

METHOD No. 10.

Attach the mouthpiece to the inhaling tube and raise the adjusting collar just high enough to permit the valve to close. This will leave about one-eighth of an inch space between the collar and the button, and permit the valve to open to its fullest extent when the button is pressed down onto the collar.

Now turn on the air pressure, allowing it to remain on during the entire treatment, which should continue from five to twenty minutes, depending on the case.

At the end of ten or fifteen seconds the vapor in the globe will have accumulated under a pressure of from ten to fifteen pounds to the square inch.

The patient should now place the mouthpiece in the mouth, retaining it with the lips only, closing them quite firmly, and close the nostrils with the thumb and finger.

Press the button instructing the patient to inhale slowly to the full capacity of the lungs. The mouthpiece should still be retained by the lips until the expanding vapor forcibly expels it.

The button should then be released and the patient should exhale slowly. By the time the exhalation is completed sufficient vapor will have accumulated for another inhalation, which should proceed as before, and this round be continued without interruption through the entire treatment. The valve should not be opened too suddenly.

At first the patient will become tired, and the treatment should be continued but a few minutes. The respiratory muscles will soon become stronger and the treatment may be continued accordingly.

This method may be employed with absolute safety in any case, there being no possibility of producing harmful pressure in the lungs, the lips acting as a perfect safety valve.

If there is any tendency to pulmonary hæmorrhage the inhalations should not be so deep, but otherwise the treatment should be directed as above.

The pressure which is developed in the lungs and bronchial tubes will diminish the congestion and the tendency to hæmorrhage.

This method is of the greatest value in treating all diseases of the bronchial tubes and lungs, because in addition to the thorough application of suitable medicinal agents there is a decided improvement in the circulation, nutrition and muscular tone as a result of the mechanical manipulation, the value of which cannot be too highly estimated.

It will be readily seen that being able to vaporize all classes of medicinal agents and apply them by the various methods just described, the apparatus has a wide range of application and in fact is adapted to the treatment of almost all diseases of the respiratory organs and middle ear in which local applications and manipulations are indicated.

I wish to call especial attention to methods Nos. 8 and 9. The