

Report of the Homes for Inebriates Association together with the Annual report of the Dalrymple House at Rickmansworth : 43rd (1926/27)

Contributors

Homes for Inebriates Association (Great Britain)
Dalrymple House (Rickmansworth, England)

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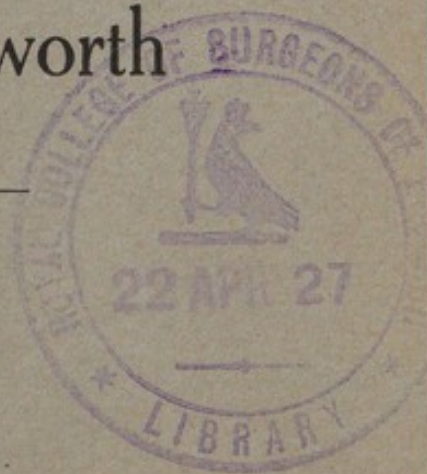


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REPORT
OF THE
Homes for
Inebriates Association
TOGETHER WITH THE
Forty-third Annual Report
OF THE
Dalrymple House
at Rickmansworth

1926-27



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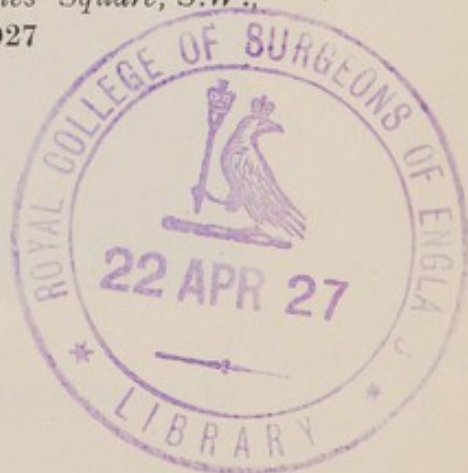


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REPORT
OF THE
Association
TOGETHER WITH THE
Forty-third Annual Report
OF THE
Dalrymple House
at Rickmansworth

*(Adopted and ordered to be printed at the Annual General
Meeting of the Association, held at 8 St. James' Square, S.W.,
on Monday, 7th March, 1927*

1926-27



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Vice-Presidents :

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DR. F. S. D. HOGG

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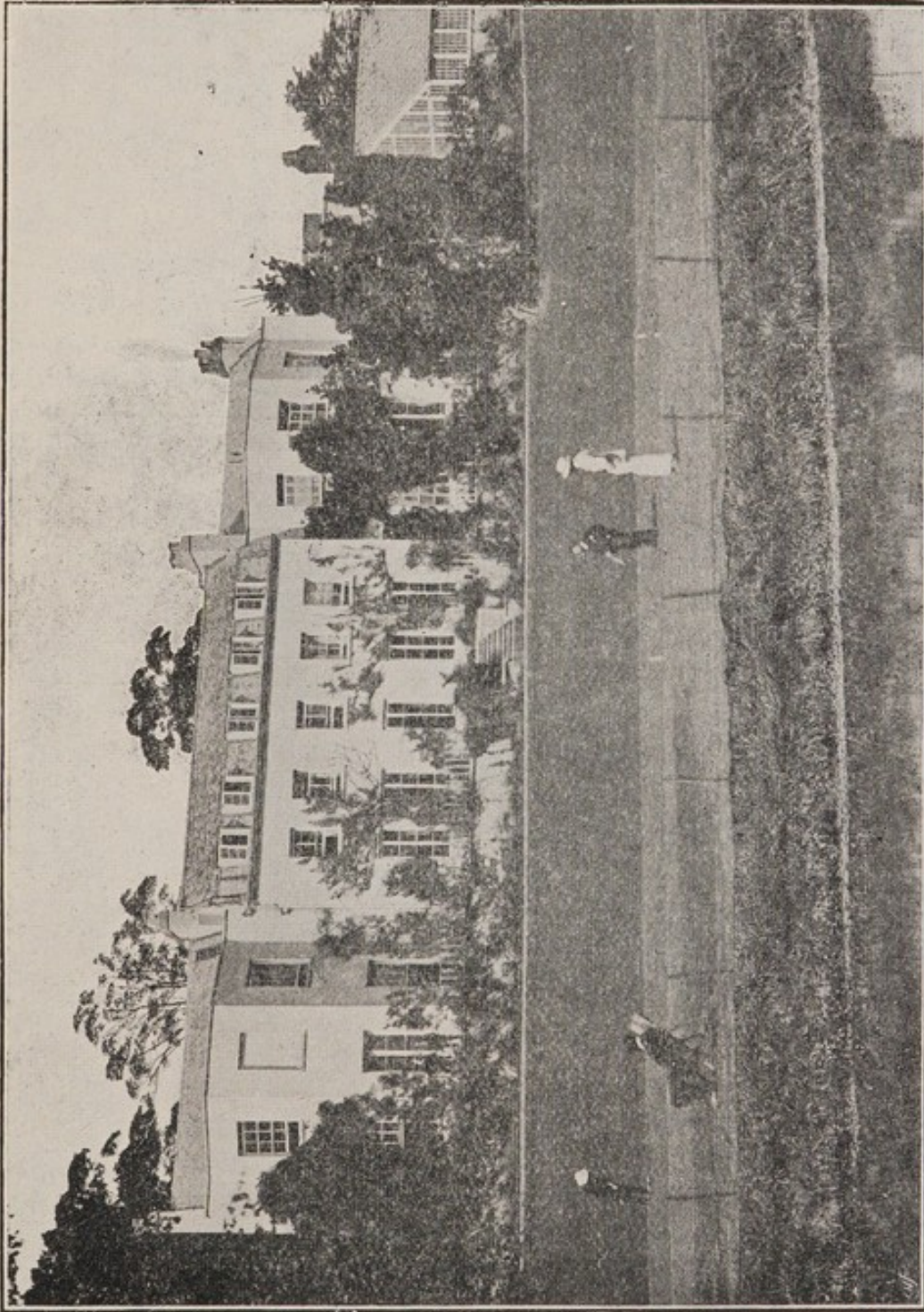
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R. BARLOW TYLER, F.C.A. F. A. STRIKE

Secretary :

J. SWINFORD FRANCIS, 173 MARYLEBONE ROAD, N.W.1



DALRYMPLE HOUSE, RICKMANSWORTH, HERTFORDSHIRE.

THE HOMES FOR INEBRIATES ASSOCIATION.

BALANCE SHEET AT 31st JANUARY, 1927.

LIABILITIES.

To Donations and Subscriptions :—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance at 1st February, 1926	3875	4	11			
Add Received during year ...	1	10	0	3876	14	11
Patients' Fees received in advance				221	12	0
Sundry Creditors ...				776	4	11
Reserve for House Repairs ...				250	0	0
Dalrymple House Account :—						
Balance at 1st February, 1926	3059	1	0			
Add Surplus for year ended 31st January, 1927 ...	490	16	11	3549	17	11

ASSETS.

By Dalrymple House :—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cost of Freehold and Alterations	4722	19	4			
Add Purchase of land "The Eyot"	112	11	10			
				4835	11	2
Improvements	£443	14	11			
Less Depreciation at 5% per annum	£22	3	9			
				421	11	2
Furniture and Utensils :—						
Balance at 1st February, 1926	1146	10	3			
Additions	...	14	10	0		
				1161	0	3
Less Depreciation at 10% p.a.	116	2	0			
				1044	18	3
Sundry Debtors :—						
Patients' Fees ...	...	54	11	0		
Expenses paid in advance	...	40	3	2		
Stock in Hand at 31st Jan., 1927 :—						
General Stock ...	...	64	5	9		
Poultry ...	...	22	4	0		
Investments	...	...	...	...
£500 3½% Conversion Loan at Cost				86	9	9
Cash :—				375	13	6
Deposit A/c Rickmansworth ...	1300	0	0			
Current " "	...	444	9	3		
In Hand " "	...	46	10	0		
Current A/c, London ...	...	19	18	11		
In Hand " "	...	4	13	7		
				1815	11	9

£8674 9 9

£8674 9 9

I have audited the Books and Accounts of The Homes for Inebriates Association for the year ending 31st January, 1927, and certify same to be correct. In my opinion the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Association's affairs according to the best of my information and the explanations given me and as shown by the Books.
(Signed) R. BARLOW TYLER, Chartered Accountant, 86-88 Queen Victoria St., London, E.C.4
3rd March, 1927.

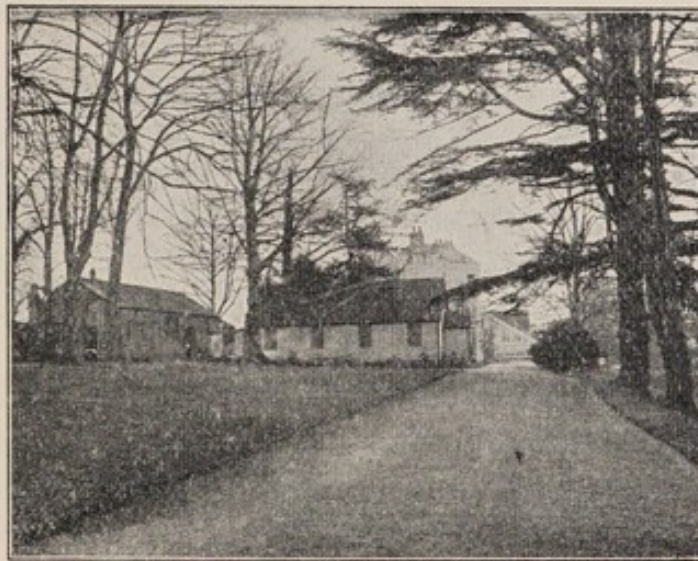
Dalrymple House, Rickmansworth.

Report of the Medical Superintendent for the Year ending 31st January, 1927.

GENTLEMEN,

The admissions and discharges during the past year are as follows.

On January 31st, 1926, there were 21 persons undischarged, of these, nine were under the Inebriates Act, and 12 were private patients. 70 were admitted, 15 under the Act, and 55 private. Sixty-nine were discharged, 10 of these from under the provisions of the Act. One private patient died. There remain 14 under the Act and 7 private patients.



CONCERT ROOM.

These totals, as will be seen on comparing the tables at the end of the appendices of the two years, are practically similar to those of last year; there has, however, this year been an increase in the average length of residence, for during this year the average stay of patients under the Act has been 4·4 months and of the private patients just over two months.

There have, however, been a number of men who, for one reason or another, were unable to remain under treatment more than a week or two at a time. These have been mostly professional or business men who have considered it imperative to return to their

various vocations at the earliest possible moment. They have been unable to give themselves a fair chance of recovery and as a consequence some have been admitted more than once during the year.

Among those admitted there were only three drug cases, all being medical practitioners, the remainder were alcoholics.



ISLAND AND BOAT HOUSE.

There were as usual, nowadays, a certain number who ascribed the cause of excess to war strain or injuries received during service ; two of these met again in this institution after being war prisoners in Germany, where they apparently obtained as much liquor as they wished and were, so they told me, encouraged to drink. No doubt some German in authority was interested in trading Beer and Spirits to prisoners who could afford to buy.

Three patients were admitted suffering from Delirium Tremens, they made good recoveries.

One was admitted almost blind as a result of drinking Methylated Spirits, he is still in residence and has recovered sight sufficiently to be able to read some types of print with a magnifying glass.

Two others took Methylated Spirit when nothing better was obtainable, one of these, as a result, became mentally enfeebled. I fear permanently. Methylated Spirit (denatured alcohol) contains about 10 per cent. Methyl Alcohol, and it is this addition that is responsible for the loss of sight, physical deterioration and deaths that follow so frequently the consumption of the mixture.

In an article which appeared in a recent issue of "The Lancet," it is stated that in the United States 2,000 persons died during 1926 as a result of drinking whisky prepared from denatured alcohol, and that the Commissioner of the Inland Revenue insists that every package of completely denatured alcohol containing less than

5 wine gallons must bear under the skull and cross bones the following statement "Completely denatured alcohol is a violent poison, it cannot be applied externally to human or animal tissues without serious injurious results. It cannot be taken internally without inducing blindness and general physical decay, ultimately resulting in Death."



EAST VIEW FROM ISLAND.

While the conditions in this country regarding the sale of liquor are not similar to those in the United States, it might be advisable to have methylated spirits sold to the public labelled "Poison" or with some warning.

One patient died of pneumonia a few days after his admission. He was an elderly hard drinker who unfortunately caught a chill on his journey from Scotland to this house. Apart from this one there have been no cases of serious illness developing after admission.

Among the 69 patients discharged, two left prematurely on account of urgent private affairs, two were insane, one of whom was removed to an asylum, where he subsequently died, the other went to a private home. Two were unsuitable for treatment. One patient went to a hospital for operation for a minor trouble.

Six of those under the act were allowed to go away on leave of absence to their own homes or elsewhere until their period expired subject to there being no relapse. Two of these have been discharged through efflux of time, the other four are still on leave.

During this year the cement tennis court, which had been in use for 40 years, was broken up and in its place was laid down a full-sized modern hard court, which is much appreciated by the patients.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

F. S. D. HOGG.



VIEWS IN
GROUNDS.





VIEW OF THE HOUSE FROM ISLAND.

APPENDIX.

Some particulars concerning a group of patients consecutively discharged.

Number of Patients :—

Under the Act ...	629
Private ...	1016
	<hr/> 1645

Term of Residence :—

12 months and longer...	209
9 " " "	72
8 " " "	32
7 " " "	4
6 " " "	263
5 " " "	54
4 " " "	82
3 " " "	528
2 " " "	99
1½ " " "	53
1 month or less ...	249
	<hr/> 1645

Age :— Between 17 and 20 years	1
" 20 and 30 "	216
" 30 and 40 "	636
" 40 and 50 "	524
" 50 and 60 "	217
" 60 and 70 "	47
" 70 and 80 "	4
	<hr/> 1645

Average age of all Patients 37·8

Previous Residence of Patients :—

Africa (East) ...	3
Africa (South) ...	32
Africa (West) ...	1
America (Central) ...	2
America (South) ...	25
Australia ...	13
Borneo ...	1
Canada ...	20
Channel Isles ...	9
China ...	1
Egypt ...	4
England—London ...	493
Provincial ...	739
France ...	19
India, Ceylon, Burmah	30
Italy ...	1
Ireland ...	93
Japan ...	4
Madagascar ...	1
New Zealand ...	8
Persia ...	1

Previous Residence**of Patients (Continued) :—**

Russia ...	3
Scotland ...	83
Straits Settlements ...	6
Switzerland ...	3
United States ...	11
Wales ...	38
West Indies ...	1
	<hr/> 1645

Education :—

College ...	416
Good ...	1166
Elementary ...	63
	<hr/> 1645

Marriage :—

Married ...	856
Single ...	679
Widowed ...	110
	<hr/> 1645

Occupation :—

Accountants ...	19
Agents ...	8
Artists and Theatrical...	22
Architects ...	10
Auctioneers ...	4
Bankers ...	12
Barristers-at-Law ...	24
Builder ...	1
Cable Official ...	1
Caterer ...	1
Chemists ...	17
Civil Servants ...	35
Clerks ...	88
Clerks in Holy Orders...	35
Commercial Travellers	19
Company Directors ...	4
Confectioners ...	7
Contractor ...	1
Corn Broker ...	1
Dentists...	7
Distillers, Brewers, &c.	36
Drapers ...	12
Engineers ...	63
Engravers ...	2
Farmers (Market	
Gardeners, &c.)	79
Garage Proprietor ...	1
Grocer ...	1
Horse Trainer ...	1
Hotel Proprietors ...	12

Occupation (Continued) :—

House Decorators ...	3
Jewellers ...	3
Journalists ...	21
Land & Commission Agents	7
Librarians ...	2
Manufacturers ...	82
Marine Merchant Service	14
Medical Practitioners ...	130
Merchants ...	178
Military Officers ...	91
Naturalists ...	2
Naval Officers ...	14
No occupation ...	380
Planters... ...	14
Photographer ...	1
Professors of Music ...	9
Publishers ...	5
Railway Official ...	1
Rancher ...	1
Secretaries ...	3
Schoolmasters, Tutors, &c.	29
Ship Owners ...	5
Shopfitter ...	1
Solicitors ...	63
Stockbrokers ...	22
Students of Medicine ...	14
Students in Law ...	3
Surveyors ...	4
Tailors ...	8
Tea Traders ...	4
Tobacconists ...	2
Veterinary Surgeons ...	3
Underwriters ...	3

1645

Family History :—

Insanity or Insanity and Inebriety
in about 11 per cent. Inebriety
in about 50 per cent.

Temperament :—

Nervous... ...	993
Nervo-Sanguine ...	250
Passionate ...	33
Phlegmatic ...	113
Sanguine ...	256

1645

Associate Habits :—

Bromidia ...	2
Cannabis Indica ...	3
Chloral ...	16
Chloroform ...	1
Chlorobrom ...	1
Cocaine ...	26
Heroin ...	6
Morphia... ...	82
Morphia and Cocaine ...	21
Opium or Chlorodyne...	27

Associate Habits (Continued) :—

Paraldehyde ...	7
Sulphonal ...	6
Tobacco... ...	1518
Trional ...	4
Veronal ...	13

Drinking Habits :—

Regular ...	1104
Periodical ...	495

Frequency of Periods :—

Every week ...	8
" 2 weeks ...	12
" 3 " ...	20
" 4 " ...	47
" 6 " ...	10
" 2 months ...	39
" 3 " ...	16
" 4 " ...	3
" 12 " ...	3
Very irregular ...	338

496

Delirium Tremens :—

Patients who have had 1 attack	258
" " 2 attacks	119
" " 3 " "	26
" " 4 " "	6
" " 5 " "	2
" " 6 " "	5
" " 7 " "	1
" " 13 " "	12

429

Ordinary Habits :—

Described as Social ...	1570
" Solitary ...	75

1645

Kind of Inebriant used :—

Absinthe ...	2
All Spirits ...	264
Beer ...	44
Beer and Spirits ...	290
Brandy ...	56
Drugs without Alcohol	47
Gin ...	16
Whisky ...	611
Wine ...	40
Wine and Spirits ...	109
Various ...	166

1645

Average of time addicted in all
cases : 9 years.

Previous Residence in other Similar Institutions :—

Once	267
Twice	123
Three times	35
Four times	12
Five times	7
Six times	7
Insane Asylum	14

Exciting Cause :—

Ill-health	187
Influence of occupation—	
Commercial travelling	14
Wine & Beer Merchants	33
Cattle Salesmen	2
Stock Exchange	2
Colonial Life	29
Army Life	19
Retail Corn Business	1
Rubber Works	1
Jobmaster	1
Journalists	9
Theatrical	2
Injury	31
Nervous Shock—	
War Service	34
Domestic trouble	133
Business worry	112
Fight with Madman	1
Financial loss	15
No occupation	52
Not assigned	80
Overwork	77
Rum Ration in Navy	1
Sexual excess	6
Sociability	802
Air Raids	1

1645

Complicating Diseases :—

Adenoids	1
Abductor (Laryngeal)	
Paralysis	1
Abscess of Antrum	3
Alcoholic Convulsions	17
Alcoholic Neuritis	77
Amblyopia	13
Amnesia	2
Anal Fistula	7
Ant. Poliomyelitis	3
Appendicitis	3
Asthma	23
Bronchitis (acute)	2
Bronchitis (chronic)	17
Cataract	1
Caries of Rib	1
Cellulitis	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	14
Colitis, Ulcerative	2
Congenital Tremors	2

Complicating Diseases (Cont.) :—

Constipation chronic	57
Cystitis	1
Delirium Tremens	7
Delusional Insanity	14
Dercum's Disease	1
Diabetes	11
Duodenal Ulcer	1
Dysentery (chronic)	2
Dyspepsia (chronic)	13
Eczema	8
Exophthalmic Goitre	2
Epilepsy	6
Floating Kidney	3
Fracture of Bones	4
Gall Bladder (Suppurating)	1
Gangrene	1
General Debility	56
General Paralysis	1
Glycosuria (Intermittent)	6
Gonorrhœa	13
Gout	21
Hæmorrhoids	16
Hemiplegia	5
Hernia	3
Hyperidrosis	1
Hypochondriasis	3
Hypothyroidism	3
Hysteria	6
Keratitis	1
Menière's Disease	5
Migraine	7
Morbus Cordis	47
Nasal Polypus	3
Œsophageal Stricture	1
Ozæna	1
Perforating Ulcer	1
Phlebitis	3
Phthisis	12
Pneumonia	4
Progressive Muscular Atrophy	1
Prostatitis (acute)	2
Pseudo Ataxy	2
Psoriasis	13
Pulmonary Thrombus	1
Pyelitis	1
Rectal Abscess	1
Remittent Fever	9
Renal Colic	1
Renal Disease	48
Rheumatism (chronic)	27
Retinal Hæmorrhage	2
Rhinitis (chronic)	10
Sciatica	2
Syphilis	32
Trigeminal Neuralgia	2
Urethral Stricture	9
Varicocele	1
Vesical Tuberculosis	1
Xeroderma Pigmentosa	1

Discharged :—

Efflux of time ...	1419
Further treatment unnecessary ...	31
Illness ...	36
Unsuitable for treatment	68
Urgent private affairs	91
	<hr/>
	1645

Average length of period under treatment of all patients discharged, about $20\frac{1}{2}$ weeks.

Re-admitted ... 182

After-History :—

	per cent.
Doing well ...	about 40
Improved ...	6
Not improved ...	22
Insane ...	2
No news obtainable or dead ...	22
Discharged unsuitable for treatment or transferred elsewhere	6

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES OF PATIENTS DURING YEAR ENDING 31st JANUARY, 1927.

Undischarged Jan. 31st, 1926, under Inebriates Act	9	Discharged under Inebriates Act ...	10
„ Private Patients ...	12	Discharged, Private Patients	59
Admitted under the Act ...	15	Died ...	1
„ as Private Patients ...	55	Undischarged Jan. 31st, 1927, under Act ...	14
		Undischarged, Private Patients	7
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	91		91

DALRYMPLE HOUSE, RICKMANSWORTH, HERTS.

Telegrams : "CEDARS, Rickmansworth." Telephone : 16 Rickmansworth.

LICENSED UNDER THE INEBRIATES ACTS, 1879-99.

Train Service from London : L.N.E. Ry. (Marylebone), half-an-hour ; Met. Ry. (Baker St.), and L.M.S. Ry., via Watford.

Dalrymple House is in the Uxbridge Road, and is 10 minutes walk from the joint Great Central and Metropolitan Railway Station, where Cabs are obtainable, and 15 minutes walk from the London and North Western Railway Station, where Cabs can sometimes be obtained.

By road, 20 miles from London, 4 miles from Watford, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Uxbridge.

Established in 1883 for the treatment of gentlemen suffering from alcoholism or a drug habit who are desirous of a cure ; and conducted by a Committee elected by an Association of prominent Churchmen, Medical men, Members of Parliament, and others interested in the Temperance question ; no member of the Committee or of the Association deriving any pecuniary benefit from the undertaking. Profits, when any, are spent on improvements for the benefit of patients.

The house is surrounded by about six acres of charming grounds, beautifully situated on a finely wooded terrace on the bank of the river Colne. There are twenty bedrooms for patients (each patient having a room to himself), a Reading room well supplied with newspapers and large Library, Writing room, Billiard room with full sized table, Dining room, and Dark rooms for photography. In the grounds there are a Tennis court (asphalt), full-sized Croquet lawn, large Workshop, Concert room (organ and piano), and facilities for Quoits. Gravel soil. Hunting, Golf (Moor Park, Sandy Lodge, etc.) Cricket and Fishing can be obtained in the neighbourhood.

Patients received PRIVATELY as well as UNDER THE ACT. The insane or those suffering from phthisis or infectious diseases cannot be received.

TREATMENT.—Alcohol Cases.—Alcohol is given at first to those who require it ; after the first two or three days it is rarely demanded.

In Drug Cases.—The almost invariable rule is gradual reduction.

Further treatment, which varies according to the case, condition, cause, complicating complaints, etc., is carried out ; the aim of treatment being to restore a man to health as rapidly as is consistent with a minimum of discomfort, to help him to exercise self-control and to cultivate his power of resistance, and to make him realise that part of his cure lies in his own hands and that total abstinence from alcohol and drugs is an absolute necessity.

The period of treatment varies according to the case, duration of trouble, state of mental and physical health, and amount of existing will power ; it is generally impossible to determine this point until the case has been studied. Patients range from those of a strong constitution with a quite recently contracted habit, who require merely three or four weeks to set them up again, to others who have been drink sodden for years, periodically or continuously, for whom a year or more is necessary before it can be hoped that self-control can be established.

Generally speaking a three months' treatment is essential, while the longer periods are for the more severe conditions.

Occupations and games, preferably outdoor, are encouraged, and it is almost invariably found that he who busies himself and occupies his time, increases his chance of success, and incidentally adds to his enjoyment of life.

With regard to liberty to leave the grounds, patients are treated individually. In the case of some, a considerable amount of freedom may be safely given a few days after admission, and the large majority can be given parole after two to four weeks' residence.

PRIVATE PATIENTS and those UNDER THE ACT.—There is no distinction made as regards Rules, Terms, Accommodation, Diet, etc., between these classes.

Those who place themselves under the Act must remain in residence until the expiration of the period signed for, unless previously discharged or permitted to go away on leave of absence under the Act.

Private patients can leave when they wish.

METHOD OF ADMISSION UNDER THE ACT.—The patient must sign a request for admission, for any period not exceeding two years, in the presence of a Stipendiary Magistrate, or, better still, and without any publicity, before any Justice of the Peace, at his private house or elsewhere. Two persons (of either sex—relatives are quite eligible) must sign a Statutory Declaration, and this can be done before any Justice of the Peace or any Commissioner for Oaths. There is no necessity for the three signatures to be made at the same time or place, one or all can be signed at Rickmansworth if preferred.

There is, of course, a very natural objection on the part of most persons to the signing away of liberty of action for an indefinite or a fixed period, but there are many who are far too optimistic in their judgment of their own cases, in too much of a hurry to get well quickly, whose impulses and very natural desire to return to their ordinary life and vocation outweigh the caution that should be adopted in dealing with an issue where health, fortune and life are at stake. These persons are not fit judges as to the period when rehabilitation of self-control is sufficiently established, and the

settlement of such a question should be placed beyond their decision, while, of course, their arguments, views and their special circumstances should receive due consideration.

It is frequently preferable that the signature under the Act should be for a period in excess of that considered in all probability sufficient. A discharge can at any time be applied for and obtained, if such a course is advisable, or when urgent private affairs necessitate a premature termination of treatment; or a leave of absence can be granted, under which the patient is permitted to live elsewhere on the condition that he abstains from alcohol; should he not keep this condition his leave of absence will be cancelled. This leave is most useful in certain circumstances and is a valuable after treatment method of practically discharging a patient, and yet keeping in touch with him.

Hours for Meals:—Breakfast, 9; Luncheon, 1.30; Tea, 4; Dinner, 7.

TERMS:—£81 . 18 . 0 per quarter of 13 weeks (£6 . 6 . 0 a week). For any period less than a quarter the following Sliding Scale is adopted:—

1st week	...	...	8	18	6
2nd "	...	...	7	17	6
3rd "	...	...	6	16	6
4th "	...	...	6	16	6
5th to 9th "	...	...	6	6	0
10th to 13th "	...	...	5	5	0

Total payments amount to ... £82 19 0

After the first quarter a flat weekly rate of £6 . 6 . 0 is charged. All fees are payable quarterly, monthly or weekly in advance.

If on arrival, or subsequently, the applicant is found to be ineligible for admission, or unsuitable for treatment, the payment in advance, or a proportionate part thereof, in accordance with the above sliding scale, will be refunded. The Committee reserves to itself the right to refuse admission to any applicant. One week's notice required before termination of residence.

EXTRAS.—Special nursing attendance (rarely required), fires or meals in bedroom, personal laundry, medicine and treatment other than that employed for the cure of the alcohol or drug habit, postages, necessities and personal comforts required by the patient.

PERSONAL EXPENSES.—A sum (say £5) should be deposited for laundry, tobacco, postage, etc.

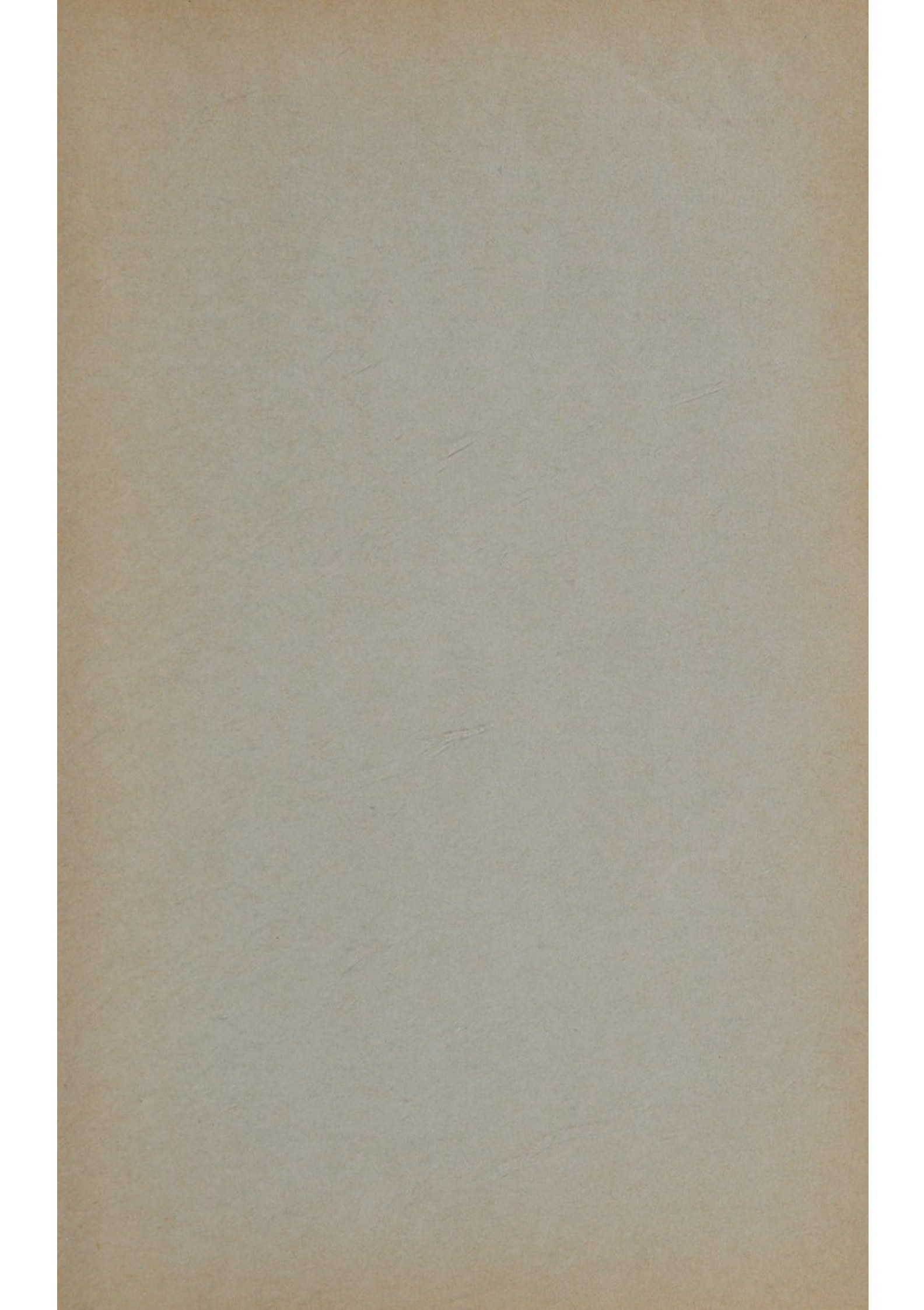
CLOTHING.—No dress clothes necessary. All linen should be plainly marked.

TRAVELLING.—If required a male nurse can be obtained to accompany the patient, his usual charges being one guinea a day and travelling expenses.

VISITORS (duly authorised relations and friends) can call between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

DIVINE SERVICE.—There are within a few minutes' walk places of worship of various denominations, including a Catholic Church.

"Statutory Declaration," "Request for Reception" forms, and any other particulars may be obtained from the Resident Medical Superintendent.



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