

offences besides murder for which hanging was a possible punishment. In 1818 a *vain* attempt was made in Parliament to abolish hanging for stealing a sum over 4 shillings from a shop. As late as 1831 40 people were hanged for offences other than murder, and in 1833 a child of 9 years old was condemned to be hanged for poking a hole with a stick through a papered-up window pane, and stealing twopence-halfpennyworth of paint. The child was not actually hanged, because hanging—except for murder—ceased in practice in 1832, though it was not abolished until 1861."

Our country was in this state of barbarism—to our shame be it said—when Elizabeth Fry began her mission. Through her instrumentality many barbarities of the criminal law were swept away. Not only in this country did she cause reforms to be established, but, after carrying her campaign into English prisons, she, like John Howard, visited Continental prisons, drew up and presented reports and suggestions to the various Governments, and had the satisfaction of seeing her suggestions adopted. Although Elizabeth Fry is better known to most people as a prison reformer, we should slight her memory if we ever forgot her beneficent work in founding District Nursing, and she, like Florence Nightingale, drew her inspiration from the Deaconess Institution at Kaiserswerth. A few years ago the editor of this JOURNAL proposed the formation of an "Eliza-

beth Fry League of Prison Nurses." We shall have made a great advance in Prison Reform when that idea materialises, and I see no reason why the time should be remote.

Sarah Martin was poor and obscure, but sacred to her memory is a toll of 25 years of laborious and unceasing work on behalf of prisoners.

It is very interesting and encouraging to learn that delinquency and Prison Reform is the subject of a course of instruction given to the second year students of the New York School of Philanthropy.

"Am I my brother's keeper?" John Howard, Elizabeth Fry and Sarah Martin have answered that question in the spirit of One who said, "Love one another as I have loved you." Who also said, "I was in prison and ye came unto Me."

BEATRICE KENT.

THE END.

PRACTICAL POINTS.

NYLANDER SALINE SOLUTION HEATER.

The Americans are a wonderfully inventive people, and *The Modern Hospital* has always some new device to bring before the hospital world. Of the Nylander Saline Solution Heater it says:—

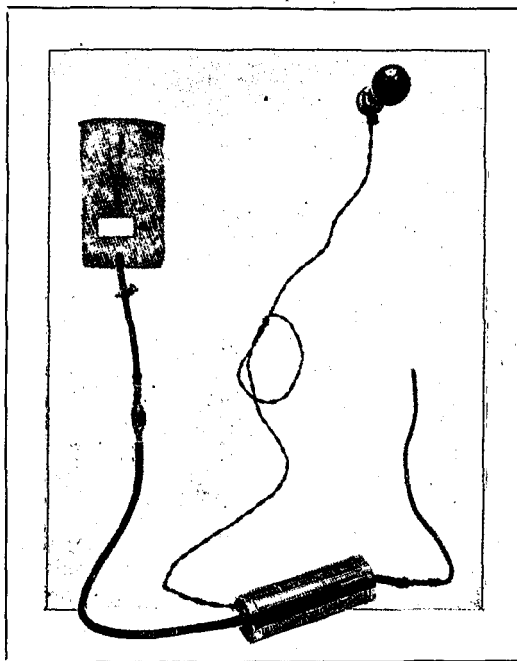
"The value of saline injection is so well understood that the merits of this procedure need not here be discussed. There has always, however, been more or less inconvenience in maintaining a practically uniform temperature of the solution. Various devices have been designed, such as electric light bulbs, hot-water jackets, and even the alcohol flame has been called into service.

"The device illustrated here is extremely simple in design, and, once connected, needs no further attention. The apparatus for maintaining the temperature of the solution consists of an electrical heating unit, which may be connected to any convenient socket. The rubber tubing, such as used with the usual saline injection apparatus, is passed through the centre of this heating unit. An asbestos apron or covering is furnished, this covering being placed over the heating device and the apparatus attached to the bed-clothes with safety-pins. As soon as the current is turned on the temperature of the heater will rise to about 130 deg. in twenty minutes, then slowly continue to increase to 175 deg., where

it will remain as long as the current is on.

"Regulation of the temperature can be quite closely maintained, depending on the distance of the heater from the rectum of the patient. For instance, by placing the heater 24 in. from the patient the temperature of the solution at the point of injection will range from 98 to 100 deg.; if 105 deg. are desired, the heater is placed approximately 18 in. from the point of injection. The pilot lamp, which is placed in series with the heater, indicates whether the heater is taking the current.

"The device is of such construction that it will stand considerable handling, and, judging from the number of hospitals which have recently installed it, many of them making use of a number of the heaters, it would seem that the apparatus is one which may be depended on."



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