of it can be seen. A wedge or section is thus formed by these two surfaces, whose apex is the inner edge of the rim, and to avoid making the wedge solid two lateral wings are added to the walls as is shown in the design of the "bed-easee."

The advantages claimed for the "bed-easee" are comfort and hygienic efficiency. Comfort is obtained by making the muscles act as natural cushions, a principle which makes the seat of a water-closet comfortable.

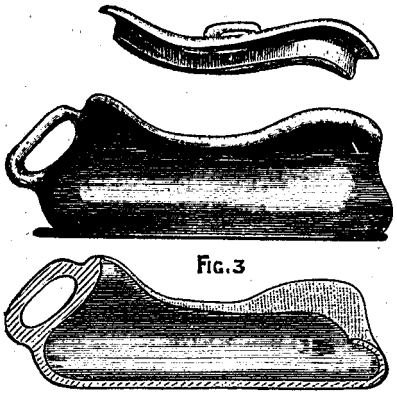

Fig. 3

Fig. 4.

In the plan view, Fig. 1, is shown the two wide lateral wings whose upper surfaces slope downwards and inwards, and are slightly concave to be adapted to the convex surface of the gluteal muscles, and thus carry the weight of the body comfortably. In front of the wings there is a comfortable hollow in the wall on each side shown in the side view, Fig. 3, and the longitudinal section Fig. 4, for the muscles of the thighs to rest upon. The width of the opening between the wings and the lowering of the wall of the posterior end shown in Fig. 5, are sufficient to prevent contact with the bones unprotected with flesh, the ischial tuberosities and the sacrum and spine, thus helping to prevent the formation of bedsores. This method of supporting the body renders the use of the "bed-easee" perfectly comfortable whether the patient is lying down, reclining, or sitting upright. The convenience of male patients is also furthered by having an egg-shaped opening

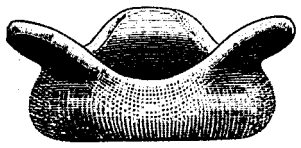

Fig. 5.

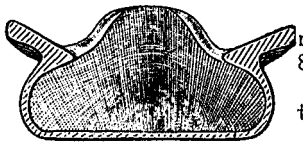

Fig. 6.

shown in Fig. 1, so that sufficient length is provided, and by slightly raising the front or handle end seen in Fig 3. It is not so high here, however, as to interfere with the douching of female patients, for which the "bed-easee," having a capacity of over two quarts, is well adapted.

Hygienic efficiency is secured by the rounding of all the corners, the smoothed-off attachment of both the handles, which, as the perspective view of the "bed-easee," Fig 2, shows. are attached so that no line of junction is seen, and are designed to afford the most secure grasp possible, and especially by the fact that *the whole of the interior is visible* to the eye because the slope of the under surface of the rim is downwards and outwards from the inner edge to the outer wall, as is shown in the sections Figs. 4 and 6, thus making effectual cleansing an easy matter. The contents are easily emptied out at the handle end as is seen in Fig. 4, or over one wing posteriorly. The convex outward shape of the walls, together with the inwardly projecting rim above them, effectually prevents spilling.

The "bed-easee" is easily placed in position owing to its low posterior end. It should first be placed on the bed between the patient's knees, if possible, with the handle end pointing to the patient's feet. The patient's buttocks are then raised about three or four inches, and it is pushed underneath them. The lateral wings help in the final correct adjustment because they serve as handles for the patient to grasp. The insertion of a pillow under the lumbar region and two more under the shoulders gives the patient a slight inclination which secures the assistance of gravitation, and enables the bowels to be eased with the greatest possible degree of comfort.

The "bed-easee" has a well-fitting cover, which has a vertical rim to go inside the opening, and is shown from the side in Fig. 3, and in position in Fig. 2. They are both strongly made in glazed earthenware, and so are not fragile, whilst their weight on this account does not prevent easy handling owing to the secure grasp afforded by the handle, and the shape of the posterior end.

The "bed-easee" can be obtained from Messrs. James Woolley, Sons, and Co., Limited, Manchester, and the price is 11s. without the cover, or 14s. with the cover.

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Weight of Children.

The following tables, taken from an interesting paper by Dr. Louis H. Schwartz, in the *New York Medical Journal*, will be found useful:

Weight First Twelve Months.—Third to seventh month, add 10 to the month; other months, add 8 to the month.

Thus: What should be the weight of a child at the fourth month? 4 + 10 = 14 lbs.

There is only one month in which this rule gives an answer which is not close enough to the average to be right. That is the eighth month. According to the rule, a child at the eighth month should weigh 16 lbs., while the average is 17 lbs.

Weight of a Child at Any Age.—Multiply the age of the child plus 1 by 5 and add 10; except for the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth years add 15, 20, and 25 respectively.

Thus: What should be the weight of a child aged four years and three months. Then 4 + 1 = 5; and 5 × 5 = 25 + 10 = 35 lbs. Or: How much should a child weigh at the thirteenth year? Then 13 + 1 = 14; 14 × 5 = 70 + 20 = 90 lbs.

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