

another one cover the front and top part of the head. This method of applying ice to the head is not out of place in the less severe cases. The number of ice-bags which are to be applied to the chest depends on the size of the area which is involved in the pneumonic process, and on the degree of fever. If the inflamed area is small and the fever not very high, one or two will answer. In infantile pneumonia the fever is usually very high, while at the same time the physical signs are poorly defined. In such cases one ice-bag on each side of the chest and two to the head will generally suffice. In the adult if the fever is high and the involved area in the lungs is large, the chest may be entirely covered with ice-bags. In one of the worst cases in the author's experience nine bags were applied to the chest and two to the head. The ice-bags may be wrapped in thin toweling, and if it is necessary to apply four or five or more, a broad, thin bandage is to be placed around the chest over the bags in order to keep them in place. This is of great importance when the patient is restless and tosses about in the bed. If the patient throws his head about a great deal, as is often experienced in severe cases of this disease, it is a good plan either to suspend the ice-bags, when applied to the top of the head, from or tie them to the top of the framework of the bed or cot, in such a way as to have them in constant contact with the head, without being wholly supported by the latter.

"If the inflammatory area begins at the base of one lung, as it usually does, and if it seems to show no tendency to spread, it is good policy to apply an ice-bag to the opposite and unaffected base in order to check invasion to this side, for which the disease often shows a strong predilection. In addition to this it is also good practice to apply an ice-bag above the infiltrated area, if this begins at the bottom of the lung, or below, if it begins at the top, so as to prevent the morbid process from either spreading upward or downward.

"The length of time during which the ice-bags are to be applied is largely determined by the amount of fever which is present. As long as this is high they must be constantly retained; if it falls to or near the normal point, and shows a tendency to remain there, they may be gradually removed. It is best, however, not to be in too great haste in withdrawing the cold, for frequently when this is done prematurely fever rises suddenly again, and then it is more difficult to bring the temperature down than it was the first time. Sometimes the temperature rises regardless of the ice being on or off the patient. This is not, however, due to the relighting of the disease in the old area, but because the inflammatory process has extended to another field of lung-tissue which should be promptly followed and covered with ice."