

SOLD IN ORIGINAL CASES AS IMPORTED.

50 Pints, 22/6.....100 Pints, 42/.....50 Quarts, 32/

Bottles allowed for when returned.

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

100 ST. GEORGE STREET TORONTO ONTARIO

1950

1951

1952

1953

1954

1955

1956

1957

1958

1959

1960

1961

1962

1963

1964

1965

1966

1967

1968

1969

1970

1971

1972

1973

1974

1975





