of existing institutions. It has already started a new home for feeble-minded girls in the west of London, and is at this moment collecting funds and looking for quarters for a similar home for boys. The list of subscribers is, however, quite inadequate to enable the work to be carried out to the fullest extent, and therefore an appeal is made to the public for support of an institution which not only relieves the very feeblest of our fellow-creatures, but aims at so assisting and educating them that a proportion of them, at any rate, may be able to take their share in the world's labour and hold their own, notwithstanding the initial defects in their constitution. Contributions should be sent to the Secretary, Miss Paul, 27, Percy Street, London, W.

MR. W. J. CORBET, M.P., AND LUNACY REFORM.

Mr. Corbet has been writing in the *Westminster Review* this time. He abuses the Commissioners in Lunacy, he condemns Private Asylums, and he protests against the propagation of the race by those who have been insane. Mr. Corbet's opinions and Mr. Corbet's methods are all his own, and he has been corrected so often that it is sheer waste of space to return to the task. If he were to devote his energies to the increase of the staff of Commissioners, to the regulation of incompetent and illicit private care, and to the dissemination of reasonable teaching as to the prevention of insanity, Mr. Corbet might yet be a power for good. In the meantime he is, to the extent of his ability, detrimental to the cause he has at heart.

GLASGOW DISTRICT ASYLUM AT GARTLOCH.

This institution has now been completed and declared open. It consists of two parts, asylum and hospital. The former is for chronic and incurable patients, and contains 380 beds. It consists of four large blocks, three storeys in height, with boot and bath-rooms attached. These blocks are connected with the administrative and official departments by long corridors, under which are subways where are found the heating pipes, water supply pipes, and electric light cables.

The hospital is a separate building, and has a separate kitchen and dining hall, while for asylum and hospital there is a common recreation-room. It contains 150 beds and is principally of one storey. In it are the admission wards, wards for the treatment of intercurrent bodily diseases in the insane, wards for old and feeble cases, and infectious blocks. The whole buildings have been suitably furnished and are well adapted for their purpose. The lighting throughout is electric, the heating is by radiators, and the water supply is from the Glasgow mains. The asylum is situated about seven miles from Glasgow, on an estate of 400 acres, and is built in the Francois Premier style of architecture from the plans of Messrs. Thomson and Sandilands, of Glasgow. The total cost will not fall much short of £200,000.

DUMFRIES ROYAL ASYLUM.

A new Act of Parliament has been obtained for the Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries, which supersedes the original Act of 1840. The principal changes introduced are, that instead of three testamentary trustees, as provided by the old Act, who held office for life, and named their successors in their wills, there are substituted the Chairmen of the County Councils of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown, and instead of certain testamentary trustees, who were the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Hamilton, the Earl of Galloway, the Member of Parliament, the Lord Lieutenant and the Sheriff of the County of Dumfries, and the Minister of the Parish, there are substituted certain members nominated by public bodies, viz., the three above named County Councils, the Town Council of Dumfries, and the District Lunacy Board. It is not anticipated that this change

https://doi.org/10.1192/bjp.43.182.674-a Published online by Cambridge University Press