

to the epileptic ward, from which he is transferred as occasion requires. If certificates are necessary and the patient is poor, only one certificate is made by an outside practitioner, the other being furnished, without cost, by a member of the Clinic staff.

Alcoholics and epileptics are admitted without certificates, under certain circumstances. For example, if an alcoholic case is willing to undergo treatment his wife can obtain admission for him, but a father cannot have his son committed without a certificate.

The patients come from the City of Berlin as a rule, but some reach the Clinic from outside towns. These must contribute a mark (25 cents) a day more than those from the city. All classes are admitted, and indigent patients are supported by the municipality. No less than two thousand five hundred patients are treated in a year, and this fact alone makes it apparent that the psychiatric hospital reaches cases in the incipient stages in a way impossible by the asylum system.

Of course the Clinic is a large sifting department and many of the admissions who prove to be hopelessly insane, scarcely pause on their way to the asylums at Daldorf and Buch.

The charges are from three to four marks a day and in addition to the municipal support there is a mutual insurance system in vogue, which comes to the relief of many poor persons. The organization of the *Kranken Kasse* is extremely interesting.

Patients are retained in the institution as long as there is prospect of an early cure, or while they are of scientific interest. It must be remembered always that a patient in Germany is not viewed from the same standpoint as we regard him. His material comforts are not as carefully considered, in fact he does not look for these as he has not become accustomed to them. We would think that his personal feelings were not thought of to as great an extent as might be advisable, but that is simply a question of custom and usage.