

a better plan, however, is to use stiff brown paper for the motions and a bottle or small flat dish for the urine, according to sex. An apron, reaching from the axilla to the pubes, is sewed on either side of the canvas, and fitted with buckles to keep the patient in position; in addition, it is well to have leather straps to hold down the shoulders; the most simple way is to tack them on the sides of the frame and let them cross the chest diagonally at the top of the sternum.

The frame can be lifted in and out of the carriage as desired, but in practice it will be found very convenient to keep the patient in the carriage day and night. In warm weather a light, soft quilt under the

patient or a narrow pillow is all that is required. In cold weather a small soft mattress or a couple of pillows should be placed between the frame and the carriage to keep out the cold.

In spinal disease pads of felt should be stitched on the canvas on either side the kyphosis, to prevent undue pressure on the spinous processes. In general, it is best to fit the patient with a suitable brace as well as the carriage.

In all cases of hip-joint disease, and in those of Pott's disease where there is psoas contraction, means are provided for counter-extension by a light but stiff steel bar bent across the frame just above the pubes, and removable at pleasure by unscrewing two bolts to which perineal bands are attached by means of buckles. (See Fig. 2, which represents a child seven



FIG. 2.

years of age with very severe hip-joint disease, in the upright position, which may be given at pleasure and which is very convenient when taking food.) Fig. 1 shows the same child in the horizontal position. In both figures the uprights with cross-bar at the bottom of the frame are clearly shown. These permit of extension being made in the angle