

Another mode of treatment that in some cases is even better is the sheet pack. With infants, in order to prevent shock, I think it is better, after the patient's clothing has been removed, to wrap it in a sheet dipped in warm water. This is to be carefully and smoothly wrapped about the child. Over this a second sheet wrung out of cold water is to be applied. After the application of the second sheet, gentle friction with the hand, to prevent capillary engorgement, is indicated. In the application of this treatment, two symptoms should be constantly kept in mind. One is the character of the breathing, and the other is the tendency to cyanosis. Should the breathing become irregular, or the lips blue, during the application of this treatment, the child is to be removed from the pack, and placed between warm blankets. When the outer sheet becomes slightly warm, cool water can be poured, or, better still, rubbed over by means of a sponge. The important things to be remembered are the constant rubbing to keep up the cutaneous circulation and the constant addition of cold water. The application of this treatment will usually require from 10 to 15 minutes. At the end of this time the child is to be rubbed until the skin is dry and has a good, healthy glow. It is then to be placed in a warm bed. The repetition of this treatment will, of course, depend upon the recurrence of fever and its influence upon the patient. In many of the acute, febrile attacks that we are called to see, one treatment is sufficient. In cases where the fever has been complicated by convulsions, it is always best after the child has been placed in bed to apply cold cloths to the head, or to use a water bag for a pillow, and at the same time to apply heat in the form of hot water bottles or bags to the feet.

Another method of treatment that is of benefit in certain cases is the cooled bath. This is of especial benefit in scarlet fever with a high temperature. With young children an ordinary wash boiler is sufficient. This is to be filled half full of water at about a temperature of a hundred, as nearly as can be determined, and over the body of the boiler a sheet is to be spread. The patient, with clothing removed, is placed upon the sheet, and gently immersed into the water. When the body is covered up to the neck, constant friction with the open hand is to be made over the trunk and extremities. After the child has been in the bath two or three minutes, and has become accustomed to its surroundings, the water can be cooled down to 70 or 80 degrees by simply dipping out a quart of water, and adding a quart of cold water. During this process the constant friction of the body is to be continued. The duration of this bath may be from