

Guide to Carlsbad.

Contributors

Royal College of Surgeons of England

Publication/Creation

Lewes : South Counties Press, [1890]

Persistent URL

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

Provider

Royal College of Surgeons

License and attribution

This material has been provided by This material has been provided by The Royal College of Surgeons of England. The original may be consulted at The Royal College of Surgeons of England. 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>





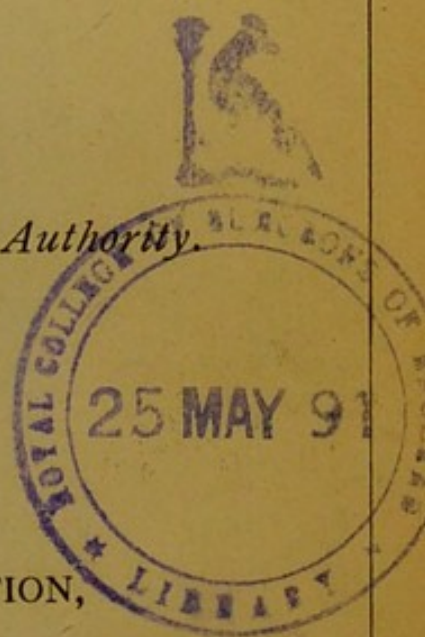
10

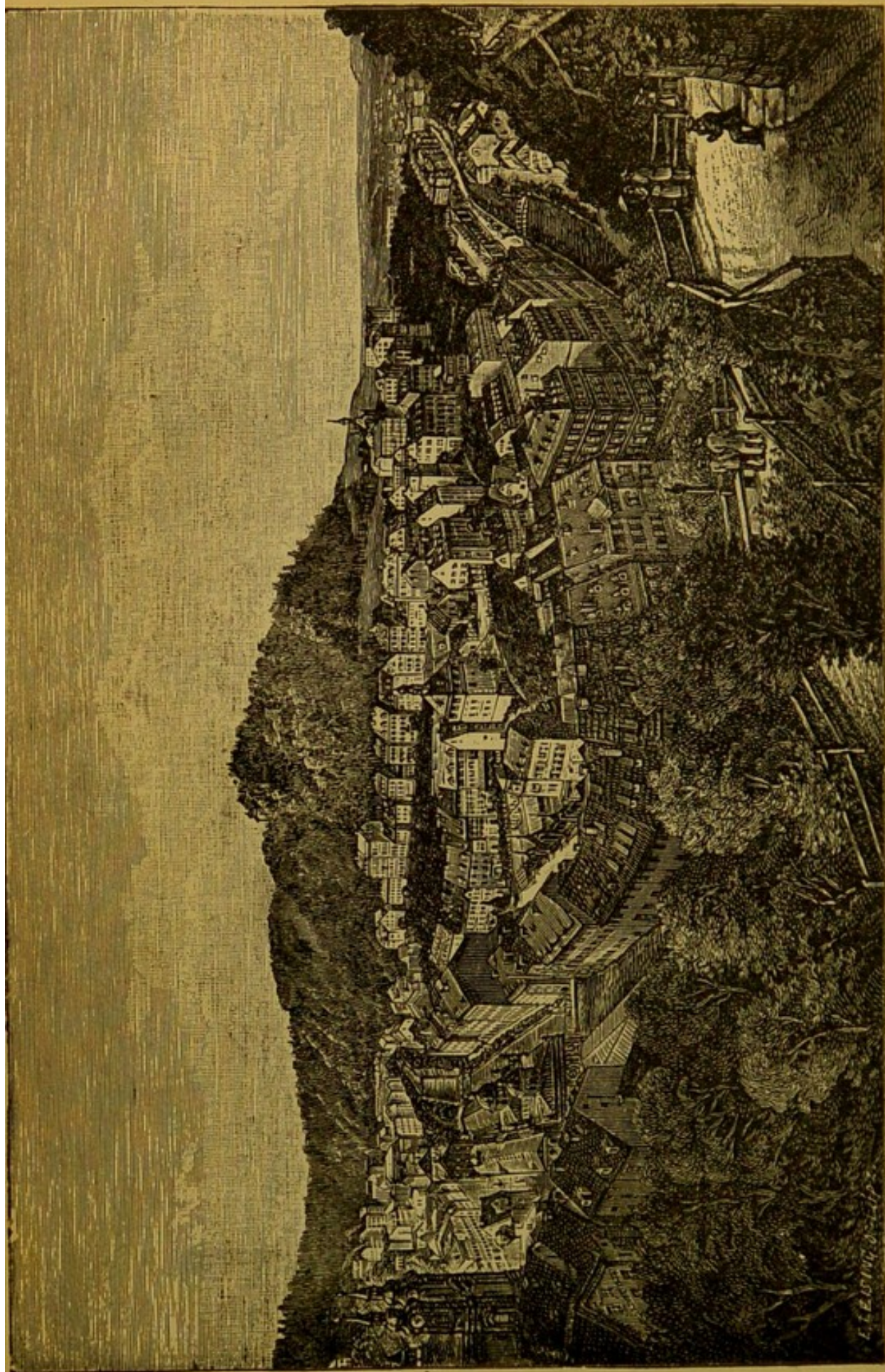
GUIDE
TO
CARLSBAD.

Published by Order of the Local Authority.

NEW AND REVISED EDITION,
CONTAINING MANY ADDITIONS OF INTEREST.

LEWES :
SOUTH COUNTIES PRESS, LIMITED,
64, HIGH STREET.





Carlsbad, as seen from the "Stefans Promenade."

GUIDE

CONTENTS

TO

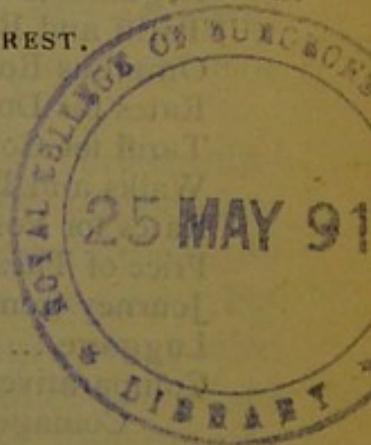
CARLSBAD.

Published by Order of the Local Authority.

NEW AND REVISED EDITION,

CONTAINING MANY ADDITIONS OF INTEREST.

LEWES:
SOUTH COUNTIES PRESS, LIMITED,
64, HIGH STREET.



the period of basalt-eruptions—and it was in this period also that the Carlsbad waters forced their way upwards. The volcanic revolutions caused basalt-eruptions, by means of which a channel was mined for the springs. In this manner the older masses of rock came to be split up in various directions, and the basalt masses broke through the clefts, partly, but not wholly, filling them up. Wherever they failed so to fill them, a passage was left through which the springs rose to the surface. The direction taken by these clefts in the lower depths corresponds in the main with the line of hollows in the Tepl Valley. One of these forms the depression in which lie the Prague Road on the right bank of the river, and the “Schlossberg” on the left. Another forms the channel of the river. At the point where the two hollows cross, the central spring of Carlsbad—the Sprudel—comes to the surface. The other springs rise from lateral clefts, which are in communication with the Sprudel. As regards the origin of the Sprudel, modern geologists (Professor Hochstetter among others) suggest the following explanation: The surface water, passing downwards, becomes charged with carbonic acid, which is absorbed from the soil, and which enables the water to retain in solution the granitic constituents met with in the Carlsbad water, and this in the larger proportion the greater is the depth of the place where the water accumulates. We know that the temperature of the earth, after passing below the topmost strata, increases in the ratio of about one degree F. to every fifty feet of additional depth. Hence we are in a position to estimate the main basin of Carlsbad waters to be about 8,000 feet below the surface. The difference observable in the temperature of various springs is easily accounted for by the differences in the distance which the various springs have to travel on their way upward, and the differences in the length of time occupied in the process. All hot springs possess the property of *incrustation*, that is, they incrust objects with the minerals which they hold in solution, such as lime, silicates, manganese, iron, etc. This process takes place in the Sprudel spring, and in this way the latter has in the course of time built up by slow degrees a cylinder or shell composed of its earthy ingredients, and incrusting the walls of the capacious subterranean caverns through which it flows. This shell goes by the name of “Sprudelschale.” The “Sprudelschale” has formed a vast number of vaults or caverns, one rising above

the other, or extending side by side. It rests upon the solid granite below. The caverns referred to communicate with one another by lateral channels. In these the waters accumulate, and so does the carbonic acid, forming large or small bubbles. Whenever the carbonic acid manages to overcome the pressure of the column of water which confines it, the water and the gas break forth simultaneously, and this is the reason why the Sprudel spurts out, as it does, in its own peculiar way, in jets. The Sprudel shell has a thickness of about 60 to 120 centimetres (20 to 40 inches), and stretches out a considerable distance beneath the surface of the earth and of the Tepl River. Whenever the Sprudel water finds its flow hindered by mechanical obstructions—for instance, by deposits accumulated in its channels—it bursts forth with some violence, breaking through the shell, and thus creating for itself a new outlet. This process is called a Sprudel eruption. The most violent eruptions of this kind in the past—some of which have caused much damage—took place in the years 1617 and 1620, in 1713, 1727, 1766, 1788, 1798, and again in 1800, 1809, and 1834. In order to guard against their repetition the openings of the Sprudel are now periodically widened and cleared of the shell deposited by boring to the bottom. The bore-holes thus created, being opened and closed as occasion requires, are used as safety valves. Pieces of the Sprudel shell, passing by the name of “Sprudelstein” cut and polished, form a favourite article of commerce—like the well-known Carlsbad incrustations—and their manufacture and sale provides employment for a not inconsiderable number of persons in the locality. There is a tradition, as at many other watering-places, about an animal leading to the discovery of the spring, on the occasion of a hunting excursion of the German Emperor Charles the Fourth. But it has been clearly proved that Carlsbad was already known in the twelfth century. The authentic history of Carlsbad begins in the fourteenth century, and the oldest document relating to the place, a deed of feoffment, still extant, is dated as early as the year 1327. However, both legend and history agree in naming Charles IV. as the founder of the watering-place of Carlsbad.

Passing on from Carlsbad historical to Carlsbad present and Carlsbad medicinal, it should be stated that the regular SEASON begins annually on the 1st of May, and extends to the 1st of October. But as there is no difference in the medicinal effect of the waters all the year through, they may be taken with

benefit at any time, and, in fact, visitors are found here at all seasons. Lodgings are always to be had, and entertainments for amusement are provided at all periods of the year.

There is *direct railway communication* with all parts of the Continent. Carlsbad itself is a station on the "Buschtiehrad" Railway line (North-Western Railway of Bohemia). The journey to Carlsbad takes: From Berlin $9\frac{1}{4}$ hours, from Bremen 21, from Breslau $14\frac{3}{4}$, from Budapest 20, from Dresden 5, from Frankfurt o. M. 10, from Frankfurt o. O. 14, from Hamburg $18\frac{1}{2}$, from Hanover 16, from Kassel 18, from Cologne $17\frac{1}{4}$, from Königsberg $22\frac{1}{2}$, from Leipzig 8, from Lemberg 30, from Magdeburg $12\frac{1}{2}$, from Munich 8, from Paris 29, from Prague $4\frac{1}{2}$, from Stettin 15, from Stuttgart $11\frac{1}{2}$, from Strasburg 16, from Warsaw 30, from Vienna 11, from Trieste 30 hours.

Every visitor who makes a longer stay than eight days in Carlsbad, whether taking the waters or not, is required to pay the local tax (called the "Kur-tax"). With regard to this tax, the visitors are divided into four classes. The tax amounts to ten gulden for a person of the first or wealthiest class, to six gulden for a person of the second class (moderate affluence), and four gulden for a person of restricted means (third class). The fourth class comprises children under 14 and servants, who are only charged one gulden a head. A subscription for maintaining the band is levied in proportion to the Kur-tax. For further information visitors are referred to the "Amtliche Nachrichten zur Kurliste," an official publication (price 30 kreutzers). Payment of the taxes mentioned entitles the payer to free admission, during however long a stay, to all springs, parks and promenades, and afternoon and evening concerts arranged by the authorities of the town. Medical men pay only the subscription for the band, and are entitled to free admission to the baths and reading-room.

The *town band* ("Kur-Kapelle") plays during the season in both the Sprudel and the Mühlbrunn colonnades every morning from six to eight (the usual hours for drinking). There are afternoon concerts from 4 to 6 on Sundays in the "Stadt Park," on Tuesdays and Thursdays in Pupp's Garden, and also evening concerts from 7.30 to 9 on Mondays at "Sanssouci," and on Wednesdays at the "Salle de Saxe." All these fixtures are "weather permitting." In bad weather the band plays in the Curhaus, and besides this it performs on Fridays in the "Stadt Park." Visitors having a fancy for classical

music, symphonies, etc., will greatly relish the far-famed *entrée* concerts (concerts at which 50 kreutzers is charged for admission) conducted by Herr Labitzky. There is scarcely a piece of classical music of any recognized merit which does not figure on the programme at some concert during the season.

There are plenty of *hotels* at Carlsbad, all comfortably furnished, for instance: Hotel Anger, Donau, Erzherzog Carl, Drei Fasanen, Fassmann, Stadt Hannover, Königsvilla (pension), Loib, Morgenstern, National, Paradies, Pupp's establishment, Russie, Goldener Schild, and others. Lodgings can be obtained in these hotels on the same terms as in private houses, leaving the visitor (called "Kurgast") free to take his meals wherever he likes. There are private lodging-houses also affording good accommodation and ample attendance. The prices asked are pretty much the same as those charged in other watering-places, and of course they vary according to situation and season. During the past few years the town has grown very rapidly, and it still continues to grow. At the present time it numbers considerably above 900 houses. This supply of room practically ensures that lodgings are always to be had, at all seasons of the year, and there is no occasion for visitors to fear that they will find themselves without accommodation. Those who wish to secure apartments of more than ordinary pretensions or rooms in a particular street, during the height of the season (in June and July), will do well to write betimes either to the landlord or to friends, or else to the medical man to whom they are directed. Rent is charged from the day that the lodging is engaged. Visitors coming to Carlsbad for the first time and not having previously engaged rooms, or visitors arriving late in the afternoon, will do best to put up at an hotel for the first night. Otherwise they run the risk of being entrapped by lodging-house touts who, under the pretence that all available lodgings are taken, may lead them to the most inconvenient or the most expensive part of the town. In such cases, even should the visitor discover his mistake and give immediate notice to vacate the apartments, he will find himself required by the law to pay a full week's rent. There are special regulations for the letting of apartments (called "Miethordnung") approved by the Government, which visitors will do well to consult, so as to avoid disputes with their landlords. These regulations must, on demand, be produced for inspection in every hotel as well as in every private house. Any

person writing for lodgings has a right to ask that the "Mie-thordnung" be sent him for perusal. In hotels agreements may be made by the day. Any disputes arising between visitors and lodging-house-keepers should be referred to the Local Government Commissioner (K. K. Bezirkshauptmannschaft, 578, Neue Wiese, 2nd floor), who may also be consulted respecting the charges of cabmen or any difficulties arising from the hire of public vehicles. All other disputes having the nature of a lawsuit should be laid before the Local Law Court (K. K. Bezirksgericht, in the same building, 1st floor).

The following *provincial authorities*, besides those already mentioned, have their official residence in Carlsbad, viz., the Chief Commissioner of Customs ("Hauptzollamt"), the provincial director of Posts and Telegraphs, and the superintendent of the military bathing-house.

The *local municipal authority* consists of the Mayor ("Bürgermeister") and the *town council*. The former, being elected by the community, constitutes the highest local authority in the town, and exercises control over all matters of a municipal character as well as those concerning the locality as a watering-place. All complaints respecting matters of local and personal administration, or arrangements in the local establishments, baths, etc., should be submitted to the Mayor in the Town Hall (Stadthaus) within the hours appointed for the consideration of such cases, viz., daily between 9.30 and 10.30 a.m. (the Town Hall is situated in the Muehlbadgasse 20).

The municipal *Police Station* is situated in the "Stadthaus" on the 2nd floor, in room No. 5. Here notice respecting property lost or found should be given.

Churches.—Carlsbad possesses a Roman Catholic Church, a Lutheran Church, an Eastern-Orthodox (Russian) Church, an English Church, and a Jewish Synagogue. In all these places there is regular service during the entire season.

The *Strangers' Hospital* is capable of accommodating 40 patients at a time—each patient being allowed to remain four weeks. Twenty-two of these are admitted without any charge being made, 18 pay at the rate of 12 fl. 50 kr. per month, which charge is made merely to cover the cost of board.

The *Jewish Hospital* admits 36 poor patients each month during the season, all beds being free. Applications for admission should be addressed to the Superintendent, at Prague, before the 1st of March in each year.

A *Charitable Institution*, called "Elisabeth Rosen Stiftung," is deserving of notice as being of great benefit to visitors of very limited means. It was founded by public subscription, Frau Arnemann being the principal contributor, and is supported by the voluntary contributions of charitable visitors. From the fund thus formed every patient approved receives a grant of 30 fl. towards rent of lodgings and general expenses of his stay. In addition the Town Council allow him exemption from both the "kur" and "musik-tax," and free admission to the baths. Medical treatment is given gratis by doctors who are members of the managing committee of the Fund. According to the regulations of the Institution these privileges are granted, as a rule, only twice to the same person, and in no case oftener than three times. Patients of straitened means belonging to the educated classes, no matter what be their nationality or religion, are eligible for the benefits of the "Elisabeth Rosen Stiftung." They should apply to the Burgomaster of Carlsbad, enclosing a certificate from a properly certificated medical man.

The *Military Bathing House* and the officers' bathing house between them admit 62 officers and 44 non-commissioned officers and private soldiers at a time during the season, each admission being for four weeks.

The *Reading Room* (with smoking-room and ladies' room attached) is situated on the first floor of the Curhaus. One hundred and twenty different newspapers and periodicals in all modern languages are kept here. Tickets of admission are sold on the ground-floor (side-entrance). The fee is 15 kr. a day, 70 kr. a week, 2 fl. a month.

The *Municipal Theatre* (the miniature model of the new opera house at Odessa, and erected in 1885-6 according to the design of the well-known architects Messrs. Fellner and Hellmer, of Vienna) is magnificently fitted up, well ventilated, and lighted by electricity. Performances take place every evening from the middle of April to the end of September (at half-past six p.m.). The performances consist mainly of light opera and comedies or burlesques of the better class. In the *Municipal "Kurhaus"* dancing reunions take place every Saturday. For these no special invitations or introductions are required, every person who pays the entrance fee being admitted.

For *Cab Regulations* see "Amtliche Nachrichten zur Curliste" (30 kr.). Saddle horses may be had on hire at Neubauer's house, "Derby," Morgenzeile. Pedestrians will

enjoy the shady walks and promenades (their length being about 70 English miles) through the woods and on the mountains; they offer plenty of variety and beautiful scenery and are well provided with seats. For excursions see appendix.

The *peculiar remedies of Carlsbad* are its springs and the preparations made from them, which are used both for drinking and bathing. The *history* of the Carlsbad "Kur," or course of baths and waters, may be divided into four periods. During the first (until 1522) Carlsbad already enjoyed a wide reputation as a watering-place, and had a church of its own, a town hall, and about 40 houses. The Sprudel was then used only for bathing. The patients remained in the bath until the skin became actually sore, and the term "Hautfresskur" (flaying-baths) was derived from this barbarous method of using the waters. (This custom, however, prevailed at those times at all watering-places where there were hot springs.) About the year 1766 bathing became unpopular, and was for a time entirely given up. In its place there grew up a craze for excessive drinking, the patients being made to swallow from 50 to 70 cups a day. In this period the following springs were known and used:—The Sprudel, the Muehlbrunn (mill spring), the Gartenbrunn, subsequently christened Theresienbrunn, and the Neubrunn (new spring). The first bathing establishment was erected in 1704, and also the first pump room at the Neubrunn. After various changes the present Muehlbrunn Colonnade, a fine structure, was built between 1872 and 1878 at a cost of upwards of £60,000. Until 1827 the Sprudel spring was left open in an uncovered promenade; after that it was covered in with a wooden portico ("Trampelbude"), which, in 1879, was superseded by the modern magnificent hall, constructed of iron and glass.

The first written *Visitors' List* ("Kurliste") still extant dates from the year 1756, giving the names of 134 families. The first printed list appeared 40 years later, comprising 638 visitors, who used the "Kur" during the season of 1795. Among these we find the following names:—Philippine Welser, with her husband Ferdinand, Archduke of the Tyrol (1571 and 1575); Wallenstein (1630); the extravagant Prince-Elector of Saxony; Augustus, King of Poland (1691); Peter the Great, Czar of Russia (1711 and 1712); Elizabeth, Empress of Austria, the wife of Charles the Sixth, with her daughter, Maria Theresia; Joseph the Second, Emperor of Austria; the Prussian kings, Frederick the First and Frederick

William the First (1732) ; moreover Leibnitz (1712), Gellert, Laudon, and others. Later on we find Goethe (14 seasons) Schiller, who spent his honeymoon at Carlsbad, Fichte, Körner, and the immortal Beethoven, who gratified the public by playing a free fantasia at a charity concert ; also the Prussian Field Marshal, General Blücher, the famous "General Vorwärts" of the great war of liberation (1812-13, etc.).

The third period in the history of the Carlsbad "Kur," which may be called the rational one, sets in at the end of the last century. Although as a watering-place Carlsbad was well known, and had enjoyed a high reputation for over two centuries, and although the waters were then already exported to very distant places, yet they had never been chemically analysed. The first analysis was made in 1789, by the Carlsbad physician, Dr. David Becher. Many analyses have been made since by the most eminent chemists (such as Berzelius, Steinmann, Wolff, etc.), and they all agree entirely in the principal points, in respect of which they are supported by the latest analyses made by Professors Ludwig and Mauthner, of the Vienna University. The differences observable are exceedingly slight, and may easily be accounted for by the modern, more sensitive, methods of investigation. These analyses all show that since the first inquiry was made, a century ago, the waters have remained unchanged in both their quantitative and their qualitative composition, and also that the Sprudel has not altered its temperature. Besides the spring previously mentioned, as having been analysed by Becher, there are the following waters to be noted : Bernhardsbrunn (1784), Schlossbrunn (1874), Hygiea spring (another opening of the Sprudel, the excessive carbonic acid of which is employed to saturate the salts prepared at the salt-works, thus reconverting them into bicarbonates), moreover Marktbrunn, Felsenquelle (1844), the Russian-Crown spring, the Eisenquelle (Chalybeate spring, at the Wiesenthal, about ten minutes' walk from the former), the Kaiserbrunn, the Crown-Princess Stephanie spring (1887) ; all, except the Hygiea, are situated on the left bank of the river.

At the period referred to, about a century ago, a very strong protest was raised against excessive drinking at all watering-places, and Becher, as able a practitioner as he was a learned man of science, insisted on limiting the quantity of water taken, and advised bathing as an essential part of the treatment, recommending the patients to drink at the spring,

and thus establishing in its main features the method as now generally practised.

The *Carlsbad treatment* is a combination of internal and external use of the thermal waters, supported by a diet designed to assist the effect of the waters, the special ailment and the individuality of the patient being fully taken into account in the application of all hygienic factors, such as exercise. The absence from home, from business, and care and occupation is, of course, as in other similar forms of treatment, of very material importance.

Carlsbad is the main representative of the alkalo-saline mineral waters, *i.e.*, of waters which, in addition to carbonic acid and alkaline salts, contain a considerable proportion of sulphate of soda. The springs vary in temperature from 27° R. to 58° R. or 33.9° C. to 72.5° C., or 93 deg. F. to 163 deg. F. (1 deg. Celsius (Centigrade) = $\frac{4}{5}$ deg. Réaumur = $\frac{9}{5} \times 32$ deg. Fahrenheit).

TEMPERATURE OF THE SPRINGS.

Sprudel	...	...	...	58.0 deg. R.	= 72.5 deg. C.	= 162.5 deg. F.
Curhausbrunn	...	...	...	51.7	" = 64.6	" = 150.3
Bernhardsbrunn	...	...	...	51.3	" = 64.1	" = 147.4
Neubrunn	...	...	...	48.0	" = 60.0	" = 140.0
Theresienbrunn	...	...	...	47.3	" = 59.1	" = 138.4
Felsenquelle	...	...	...	47.2	" = 59.0	" = 138.2
Schlossbrunn	...	...	...	42.3	" = 52.0	" = 127.2
Muehlbrunn	...	...	...	41.1	" = 51.4	" = 123.5
Kaiserbrunn	...	...	...	39.0	" = 48.7	" = 119.5
Kaiser Karl Quelle	...	...	...	35.8	" = 44.8	" = 112.6
Marktbrunn	...	...	...	35.4	" = 42.2	" = 107.9
Elisabethquelle	...	...	...	33.9	" = 42.3	" = 108.1
Parkquelle	...	...	...	32.2	" = 40.2	" = 104.3
Hochberger Quelle	...	...	...	31.5	" = 39.4	" = 102.9
Spitalbrunn	...	...	...	28.2	" = 35.2	" = 95.3
Russische Krone	...	...	...	27.1	" = 33.9	" = 93.0
Eisenquelle	...	...	...	6.4	" = 7.5	" = 45.5

The Carlsbad waters are quite clear and free from colour, generally speaking, very palatable, with a faint saline taste, but without any characteristic smell. They never, from the very first, cause the slightest distaste or nausea. The waters, as such, never give rise to congestions.

The Carlsbad waters act—

1. By immediate contact with the mucous membrane of the stomach and alimentary canal, allaying pain and spasms in these organs, and stimulating the digestive organs into activity.

2. Through the blood. That is, they change its condition by increasing the proportion of alkali in the blood as well as in all derivative secretions (gall, urine, etc.)

The congestions so much dreaded, which we hear of now and then, are not among the effects of a course of Carlsbad waters rationally pursued, and only trouble persons predisposed to them, who, regardless of frequent warnings, indulge in too active exercise or free living. All sudden deaths which have occurred at Carlsbad have been proved by *post-mortem* examination (which is obligatory, by law, in every instance) to have been due to old-standing disease of the heart, apoplexy, or disease of the arteries—complaints which would have carried off the patient suddenly in any place, and were in no way aggravated by use of the waters. Experience has taught medical men that patients affected with these ailments are not fit to take the waters of Carlsbad, or of any watering-place. Carlsbad enjoys as a watering-place so well-merited a reputation for its curative effects, and is so entirely independent of fashion, moreover, the number of visitors gathering here annually so far exceeds that frequenting any other watering-place, that there is really no need to meet with arguments assertions which are amply disproved by facts. As to its being a dangerous place, the dread of Carlsbad is only entertained by those who know very little about the place, and about the effect of its mineral waters.

Carlsbad does not, of course, provide a universal remedy for all ailments—for there is no such thing as a panacea—but, when properly used, it is a safe remedy for a large number of physical disorders, and its waters have exhibited a potency for good which exceeds anything that other mineral waters can boast of. The congestions, of which people are so much afraid, do not arise in any way from the rational use of the waters; and the “Draconic dietary rules, which, if neglected, are followed by so severe punishments,” are a mere myth, as every book on Carlsbad proves. A diet is simply prescribed with regard to the disease and the purpose for which the cure is sought, just as would be the case when taking any other remedy. As to the nonsensical phrase occasionally heard, “the patient is not yet ripe for Carlsbad,” or “it is too soon to go to Carlsbad,” as though it were desirable that the disease should grow to maturity in the system, one cannot answer it better than by quoting the famous remark of the great Oppolzer:—“That senseless

idea, 'too soon for Carlsbad,' resolves itself often into 'too late for the patients,' who, after having been kept in suspense for years, and weakened and exhausted by all possible and impossible manners of treatment, are finally sent to Carlsbad in a stage of the disease in which—suppose the best of cases—the patients, if at all restored, will need years to recover, while that result might have been obtained immediately, with certainty, if the treatment had been judiciously insisted upon at the beginning of the disease, when the sick man was warned against Carlsbad as 'not being yet ripe' for it."

The Carlsbad waters are indicated, according to the judgment of the best accepted clinical authorities—amongst whom some of the moderns are cited below—and the experiences collected in many years' practice by the Carlsbad physicians and authors of medical treatises—

1. In diseases of the *stomach*, such as chronic gastric catarrh, cardialgia (heartburn), ulcer of the stomach, dyspepsia, widening of the stomach (Prof. Ziemssen, Germain Lée, Lebert, Leube, Ewald, etc.).

2. In diseases of the *intestines*, such as chronic catarrh, chronic diarrhœa, habitual constipation, ulcer of the duodenum, hæmorrhoids (Schœnlein, Oppolzer, Lebert, Dietel, Jacksch, Ewald, Zizurin, Walter, etc.).

3. In diseases of the *spleen*—Chronic hyperæmia, tumours (after ague, etc., an illness which affects those living in marshy districts and in hot climates). The physicians in Hungary, and even to a greater degree the Dutch physicians practising in India (where malaria and intermittent fever are so common) direct their patients with preference to Carlsbad.

4. In diseases of the *liver*—Hyperæmia arising from abdominal plethora, fatty degeneration of (and apposition in) the liver, sluggish liver, the curable forms of jaundice, hypertrophy, if not connected with disorder of the lungs or heart, amyloid liver, gallstones. There is no work on liver diseases, whatever be the language in which it is written, which does not devote a prominent place among curative agencies to Carlsbad. Among modern books we may cite Frerichs' celebrated monograph on liver complaints, and the works of Oppolzer, Bamberger, Ducheck, Fiedler, and others, on the same subject.

5. In diseases of the *kidney and urinary organs*—Chronic catarrh, renal and vesical gravel and calculi, etc. Carlsbad has long been used for after-treatment following upon surgical operations for stone (amongst others by the following cele-

brated specialists: Civial, Langenbeck, Wilms, Ivanitsch); also for albuminuria, but not when it is the secondary result of an illness, in which case Carlsbad is contraindicated.

6. In diseases of the *prostate gland*—Chronic hyperæmia arising from abdominal plethora or hypertrophy of the gland.

7. In diseases of the *womb*—Chronic catarrh, chronic infarction, and all affections of that organ which result from abdominal plethora (Hennoch, Dittel, Frerichs, Wilms, Scanzoni, Braun, Späth, Lumbe, Bartsch, Martin, Saexinger, and others).

8. In *gout*, general *adiposity*, *abdominal plethora*, *diabetes mellitus*. Persons suffering from diabetes come from all parts of the world. On this point we may appeal to the authority of the Carlsbad physicians, whose conclusions have, on account of the enormous range of their observations, been cited in all treatises on diabetes as proofs of the benefits derived from the waters, *e.g.*, in the special treatises on diabetes by Voigt, Cantani, Durand-Fardell, Senator, Stockvis. Some of these observations have become leading cases, and have opened new views on the theory of diabetes, *e.g.*, “Observations on the Use of Carlsbad Waters in Diabetes,” by Fleckles, sen. (1842), which was followed by 14 other treatises; Seegen, whose monography on diabetes is admitted to have been a most valuable contribution to the literature on that specific disease; Fleckles, jun., who first wrote a monography on the diabetic regimen. Frerichs’ last work on “Diabetes” is actually an apotheosis of the use of Carlsbad in respect of this complaint, and so is Prof. Ebstein’s new work, “Theory and Practice of Diabetes Mellitus” (1887), of which an English translation has just appeared.

CONTRA-INDICATIONS.

1. Diseases of the brain and spinal cord.
2. Fever and suppurative processes.
3. Tuberculosis, intestinal and pulmonary phthisis.
4. Cancer, canceroid, malignant tumours, syphilitic ulcers.
5. Diseases of the heart and blood-vessels (atheroma, aneurism, etc.).
6. Hæmorrhagic diathesis, considerable anæmia, excessive menstruation, profuse hæmorrhoidal flux, etc.
7. Senile atrophia and cachexia.
8. Cirrhosis of the liver with ascites.
9. Pregnancy with a disposition to miscarriage, hæmorrhages, etc.
10. Some conditions of Bright’s disease.
11. Neurasthenia.
12. Diabetes (the severe form, diabetes diaceticus).

The *quantity* of the mineral waters to be taken varies, generally speaking, from two to six cups (ten to thirty

ounces) a day. More is rarely advisable, and often much less is sufficient. Occasionally Sprudel salts (also milk or whey) are added to the water. They can be got at the spring. All such natural mineral waters as are bottled for exportation (both foreign and native) are kept in stock at Carlsbad, and may be obtained in single bottles newly filled at the shops. In this way persons accompanying their friends, but not desiring themselves to take the Carlsbad waters, are enabled to take any other mineral water while using only the baths of the place. The *baths* can be taken in the bathing establishments belonging to the town, which are fitted up with every comfort and convenience. The bathing establishments are : The Kurhaus bath, the Sprudel bath, Neubad (opposite the Kurhaus), Muehlbaths in the Stadthaus, Turkish baths (in the Kurhaus), Chalybeate baths in the Wiesenthal, the Sauerbrunn baths ("Gasbäder") in the Dorotheen-Au and the Swimming School (in the River Eger, into which the Tepl flows). Besides these, *mud-baths* are prescribed in various cases. The mud used for such baths is taken from the extensive Iron Moorfields at Franzensbad, belonging to the town. Any additional ingredients which may be desired may be had in the bathing establishments.

The *products* extracted from the spring are obtained by evaporation, and among them the *Sprudel salts in powder form* are the most important. Although the time when the Sprudel salts were first prepared can be traced back to the year 1768, yet the merit of having, by indefatigable activity, firmly established the reputation of the Carlsbad salts is almost entirely due to Dr. David Becher, and, thanks to his influence, the salts were, in 1764, prepared on a large scale, and the manufacture of these as a municipal enterprise was then taken up by the head of the town. Dr. David Becher's method of evaporation, based upon the action of the heat naturally inherent in the Sprudel waters, possessed the recommendation of extraordinary cheapness, and yielded in 1788 as much as five quintals of Sprudel salt (= 620 English pounds). Owing to its excellent qualities the preparation rapidly made its way into public favour, and the demand rose to such a height that in 1868 the production on the old scale was altogether inadequate, even though the annual yield had increased to 60 hundredweights. On the strong recommendation of Mr. H. Mattoni, who was then concessionaire by agreement for the entire export trade, the town

erected in 1868 new salt works with coal-heating apparatus. But when 1878 came the demand once more so far outstripped the available supply that orders could not be executed, and a further enlargement of the works was found indispensable. That enlargement was effected by the erection, at the expense of the municipality, of additional buildings, provided with improved appliances for evaporation by steam, after the plans of Dr. A. Frank, of Charlottenburg (Berlin).

By this means the productiveness of the works has been raised to upwards of 50,000 kilos a year ($=110,375$ English pounds). When the further enlargements of the building, now in progress, are completed, it will be possible to increase the production to very nearly 100,000 kilos ($=220,750$ English pounds) of the salts per annum.

The natural Carlsbad Sprudel salt, obtained from the Sprudel water by evaporation, is an antacid, slightly laxative and diuretic remedy, and, if taken in larger doses (five grammes or more= a teaspoonful), a gentle but effective purgative. It is taken either in ordinary water or as an addition to the Carlsbad mineral waters, with the object of increasing their effect. When dissolved in hard water the solution becomes turbid, but this does not alter its effect. The natural Carlsbad Sprudel salt (crystallized) forms clear white crystals of a rather salty-bitter taste and of alkaline reaction. This description of Sprudel salt should be kept in a cool place, because it dissolves in its own water of crystallization at as low a temperature as 31° C. ($=25^{\circ}$ R. $=88^{\circ}$ F.). This makes it less convenient for keeping, but it does not otherwise interfere with the effectiveness of the salt. The salts should also be kept in a well-stoppered bottle, because when freely exposed to the atmosphere they are apt to lose their water of crystallization and to dry up to a white powder.

The natural Carlsbad Sprudel salt in its *crystallized* form contains, according to Ragsky :—

Sulphate of Soda	...	...	37.695 per cent.
Chloride of Sodium	...	...	0.397 "
Carbonate of Soda	...	...	5.997 "
Sulphate of Potash	...	...	traces.
Water of crystallization	...	...	55.520 "

Thus this old form of salt consists almost entirely of Glauber's salt and is a mere purgative. The natural Sprudel salt, on the other hand, as now prepared and sold in the form of a powder, approximates in chemical composition as nearly as can be to the natural mineral water, containing all the

soluble salts of the spring as in the Sprudel water, and in the very same proportions and combinations, both soda and lithia being present as bicarbonates. Accordingly it is the very best substitute obtainable for the natural water. Only the useless earthy carbonates (manganese, lime, iron, magnesia) and silicic acid are absent. It is a triumph of modern chemistry to be able to yield such a preparation. If it should by any chance happen that the salt turned out were not to analyze strictly as it should, the manufactured salts are thrown back into the Sprudel water and the whole process is gone through again. By this means purchasers at a distance are assured of the genuineness and proper composition of the article which they buy. To show how very conscientiously the town acts in preparing this fine modern product we cite below some analyses made by various chemists, independently, at different places, and at different times, and, of course, of different samples :—

	1. Found by calculation.	2. Detected by analysis. (Prof. Har-nack, Halle.)	3. Analysis. (Prof. Geisler, Dresden.)	4. Analysis. (Dr. Sipöcz, Carlsbad.)
Bicarbonate of Soda ...	36.34 pr. ct.	36.19 pr. ct.	34.97 pr. ct.	35.70 pr. ct.
Chloride of Sodium ...	18.16 „	17.24 „	17.94 „	17.45 „
Sulphate of Soda and of Potash ...	45.28 „	46.09 „	46.82 „	46.56 „

The natural Carlsbad Sprudel salt (*powder*), prepared since 1882, according to the method recommended by Prof. E. Ludwig (of Vienna), is a white powder of a mild, somewhat salty-bitterish taste. It is preferable to the other (crystallized) on this ground also, that it is not deliquescent in warm weather. Its composition, according to Prof. E. Ludwig, is as follows :—

Bicarbonate of Lithia ...	...	0.39 per cent.
Bicarbonate of Soda ...	...	35.95 „
Sulphate of Potash ...	...	3.25 „
Sulphate of Soda ...	...	42.03 „
Chloride of Sodium ...	...	18.16 „
Fluoride of Sodium ...	...	0.09 „
Borate of Soda ...	...	0.07 „
Anhydride of Silicic Acid ...	...	0.03 „
Oxide of Iron ...	...	0.01 „

The natural Carlsbad salt is prepared by the town under a special chemist, Dr. L. Sipöcz (formerly assistant to Prof. Ludwig at the University of Vienna), who is appointed by the town.* It is then delivered to the Company, which holds

* Visitors wishing to inspect the works must apply for permission to the Manager, Dr. L. Sipöcz. The works are open daily, with the exception of Sundays and Holy Days, from 10 to 12 a.m.

the exclusive contract, and is by this Company put upon the market for export (the Continent of Europe) in square bottles, containing 125 and 250 grammes (4oz. and 8oz.).

The Carlsbad *Sprudel Lozenges*, prepared from the Sprudel salt with the addition of sugar, are used as a good remedy against excessive acidity in the stomach (but not in all cases), for eructations, heartburn, etc. They are sold in boxes containing 24 and 44 lozenges apiece.

The Carlsbad *Sprudel Lye* and the Carlsbad *Sprudel Lye Salts* are obtained as additional products in the preparation of the crystalline Sprudel salt, and used as an addition to baths. The lye is exported in bottles of 14 ($=1\frac{3}{4}$ pint); the lye salt is sold in boxes of 1 kilo (3lbs. 3oz.).

The Carlsbad *Sprudel Soap*, prepared by addition of Carlsbad lye to cocoa-nut oil, is used for washing and bathing. It is sold in pieces weighing 125 grammes or 4oz. each.

The Carlsbad mineral water, the natural salts (crystallized or powder), as well as all other preparations manufactured from the springs, are sent direct to all countries on either side of the Atlantic only by the Carlsbad Mineral Water Exporting Company of Loebel Schottländer* (Bohemia, Austria). For transatlantic export the Carlsbad natural Sprudel salt is brought on the market in *round* glass bottles, each containing 100 or 200 grammes (3 or 6 ozs.). These have the trade mark both on the label and on the strip of paper surrounding the neck of the bottle, and bear in addition the signature of the Carlsbad Mineral Water Exporting Co., Loebel Schottländer, Carlsbad, Austria (retail and export department, Egerstrasse, 575). These bottles, as well as the bottles containing the Carlsbad water, when designed for export to Great Britain or the United States, bear the signature of the general agents besides, namely, Messrs. Ingram and Royle, London, for Great Britain and the British Colonies, and of the Eisner and Mendelson Company in New York and Philadelphia for the United States of America.

* The authorized exportation of the Carlsbad mineral waters was introduced in 1844, at the instance of Dr. E. Hlavaček, and was then first let out to T. A. Hecht for 500 fl. per annum. Then it was put up for auction and granted to Seifert and Damm for 6,673 fl. p.a. (from 1845 to 1849); during the following six years the town took the sale into its own hands; from 1857 to 1866 the trade was again let out to contractors, viz., Knoll and Mattoni, for 6,050 fl.; then for nine years to H. Mattoni for 14,000 fl.; from 1877 to 1886 to Loebel Schottländer, from Breslau, for 70,000 fl., and from the 1st January, 1887, during 15 years, to the same Company for 175,000 fl. per annum.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF PHYSICIANS OF CARLSBAD.

IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY BEGAN PRACTISING IN THE CITY.

Doctor HOCHBERGER (1830)

- „ PREISS (1842).
- „ GANS (1844).
- „ STARK (1858).
- „ SCHNEE (1864).
- „ FLECKLES (1864).
- „ NEUBAUER (1867).
- „ MAYER (1869).
- „ KRAUS (1870).
- „ ABELES (1871).
- „ KAFKA (1871).
- „ GRÜNBERGER (1872).
- „ ROSENBERG (1872).
- „ LÖWENSTEIN (1874).
- „ SZTANKOVANSZKY (1874).
- „ HASSEWICZ (1875).
- „ PLESCHNER (1875).
- „ CZAPEK (1875).
- „ LONDON (1876).
- „ WOLLNER (1876).
- „ STEPHANIDES (1877).
- „ HERTZKA (1877).
- „ MLADY (1877).
- „ CARTELLIERI (1877).
- „ MASCHKA (1877).
- „ ROSENZWEIG (1877).
- „ FRIEDENTHAL (1879).
- „ HIRSCHFELD (1879).

Doctor HOFMEISTER (1880).

- „ KÁLLAY (1881).
- „ FREUND (1881).
- „ GANS, jun. (1881).
- „ HIRSCH (1882).
- „ LÖWY (1882).
- „ STICHA (1882).
- „ SELIGMANN (1882).
- „ PUTZLER-KOLBENSCHLAG (1882).
- „ MARTERER (1882).
- „ KRETOWICZ (1884).
- „ HERMANN (1884).
- „ JAWORSKI (1884).
- „ KLEEN (1884).
- „ BAYER (1884).
- „ BECHER (1885).
- „ RUFF (1885).
- „ SCHUMAN-LECLERCQ (1885).
- „ STRUNZ (1886).
- „ HOCHBERGER, jun. (1886).
- „ POLATSCHKE (1886).
- „ POLLITZER (1887).
- „ RITTER (1887).
- „ PREISS, jun. (1887).
- „ PADOWETZ (1887).
- „ EBERLE (1888).

TARIFF OF THE MUNICIPAL BATHING ESTABLISHMENTS.

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1 Saloon Mineral Bath, morning or afternoon, in the Kurhaus with attendance | fl. 1.50 |
| 1 Mineral Bath in the Kurhaus or the other Baths till 2 p.m. with attendance | 1.— |
| 1 Mineral Bath in the Kurhaus or the other Baths after 2 p.m. with attendance | — .70 |
| 1 Mineral Douche Bath with attendance | 1.50 |
| 1 Russian Vapour Bath with Cold Douche, attendance not incl. | 1.— |
| 1 Cold Douche, attendance not included | — .60 |

1 Mud Bath, including the cleansing Bath, as follows:—

with 48 Kilo (100 lbs.) of Mud	...	...	...	fl.2.—
" 60 " (125 lbs.)	"	...	...	2.30
" 72 " (150 lbs.)	"	...	...	2.60
" 84 " (175 lbs.)	"	...	...	2.80
" 96 " (200 lbs.)	"	...	...	3.—
1 Saloon Mud Bath in the Neubad	...	...	...	3.—
1 Steel Bath	...	...	...	1.—
1 Bath in the Sauerbrunnen	...	...	...	1.—
1 Freshwater Bath, with attendance	..	...	...	1.—
1 Person in the general bath in the Kurhaus	...	...	...	—5
For heating the Bath-room with wood, each time	...	...	...	—20

CHARGES FOR BATH LINEN.

Use of Bath Cloak	...	...	...	...	...	...	—20
Use of Sheet	...	...	...	...	...	...	—10
Use of Towel	...	...	...	...	...	...	—4

When Saloon Baths are taken, double the amount is charged for the linen. Mud Baths can only be obtained in the Kurhaus at the rate of 6 Ko. for 24 kr., 12 Ko. for 48 kr., etc., while the following bath ingredients may be obtained at all the Baths:—

Carlsbad Sprudel Lye	...	...	...	...	per Kilo	20 kr.
Carlsbad Sprudel Lye Salt	...	...	...	...	per Kilo	1 fl.
Bran	...	...	...	...	per 3 Kilo	50 kr.
Sea Salt	...	...	...	...	per Kilo	40 kr.
Common Salt	...	...	...	...	per Kilo	20 kr.
Addition of Sprudel Salt Soap	...	...	...	...		70 kr.

A book for the inscription of complaints is placed in every bath house.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING LODGINGS IN CARLSBAD.

1.—Visitors arriving in Carlsbad for the purpose of taking the waters may, according to the local regulations, take a lodging either for a fixed period or for an indefinite time.

As regards rent and other particulars, a verbal as well as a written agreement is considered binding.

2.—If a lodging be taken for a fixed period, viz., 1, 2, 4, or 6 weeks, etc., or up to any specified date, the contract so made is considered as in force during the whole of the time stated. No notice is required to determine it, and it comes to an end *ipso facto* on the expiration of the term, unless it is by mutual agreement prolonged, either on the same or on different terms; the prolongation in such case constitutes a new contract.

3.—The circumstance that the rent (as is usual in such cases) is paid by the week in no way affects the contract.

4.—During the continuance of an agreement for a fixed period the rent cannot one-sidedly be raised against the tenant.

5.—Supposing a visitor to have taken a lodging without stating a time, it is assumed that he has taken it for the usual term for taking the waters, viz., four weeks, and during that time he is entitled to hold the lodging at the rent agreed upon, without rise.

In this case, if the hirer desires to quit his lodging at the end of the fourth week, or if the owner wishes to let it to some other person, it is necessary that a week's notice should be given. If this be not done the

contract runs on for a further indefinite time, and can then be put an end to, at any time, by a week's notice.

6.—If a lodging is taken by the week, such condition being expressly stated, then a week's notice on either side is sufficient to determine the contract; if by the day, then a clear 24 hours' notice, likewise on either side.

7.—The week's notice, in such case, commences with the last day of the week for which rent was last paid, and is to be reckoned from the day on which the obligation to pay rent for the lodging was first incurred.

If, therefore, notice be given during the week, by either party, that notice cannot take effect, except as having been given at the end of the week.

The week is reckoned as having seven days.

8.—A lodger taking a lodging either by the week or for an indefinite period is at liberty to give a week's notice on the very first day of his occupation, and cannot in such case be required to pay more than a week's rent at the expiry of that time.

9.—If, on the other hand, a lodger by the week or for an indefinite period, having allowed the first day to pass, desires to give up his lodgings at once, he is bound to pay not only the rent due upon the current week, but also on the week required for notice.

10.—Any person letting a lodging, for whatever period, is entitled to demand of his intending lodger, as security, a deposit, which must not exceed one week's rent. Should the hirer fail to enter into occupation of the lodging in question during the first week, or else to furnish adequate security for his fulfilment of the contract entered into, then the said deposit is of right forfeited to the letter of the lodging, who is at liberty to let his lodging on the expiration of the week to another person.

11.—In hotels and boarding-houses visitors may leave on any day, paying by the day only, unless they have taken their rooms, as in other houses, for a longer fixed period, or for a definite time, in which case the same regulations apply as laid down for lodging-houses.

12.—Should the person letting lodgings fail to discharge the obligations undertaken in the contract, that is, not provide what is contracted for, or what is necessary; or should it be proved that the lodging is dirty, damp, or otherwise injurious to health, or should any defect be discovered which could not have been ascertained at the time of letting, causing annoyance or disturbance in possession to the lodger, and should the letter of the lodgings be unable (or unwilling) to remedy or remove such defect, then the lodger is entitled to leave the lodgings at once, without further notice, and without being obliged to pay any rent, except for such time as he has actually been in occupation.

13.—In the cases above referred to the burden of proof of the existence of the causes stated, entitling the lodger to leave, rests with the lodger. In the event of any dispute as to whether the lodgings were let for a period, or for an indefinite time, the burden of proof rests with the complainant.

In the absence of any written contract, and in the event of a verbal contract not being clearly proved, the *arrival sheet*, which contains a column stating for what period each visitor proposes to stay, is accepted as legal evidence, in case of dispute. This is, assuming the entry in question to have been made by the lodger himself. Where this is not done, the word of the lodger is accepted as decisive. Persons letting lodgings are accordingly recommended to see that in every case the entry

on the arrival sheet is made by the lodger him or herself. No attempt made by the letter of a lodging to restrict the rights here stated has any legal force. On the contrary, any such attempt, if proved, entitles the lodger to repudiate his contract without notice.

14.—In the case of furnished lodgings no extra charge is to be made for damage to the furniture, bedding, or other articles, arising from fair wear and tear. However:

(a.) Compensation is unquestionably due wherever any article has been wilfully broken or damaged.

(b.) In case of a severe or prolonged illness, in which an unusually large quantity of bed linen is required, a corresponding amount of compensation or hire for the use of it may be legally exacted.

In any case articles rendered unfit for further use must be replaced.

15.—No obligation rests upon the lodger to take his meals, or his baths, in the furnished house in which he lodges, or to have his washing done there. For these requisites he is free to go wherever he pleases.

16.—Unless the contrary is specially stated, it is not usual to include the charge for attendance in the price demanded for lodgings. This is subject to arrangement. But where attendance is not specially bargained for, it is to be paid for by the lodger in accordance with the tariff of the house. Provided that attendance is paid for in either way stated, that is, by inclusive terms or according to the tariff, the servants have no right to demand a gratuity, and the lodger is under no obligation to pay such.

"Attendance" is held to include all ordinary services rendered, such as cleaning the rooms and putting them in order, carrying water or other necessities, or rendering other small services of a similar nature, which are usual. But washing, mending, and cleaning clothes, ironing linen, cleaning boots, nursing or waiting on sick persons, and other services of such nature are all expressly excluded, and must be specially bargained for.

17.—Any disputes arising out of a letting contract are to be referred to the Imperial District Commissioner, in the Neue Wiese, 2nd floor, who has authority to deal with these matters, either by friendly negotiation, with a view to an amicable arrangement, or else, provided both parties consent, by arbitration, or, thirdly, in the last resort, if both methods should fail, or consent be wanting, by reference of the matter to a legal tribunal.

TARIFF AND REGULATIONS FOR CABS.

A one-horse conveyance is called "DROSCHKE."

A two-horse conveyance is called "FIAKER."

Drivers of public carriages are authorized and required to serve the public according to the rates here laid down in driving any of the distances specified; but where no special tariff is given for a certain distance, the price must be fixed by mutual agreement.

The fare is free to choose any vehicle he may prefer, without reference to its position on the stand.

The following are the rates of payment:

	<i>Droschke.</i>		<i>Fiakker.</i>	
	fl.	kr.	fl.	kr.
I. For drives within the boundaries, limited by the Egerbridge, Saltworks, Municipal Asylum, inclusive of the high road as far as "Reichsadler," Helenenhof, Bellaria, English Church, the end of the Parkstrasse, and Alte Bahnhofstrasse:				

For the first $\frac{1}{4}$ hour	...	...	...	—	50	—	—
" " " $\frac{1}{2}$ "	...	...	...	—	80	1	20

For every following $\frac{1}{4}$ hour	...	...	—	20	—	—
" " " $\frac{1}{2}$ hour	...	...	—	—	—	60
II. From any and every point in the turn for the drive:						

To Sanssouci (Karlsbrücke) Schönbrunn, Klein-Versailles, Hospital, Posthof, Swimming School	...	...	...	...	—	70	1	—
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	----	---	---

To Jägerhaus, Donitz Waterworks, Drahowitz, Freundschafts-Saal, Kaiserpark, Friedhof...	1	—	1	50				
---	---	---	---	----	--	--	--	--

To Leibold's Restaurant in Pirkenhammer	1	50	2	50				
---	---	----	---	----	--	--	--	--

To Aberg, Leonhard, Berg Wirthshaus, Zettlitz, Schwarzenberg-Brücke, Aich, Dallwitz, Fischern, Pirkenhammer (including the factories)	2	—	3	—				
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--

III. From any point of the town, including the return journey and the maximum of three hours' waiting.

A. DIRECT DRIVES.

To Altrohlau	...	...	...	...	4	—	6	—
--------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	---	---	---

To Schlackenwerth, Lichtenstadt, Tüppelsgrün, Engelhaus	...	...	...	...	4	50	6	70
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	----	---	----

To Ellbogen, Giesshübl-Puchstein, Giesshübl China Factory	...	...	...	...	5	—	8	—
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	---	---	---

To Petschau, Buchau	...	...	...	...	6	—	9	—
---------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	---	---	---

To Joachimstaha	...	...	...	...	7	—	10	—
-----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	---	----	---

To Hauenstein, Welchau	...	...	...	...	8	—	12	—
------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	---	----	---

B. EXCURSIONS.

To Schlackenwerth and back by Lichtenstadt	...	...	...	...	6	—	9	—
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	---	---	---

Through Fischern, Altrohlau, Tüppelsgrün, Edersgrün to Lichtenstadt and back	...	...	...	...	6	—	9	—
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	---	---	---

To Elbogen and back by Schlappenwald and Pirkenhammer	...	...	...	...	6	—	9	—
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	---	---	---

To Elbogen, inclusive of fetching from the waiting place at Hans Heiling, and back by Aich and Hammer	...	...	...	...	6	—	9	—
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	---	---	---

To Giesshübl-Puchstein and back by the Schlackenwerth High Road	...	...	...	...	6	—	9	—
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	---	---	---

To Giesshübl and back by the Schlackenwerth High Road, including a visit to Schlackenwerth	...	...	...	...	7	—	10	—
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	---	----	---

IV. From the Railway Station:

1. To or from any part of the town	...	...	...	...	1	20	2	—
------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	----	---	---

2. To or from any place mentioned under heading II. and III.:

(a.) On the right bank of the Eger an additional charge of	...	...	...	...	—	60	1	20
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	----	---	----

(b.) On the left bank of the Eger a deduction of	...	...	...	...	—	60	1	20
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	----	---	----

to and from the above-mentioned charges (II. and III.).

In drives under heading I. the fare is to be reckoned from the moment of taking the carriage or having it fetched from the stand. In jobs under II. and IV. a space of ten minutes, and under III. a space of a $\frac{1}{4}$ of

an hour for driving from the stand, or for waiting at the house, must be allowed without any extra payment. In cases of a long drive from the stand or prolonged waiting the sum of

40 kr. for a Droschke,

60 kr. for a Fiaker

is to be paid for every half hour.

The rate of payment under clause I. is valid as long as the same carriage is used within the boundaries of Carlsbad, and includes the drive to and from the place designated, and the time of waiting.

Under clauses II. and IV. after the drive is ended and the same carriage is required to wait and then drive back, either direct, or with a further interruption on the journey, every half hour is to be paid at the rate of

40 kr. for the Droschke,

60 kr. for the Fiaker.

Under clause III., whether the drives be taken from the town or the Railway Station, both the return drive and also the maximum waiting time of 3 hours is included in the charge.

When several places are visited, this maximum time of waiting does not apply to each of the said places separately, but altogether.

During the night, that is to say, from 9 p.m., to 6 a.m., the above charges are to be increased by half.

Should the drive begin in the day and end during the night-period, the extra half for night charges has to be paid for drives under division I. of the Tariff, only for the time included in the night-period.

For drives under the other divisions the additional charge to be paid per half hour is

20 kr. for the Droschke,

30 kr. for the Fiaker.

Light articles of luggage, taken into the carriage, such as small portmanteaus, bags, etc., have not to be paid for; luggage placed on the driver's seat or on the back of the carriage is charged at the rate of

30 kr. for the Droschke,

50 kr. for the Fiaker.

Neither conveyance is obliged to take more than 60 resp. 100 Kilos luggage.

CAB STANDS.

Fiaker :—Theatre Place and Kaiserstrasse.

Droschke :—Market Place, Geweidig-Gasse, Sprudelgasse Untere Kaiserstrasse, Parkstrasse (back of the Military Baths).

OMNIBUS ROUTES.

I. TO THE RAILWAY STATION.

From Dr. Becher Place (Hotel "Goldener Schild") 1 hour previous to starting of every train.

Fare : 40 kr., each piece of luggage 10 kr.

II. TO PIRKENHAMMER.

(a) To Leibold's Restaurant, starting from the Theatre Place, Neue Wiese.

From Carlsbad ... 1.30 p.m. 2. 0 p.m. 3. 0 p.m. 3.30 p.m.

Arrival at Leibold's Restaurant 2. 0 ,, 2.30 ,, 3.30 ,, 4. 0 ,,

Arrival at the China Works... 2.10 ,, 2.40 ,, 3.40 ,, 4.10 ,,

Return from the China

Works ... 2.10 p.m 2.40 ,, 3.40 ,, 4.10 ,, 5.10 ,,

Return from Leibold's

Restaurant 5.30 p.m. 6. 0 p.m. 6.30 p.m. 7. 0 p.m.
 Arrival at Carlsbad 6. 0 „ 6.30 „ 7. 0 „ 7.30 „
 Fare: 40 kr. each way.

(b) To Meissner's Restaurant ("Habsburg") and the China Factory, starting from the "Goldener Thurm," Sprudelgasse.

Departure 9.30 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 3. 0 p.m.
 Return 12.15 p.m. 2.15 p.m. 4.30 p.m. 6. 0 p.m.
 Fare: 40 kr. each way.

III. TO AICH.

Starting from Theatre Place.

Departure ... 1.30 p.m. 3.30 p.m. | Return ... 5.30 p.m. 7. 0 p.m.
 Fare: 40 kr. each way.

IV. TO DALLWITZ.

Starting from Dr. Becher Place.

Departure ... 1.30 p.m. 3.30 p.m. | Return ... 5. 0 p.m. 7. 0 p.m.
 Fare: 60 kr. There and back: 1 Gulden.

V. TO GIESSHÜBL-PUCHSTEIN.

Starting from Dr. Becher Place.

Departure ... 11. 0 a.m. 1. 0 p.m. | Return ... 6. 0 p.m.
 Fare there and back: 1 Gulden 50 kr.

CHARGE FOR RIDING OR DRIVING DONKEYS.

The Office for receiving orders is in the Town Hall (1st floor, Stadtkasse).

CHARGE FOR ONE CARRIAGE OR RIDING DONKEY.

For the whole day fl.4.50.

For the whole day, when hired for one or several weeks, fl.4.

For half a day fl.3.

In the afternoon: for a drive or ride to the Kreuzberg, Hirschen-sprung, or any other place at a similar distance, fl.1.50.

In the forenoon: for a drive or ride on the plain, per hour 80 kr.

For a drive or ride to the Springs and Baths within the boundaries of the town, also to the Chalybeate and Sauerbrunnen Baths inclusive or exclusive of return, 80 kr.

No driver has the right to demand a gratuity, as they are paid for by the town.

For a drive or ride that begins before noon, but is extended over 1 p.m., the day's charge has to be settled.

The charges for driving to the Baths only hold good up till 1 p.m., after which time the use of a donkey for one or several hours is reckoned as half a day.

Should another journey be included in that to the Baths, it must be reckoned and paid for according to the tariff per hour.

In ordering donkeys the following rules are to be observed:—

No orders will be attended to except those given to one of the officials in the above-named office. On account of the stables being at some distance from the office orders must be given half an hour before the drive or ride is to be taken.

Only one adult or two children under 12 years of age are allowed to drive in one carriage, otherwise the driver is liable to penalty. The latter is obliged only to permit of walking pace in riding or driving.

Payment must be made beforehand, against the receipt of a ticket

which is only available for the day. Orders for donkeys for the afternoon can only be countermanded till 12 noon.

Any unbecoming or disrespectful behaviour on the part of the driver is to be reported to the official in charge of the Order-Office at the Stadthaus.

TARIFF

FOR COMMISSIONAIRES AND PORTERS OF W. KNOLL'S INSTITUTE "EXPRESS."

I. For employment of Commissionaire in inquiries for lodgings, messages and light duties (carrying of parcels up to 15 Kilos included):

$\frac{1}{4}$ HOUR
15 kr.

$\frac{1}{2}$ HOUR
20 kr.

1 HOUR
30 kr.

EVERY ADDITIONAL HOUR
15 kr.

II. For services requiring truck or hard duties and work, also for messages beyond the boundaries of the town:

$\frac{1}{4}$ HOUR
20 kr.

$\frac{1}{2}$ HOUR
30 kr.

1 HOUR
40 kr.

EVERY ADDITIONAL HOUR
20 kr.

III. For luggage to or from the Railway Station up to 50 Kilos weight 60 kr., for every additional 12 Kilos 10 kr.

IV. For night service, i.e., from 9 p.m. to 6 a.m., the above charges are to be increased by half.

For brushing clothes and cleaning boots, each person per week fl.1.

For carriage of a piano fl.2.

For carriage of a piano to and from any place fl.3.

For hire of cart, including man, per hour 70 kr.

For hire of cart, including man, for several consecutive hours, per hour 50 kr.

For hire of cart, man excluded, per week fl.5.

Services of Porters for removing furniture, etc., on change of lodgings to be paid according to previous arrangement. Complaints respecting excess of above tariff, as well as all other complaints, are to be reported at the Office of the Institute in the "Ananas," Becher Platz, and also brought under notice of the Stadtrath (Town Council) 20 Mühlbadgasse.

WALKS AND DRIVES.

1. To the Posthof, Freundschafts-Saal and Kaiser-Park.
2. Findlater's Temple (erected by Lord Findlater).
3. To the Hirschensprung, Petershöhe.
4. To Findlater's Pyramid (erected 1804 by the Town of Carlsbad to the memory of Lord Findlater), Helenensitz and Belvédère.
5. To Franz Joseph's Hill.
6. Frederic William's Place and Belvédère.
7. To Aberg, St. Leonhard's Church, the Echo, Russell Sitz, and Jägerhaus.
8. To Hammerberg and Ecce Homo Chapel.
9. To Dreikreuzberg (Three Cross Hill), King Otto Hill, and Ewiges Leben.
10. To the Wiener Sitz, Helenenhof and Laurentius Chapel.
11. To Schönbrunn.

12. To Giesshübl-Puchstein.—Easily reached by 'Bus or Fiaker. The famous King Otto Spring, Hydropathic Establishment, Kurhaus, Excellent Restaurants, The Dwarves' Holes.
13. To Dallwitz Park, the China Factory, and Three Oaks.
14. To the red Säuerling.
15. To Pirkenhammer.
16. To Aich and Hans Heiling Rock.
17. To Castle Hauenstein (Chapel) and the Eichelberg.
18. To Schlackenwerth.
19. To Joachimsthal, Castle Freudenstein and Sonnenwirbel.
20. To Engelhaus and Castle Giesshübl.
21. To Eger, Franzensbad, Marienbad.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

FOR LETTERS, POSTCARDS AND NEWSPAPERS FROM CARLSBAD. TABLE OF CHARGES FOR TELEGRAMS, ETC.

This information can be obtained most satisfactorily from an official publication called "Ambliche Nachrichten zur Kurliste," which may be had for 30 kr. at Franiek's Printing Office, on the Market Place.

THEATRE OF THE TOWN.

(Owned by the Municipality.)

THEATRE PLACE, NEUE WIESE.

There are daily performances. Tickets may be obtained at the Box Office between the hours of 9 and 12 a.m. and 3 and 5 p.m. daily.

PRICES OF TICKETS.

Private Box, stall tier, close to stage, holding six seats ("Prosceniumloge")	12 fl.
Private Box, stall tier, holding four seats ("Parterreloge")	7 fl.
Stalls, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd row ("Parquetsitz, 1, 2, and 3 Reihe")	2 fl.
Stalls, 4th row and further back ("Parquetsitz, 4 bis 8 Reihe")	1 fl. 50
Balcony, front row ("Balkonsitz, 1 Reihe")	2 fl.
„ second row ("Balkonsitz, 2 Reihe")	1 fl. 50
„ 3rd, 4th, and 5th row ("Balkonsitz, 3, 4, and 5 Reihe")	1 fl. 20
Private Box, first tier, holding 5 seats ("1 Rangloge")	8 fl.
Dress Circle (centre of first tier) front row ("Mittelfremdenlogensitz, 1 Reihe")	2 fl. 20
Dress Circle (centre of first tier) second row ("Mittelfremdenlogensitz, 2 Reihe")	1 fl. 60
Upper Box seats, centre, first row ("Mittelbalkonsitz, 1 Reihe")	1 fl. 20
Upper Box seats, centre, back row ("Mittelbalkonsitz, 2-6 Reihe")	1 fl.
Upper Box seats, sides, front row ("Seitenbalkonsitz, 1 Reihe")	1 fl. 10.
Upper Box seats, sides, back row ("Seitenbalkonsitz, 2 and 3 Reihe")	70k
Gallery seats ("Amphitheatersitz")	50k.
Gallery, standing room ("Amphitheaterstehplatz")	20k.

The Lessee of the Theatre is entitled to make the following additional charges for booking the day before:—For a Private Box, 50 kr.; for Stalls, Balcony, and Dress Circle Seats, 20 kr.; for Seats in the Upper Boxes, 10 kr.

WE SUBJOIN HERE FULL INFORMATION REGARDING TRAINS AND RATES OF ONE ROUTE FROM LONDON TO CARLSBAD AND RETURN; AS FOR OTHER ROUTES VISITORS ARE REFERRED TO "BRADSHAW" OR OTHER FAMILIAR RAILWAY GUIDES AND HANDBOOKS, WHICH MAY BE READILY SEEN IN MOST OF THE CAFÉS AND HOTELS AT CARLSBAD.

LONDON AND CARLSBAD. CARLSBAD AND LONDON.

(Via CALAIS, COLOGNE, AND NÜRNBERG.)

	Day Mail Service, 1st and 2nd Class.	Special Day Service, 1st and 2nd Class.	Night Mail Service, 1st and 2nd Class.			
<i>London</i> { <i>Victoria</i> ... dep. { <i>Holborn</i> ... " " { <i>St. Paul's</i> " "	8.20 a.m. 8.15 " " 8.16 " " 10.15 " " 12.13 p.m.	11.0 a.m. 10.55 " " 10.56 " " 12.55 p.m. 3.0 "	8.0 p.m. 7.55 " " 7.56 " " 10.0 " " 12.36 a.m.	<i>Carlsbad</i> dep. <i>Eger</i> { arr. { dep. <i>Nürnberg</i> { arr. { dep. <i>Würzburg</i> " " <i>Aschaffenburg</i> " " <i>Mayence</i> " " <i>Cologne</i> { arr. { dep. <i>Brussels (Midi)</i> ... " " <i>Calais (Pier)</i> " "	11.25 a.m. 12.36 p.m. 12.55 " " 4.7 " " 4.17 " " 6.40 " " 8.40 " " 11.48 " " 5.25 a.m. 1.13 p.m. 8.13 " " 1.30 a.m.	3.55 p.m. 5.41 " " 5.55 " " 11.1 " " 7.30 a.m. 9.50 " " 11.47 " " 3.9 p.m. 7.10 " " 10.47 " " 7.46 a.m. 1.20 p.m.
<i>Brussels (Nord)</i> " " <i>Cologne</i> { arr. { dep. <i>Mayence</i> " " <i>Aschaffenburg</i> " " <i>Würzburg</i> " " <i>Nürnberg</i> { arr. { dep.	5.35 " " 11.20 " " 12.0 midnt. 6.0 a.m. 7.54 " " 9.52 " " 12.2 p.m.	11.10 " " 5.30 a.m. 6.5 " " 10.24 " " 12.20 p.m. 3.0 " " 6.36 " "	6.5 a.m. 11.16 " " ... " " ... " " ... " " ... " " ... " "	<i>Dover</i> " " <i>London</i> { <i>St. Paul's</i> arr. { <i>Holborn</i> ... " " { <i>Victoria</i> ... " "	4.0 " " 5.55 " " 5.58 " " 5.55 " "	3.5 p.m. ... " ... " 4.50 p.m. 3.20 p.m. 5.20 " " 5.23 " " 5.20 " "

Through Rates: First Class, £6 17s.; Mixed Class, £5 19s.; Second Class, £5.

Stopping Stations where Passengers can break the journey: Dover, Calais, Lille, Blandin, Brussels, Liège, Verviers, Herberthal, Aix-la-Chapelle, Cologne, Coblenz, Bingerbrück, Mayence, Aschaffenburg, and Eger.

For those who are bound to be back within a month, and besides wish to economize as much as possible, we may recommend, instead of going to Carlsbad direct, to go by way of Flushing or Rotterdam to Leipzig, to which city return tickets available for 30 days are issued by the Great Eastern Railway (time occupied, 36 hours; fares, first class, £6 5s. 6d.; second class, £4 7s. 9d.), and by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway (time occupied, 27 hours; fares, first class, £7 14s. 7d.; second class, £5 12s. 4d.)

Passengers arrive at the Magdeburg Railway Terminus, and those coming *viâ* Rotterdam may at once go by cab (Droschke) to the Bavarian Railway Terminus (Bairischer Bahnhof), and continue the journey to Carlsbad by the 9.10 a.m. train, arriving there at 5.26 p.m.

Passengers *viâ* Flushing may continue their journey by the 6.35 a.m. (express) train, or they may stay at the Magdeburg Term. Hotel for the night, and continue the journey to Carlsbad by the 9.10 a.m. as above.

We may here as well mention that Tourist Tickets are issued from Leipzig to Carlsbad (so-called Rundreise-Billetts, or Circular Tickets) at the Bavarian Railway Terminus (Bairische Bahnhof). These tickets allow the traveller to stop at many interesting spots, some including the Elbe Valley (so-called Saxon Switzerland) and Dresden, and are sold at a very cheap rate.

LUGGAGE.

The luggage (56lb. free of charge to each traveller) should be booked right through to Carlsbad if the traveller does not break his journey, but in case of his stopping on the way the luggage ought to be booked to the place of stoppage only, and from there further on. In no case ought it to be sent by goods train, as this will give endless trouble to the traveller.

The railway authorities on the Continent take responsible charge of the luggage, and always give receipts for same, but only hand it out from the Luggage Office (called Gepäck-Ausgabe) to the holder of the receipt.

Passengers wishing to stay a few hours or a day or more at a German or Austrian town without taking their heavy luggage with them need therefore not trouble themselves about it, but simply at their departure have the luggage transferred from the Arrival Luggage Office (Gepäck-Ausgabe) to the Departure Luggage Office (Gepäck-Annahme).

Luggage registered right through to Carlsbad is only examined on reaching the Austrian frontier, but all small luggage the traveller carries with him is examined in Belge, or in Holland, or France, as the case may be, as well as in Germany, and travellers will therefore do well not to carry anything beyond necessities with them.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND CONTINENTAL COINAGE.

COUNTRY.	£	s.	d.	Dollars.	Cents.	Gulden.	Kreuzer.	Francs.	Centimes.	Mark.	Pfennige.
GREAT BRITAIN—											
£1=20 shillings	1	—	—	4	65	12	—	25	—	20	—
1 shilling=12 pence ...	—	1	—	—	24	—	60	1	20	1	—
AUSTRIA—											
1 gulden=100 kreuzer	—	1	8	—	46	1	—	2	50	1	70
BELGIUM AND FRANCE—											
1 franc=100 centim. ...	—	—	10	—	18	—	40	1	—	—	80
GERMANY—											
1 mark=100 pfennige	—	1	—	—	23	—	60	1	25	1	—
NETHERLAND—											
1 gilder=100 cents	—	1	8	—	40	—	85	2	10	1	70
UNITED STATES—											
1 dollar=100 cents	—	4	3	1	—	2	10	5	30	4	25

RELATION OF THE ENGLISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES TO THOSE OF THE DECIMAL SYSTEM, As used in Austria, France, Germany, etc.

One English pound	=453.592 gramm.
One ounce	=28.349 „
One scruple	=1.25 „
One grain	=0.064 „
One gallon	=4.543 liter
One pint	=0.567 „
One gill	=0.150 „
One fluid ounce	=0.028 „
One minim	=0.000059 „
One English mile	=1 $\frac{3}{5}$ kilometer.
One English foot	=30 centimeter.
One yard	=90 „
One gramme	=15.434 grains troy.
One kilogramme	=2 pounds 3 ounces.
One liter	=1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pint (35 ounces).
One meter	=3.28 feet, or 39.37 inches.
One kilometer	=1093 yards, or nearly five furlong or $\frac{5}{8}$ of a mile.
One German mile	=4 $\frac{3}{4}$ English miles=8,297 yards.

COMPARATIVE THERMOMETER READINGS.

One deg. Celsius (centigrade)=4.5th deg. Réaumur=9.5th × 32 deg. Fahrenheit.

Celsius...	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Réaumur...	0	4	18	12	16	20	24	28	28.8	29.6	30.4	31.2	32	32.8	33.6	34.4	35	36
Fahrenheit	32	11	50	59	68	77	86	95	96.8	98.6	100.4	102.2	104	105.8	107.6	109.4	111.2	113



