took in the important questions of crime and punishment, and the administration of criminal justice. The attitude of a country towards those matters could well be taken as a significant test of its real civilization. The opinion of a few was not an adequate substitution for an enlightened public opinion. A right public opinion was indispensable for grappling with one of the greatest of social problems-the penal treatment of occasional adult offenders, habituals, and juvenile delinquents. Our failure to reach a satisfactory solution was due to, first, ignorance of the mental and moral make-up of criminals, who had generally been assumed to be villains and monsters, whose spirit must be broken, and who must be crushed by humiliation, hardship, and terrorism; secondly, vague notions of the nature ground, and aim of punishment; and thirdly, apathy of the community at large

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The Development of Views.

Modern ideas which seem so clementary were the result of a long process of evolution. For example, the distinction between civil and criminal law, between intentional and unintentional, between substantial and formal responsibility; proof, the function of an impartial Court, its judgment backed up by the force of the State, and so on. Even now the difference between crime, sin, and vice was not understood by many people. An act could be all three at once, though neither a sin nor a vice was always a crime, and a crime was not always a sin or a vice. The reaction against wrongful acts showed three stages in social evolution. The earliest was private revenge, vendetta, a blood feud; next was the intervention of a governing authority, that was State retaliation, a nunishment proper; and lastly, self-defence of society, supplemented by the reclamation of offenders. Thus the phases in the development of criminal justice were the same as those in the general mental evolution of mankind-namely, animistic, theological, metaphysical, and scientific.

Primitive Society.

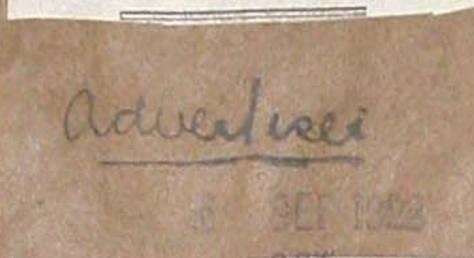
The earliest human group was animistic. What took -lace in nature or in man, or to spirit beings, who must be coerced or laide University, on Tuesday night. propitiated by magic and religion. A The lecturer said his subject-matter was tively advanced peoples.

Church and the State. ordeal-a judgment of God or of criminal law, between international and -were formed in all ages, and merely formal responsibility, proof, shares, plunging the hand or arm into difference between crime and sin and boiling water, diving into co'd water, eat- vice was not always appreclated. An act ing bread and cheese, a consecrated bread, might be all three, but sin and vice &c. In the lastnamed case, if the accused might not be crime. began to choke he was deemed guilty. To The earliest form of punishment was old ordeal.

Modern Times.

science, especially abnormal or patholo- munity. The old code of an eye for an gical psychology, had brought about a re-Crime was considered an offence, not against God or the King, but against society; that was, crime as an anti-social act. The criminal was not possessed by such, he should be comed, not crushed;

that was "reasonable treatment rather than ferocious punishment was more appropriate; and his place of detention should be not a cruel prison, a penitentiary, but a kind of hospital and training school. In modern times, there was still barbaric severity. Right down to the seginning of the nineteenth century, death was the panacea. There was little at tempt to discriminate between grave and minor offences. In the time of Henry VIII, 72,000 persons were said to have been executed. In 1800 there were over 200 capital offences in England, and in 1819 there were still 180. Romilly and others again and again protested in Payliament against that sanguinary carnival; and thanks to the efforts of such wise and noble reformers, the number was reduced in 1838 to four, though in practice there was only one capital offence in Englandnamely, murder. He dealt with transportation. There was, he said, no need to describe the failure of the system. In 1845 transportation ceased, and England, which adopted cellular incarceration and penal servitude. Various methods were tried and reforms gradually effected, until the system of to-day was reached.



EVOLUTION OF CRIMINAL LAW.

A TEST OF CIVILISATION.

The first of a series of three lectures on the subject of crime and punishment was delivered by Professor Coleman Phillipwhat happened to man, seemed to be one son at the Prince of Wales Theatre, Ade-

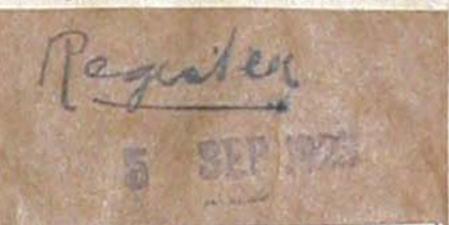
At first the attitude towards him was one of vengeance, which was a reflex action had been a conspicuously growing sense of self-defence. With the growth of tri-of responsibility and recognition of bal organization, a distinction arose be- social inter-dependence. There was, howtween private wrongs-e.g., murder, theft, ever, surprisingly little interest maniassault, which give rise to the blood feud, tested by the general public in the imon the basis of the lex talionis-and portant questions of crime and punishwrongs against the community-e.g., vio-ment, and the administration of criminal lation of taboo, such as witchcraft, a justice. In this regard a country's attibreach of certain marriage rules, which tude might well be regarded as a sigcalled for, not punishment proper, but nificant test of its real civilisation. The complete annihilation of the offender, a opinion of a few enlightened people purging of a curse or pollution. The lex could not be an adequate substitute for talionis was found also among compara- an enlightened public opinion. A right public opinion was indispensable for grapping with one of the greatest modern social problems that of crime and pun-With the establishment of social order ishment. There was often ignorance and a central authority, they had the de- of mental make-up of criminals monstration of justice proper. The notion who and generally been assumed to be of a crime being a breach of the "King's villatus and wastrels whose spirits must peace" arose, as well as the idea of punish- crushed and broken by humiliation. ment proper. In the middle ages, crime There was a very vague notion of either and sin were not clearly differentiated, and the real nature, arm, or grounds of punthere was a universal be ief of divine in- sehment, and much of this was due tervention against the guilty, and in fa- to the apathy of the community. four of the innocent. Hence the special Modern ideas on the subject were really tests devised; wages of battle (trial by the result of a long process of evolution. combat), wages of law (trial by oath) and The distinctions between civil and particular deities concerned pon-international law, substantial and in all countries. For example, an accused and the true function of an important could be tried by his carrying a hot iron, court backed up by the force of the wa king barefoot on red-hot plough- State had all come about gradually. The

this day they sometimes heard such an purely private revenge, as exemplified by expression as "May this choke me if I the vendetta and the blood feud. Next am telling a lie," which was a relic of the came the intervention of Government of the State retaliation, then the self-defence of sicety itself. The earliest human Later the criminal came to be regarded group of mankind was animistic, and as "a perverse free moral agent," and his magic and religion played a large punishment was grounded on expiation or part, in the lives of the people. An evilretribution, in order to vindicate the doer, therefore, was presumed to be moral law. At the same time the theory suffering from an evil spirit. Vengeance, of crime as a breach of the King's peace a reflex action of self-defence, was then gained force, so thus the politi- the first thought of the community, With view of punish the growth of tribal organisation arose was also emphasized. The the distinction of private wrongs as growth of social science and mental against wrongs directed against the com-

volution in the attitude of society towards eye and a tooth for a tooth was concrime, the criminal, and punishment. Unually cropping up through the ages. When Henry I. was King of England the punishment of a crime was enacted with grotesque precision upon this basis. Then evil spirits, nor was he a perverse free they found that private wrongs might be moral agent, but a defective, the result ealved by pecuniary compensation. Death of heredity and environment. Being fines were referred to in Homer's songs, and in the history of the ancient Germans. With the establishment of a social order its and a central authority they had the ad- whatsoever. It is true that careless emministration of justice proper when the ployment without control by estimation special question of the King's peace arose. In the Middle Ages there was a belief in divine intervention so that they had the wager of battle (tria; by combat), or the Ordeal of God, by which a man was required to walk over red-hot ploughshares or dive into deep water while eating bread and cheese. The modern equivalent of this was the declaration, "May it choke me if I am telling a lie," or something similar.

Umavi.

Later on the criminal was regarded as a perverse criminal agent and his punishment was fixed with the idea of enforcing expiation or retribution in order to inculcate the moral law. At the same time the theory of crime as a breach of the King's peace gained force, and the political and juristic view of punishment was also emphasised. The late a deve opment was that of science with its insistence on causality. There had been something of a revolution in the attitude towards oriminal punishment. Crime was now regarded as less an offence against God and the King than against society. It was in fact anti-social. A criminal tendency was often the result of h redity and environment, and that being the case a criminal needed to be cured, not merely crushed, and a prison rather than being a harsh place of detention should be a hospital and a training school;



New Specific Defended.

By T. Brailsford Robertson, Professor of Physiology and Biochemistry at the Adelaide University.

In a recent issue of the daily press there has appeared an account of an article published in The Medical Journal of Australia, in which doubt is cast upon the efficacy of insulin, the new specific for the treatment of diabetes, and the asser-

tion is made that it is a dangerous drug by means of which "hundreds of diabetics will be hastened to their graves."

It is most unfortunate that this exaggerated and totally unfounded statement should have been communicated to the press. A quite baseless apprehension of danger may thus be created in the minds of patients who would otherwise have subjected themselves to this treatment with the confidence which it deserves. The article which is quoted is unsigned, and there is nothing to show that its author had the slightest practical acquaintance with the effects of insulin upon diabetes. The views which he expresses are contrary to the unanimous opinion of all the leading authorities on diabetes in Europe and America, an opinion expressed, not anonymously, but over the signatures of many of the most eminent medical investigators in the world.

"Every Case Benefited:" We have already had considerable experience of the effects of insulin in Adelaide, since the department of biochemistry at the University has been engaged on its manufacture for the past eight months. During this time a considerable number of severe cases have been treated diabetes. Those whose faith in the wonby local physicians, and the results attending the treatment have been communicated to this laboratory. As a re- danger of being shattered by this result of this experience I can state that markable attack, made not only upon every case which has been treated with our product has been benefited, some insulin but upon those associated with cases to a most remarkable degree. Al- its preparation and use, will welcome the though many hundreds of doses have reassuring article published in The Regisas well as adults, in no single instance, ter this morning under the authoritative has any deleterious effect been observed. name of Professor Brailsford Robertson In America I learn that no less than Professor Robertson very properly directs 5,000 diabetics are being treated with insulin, and no case of any patient hav- attention to the fact that there is nothing been "lumried in patient having been "himried into his grave" by ing to show that the author of the article Since insulin has been in use in America. in The Medical Journal "had the slight-Since insulin has been in use in America and England for over a year we may have est practical acquaintance with the ci-

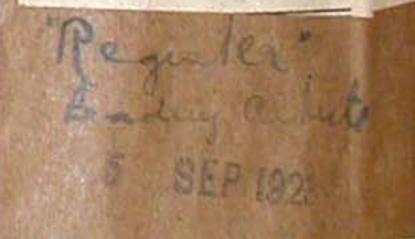
involves of blood sugar might conceivably be attended by some slight degree of danger, but the same might be said of any drug carclessly employed. The necessary blood sugar estimations are carried out by this laboratory at a very small cost to the crder of any physician who desires to lave

Experiences Coincide. In England the Medical Research Coun-

cil, comprising some of the most eminent

authorities in the medical world, have

reported their experience of insulin, and their report coincides with our own experience gained locally. It is difficult there fore to imagine from what source the author of the article quoted could have gathered his unfavourable impressions of insulin. Certainly it cannot have been from personal experience of its employment, because, until very recently, insulin has not been obtainable in any city in the Commonwealth excepting Adelaide, In this connection I would like to draw attention to the fact that a case recently reported in the press was sent from Johannesburg, in South Africa, to England for treatment with insulin. The case, so we are told, benefited most remarkably by the treatment. The interesting feature of this case to me is, however, the fact that Johannesburg, a large and wealthy city, was not in a position to manufacture insulin for itself. Had that case arisen in Adelaide it could have been treated locally without delay. We are in a position to do this because private citizens of Adelaide and our State Govern ment have been alive to the importance of the work which may be done in university laboratories, and have given us that measure of financial support which is necessary to enable such work to be done As a result of this forward-looking policy many sufferers from diabetes in this city have had the benefit of insulin treatment only a few months later than ther fellow-sufferers in Canada, where Dr. Banting's great discovery was made Two or three of them certainly owe ther live to this treatment, which has so far been given free of any charge whatsoever. Oz the purely commercial side the recent dacovery by Mr. H. R. Marston, in the hochemical laboratory of the University of a cheap and effectual method of presever lemons and oranges during shipment from Australia to Europe affords yet another instance of the important benefits vice accrue to a community which manual active research in adequately equately laboratories. We owe our ability to par at the disposal of South Australia ties latest discoveries of medical and dental science wholly to our far-sighted County ment and munificent fellow-citizens, vio have provided us with the laboratories facilities which are necessary to do the kind of work.



THE CASE FOR INSULIN.

Among diabetics particularly, and more generally among members of the public in whom the advances of scientific enquiry stimulate interest and encourage hope, a painful sensation has been caused by the publication in the current number of The Medical Journal of Australia of an editorial article designed to discredit many of the claims made for insulin as a specific for the treatment of derful discovery of Dr. Banting was in entire confidence that when the drug fects of insulin upon diabetes." In these is correctly standardized and adminis-tered by a qualified physician circumstances, the extreme emphasis of