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Giving the Bath.—Place bath towel under the head and neck and face-towel across the chest. Wash the face and front part of the neck. If a child give special attention to eyes and ears. Dry with the face-towel. Wash the chest and dry with a bath towel. Wash all front of the body in sections and dry as washed. Wash the arm farthest from you, then the arm nearest. Give special attention to the arm-pits. Wash the lower extremity farthest from you, then the nearest—place the heel in the palm of the hand and use long strokes. Turn the patient face downward and wash the back of the body in sections. It is not necessary to have the patient uncovered during any part of the process. After the bath is over remove bath blankets; a little very light nourishment may be given if patient is very tired. Do not give bath for some time after a full meal. A hot foot bath is sometimes given to relieve the head. If the patient is able to sit up, see that he is warmly wrapped; cover patient and tub with a blanket, let the water reach the knees. Have the water as hot as can be stood. A dessert spoon of mustard added to the water will help. Let the feet soak from fifteen minutes to one-half hour. If patient cannot sit up, the tub may be placed in bed, the patient lies on his back and bends the knees. Bed clothes are loosened at the foot and protected.

Feeding of Patients.—The kind of food, the quantities and times to be administered are for the physician to decide, at least, to a very large extent.

Diet May Be.—(1) Liquid, (2) Semi Liquid, (3) Solid. Liquid diet is strictly maintained in all cases where fever is present. It may be gradually changed to semi-liquid when fever has abated, and still more gradually to solid when it is certain that the fevered condition has entirely departed.

Send to the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, for free copy of the bulletin on Home Nursing, of which this is a summary.