

Report of the Homes for Inebriates Association together with the Annual report of the Dalrymple House at Rickmansworth : 44th (1927/28)

Contributors

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

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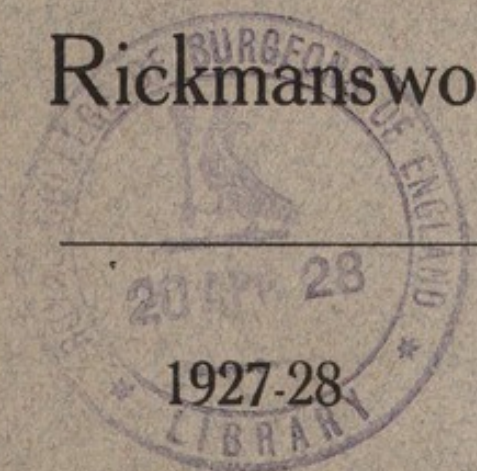
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REPORT
OF THE
Homes for
Inebriates Association
TOGETHER WITH THE
Forty-fourth Annual Report
OF THE
Dalrymple House
at Rickmansworth



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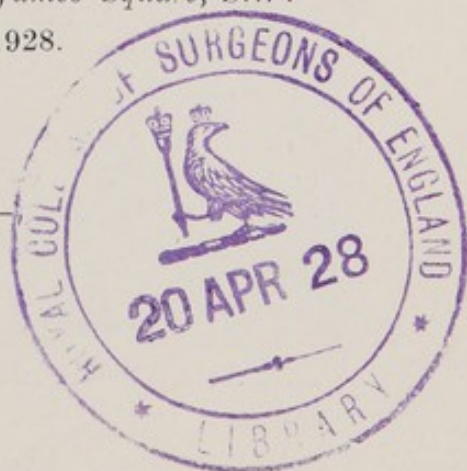


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REPORT
OF THE
Association
TOGETHER WITH THE
Forty-fourth Annual Report
OF THE
Dalrymple House
at Rickmansworth

*(Adopted and ordered to be printed at the Annual General
Meeting of the Association, held at 8 St. James' Square, S.W.
on Monday, 5th March, 1928.*

1927-28



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Vice-Presidents:

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THE BISHOP OF LONDON
THE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER
THE BISHOP OF HEREFORD
THE BISHOP OF NORWICH
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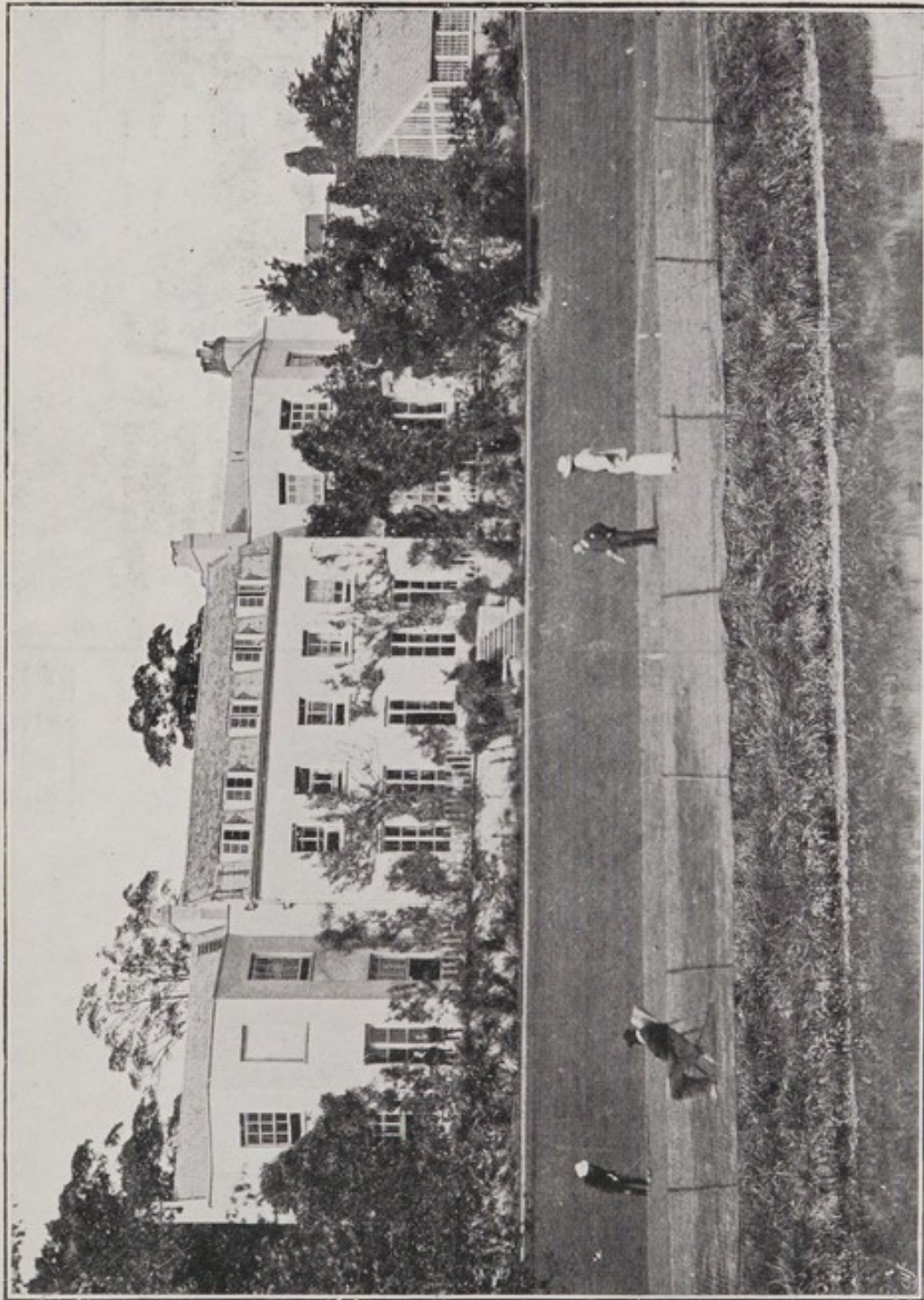
Auditors:

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, 1928.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Donations and Subscriptions:—			By Dalrymple House:—		
Balance at 1st February, 1927	3876	14 11	Cost of Freehold and Alterations	4722	19 4
Add Received during year ...	1	5 0	Add Purchase of land "The Eyot"	112	11 10
				4835	11 2
Patients' Fees received in advance			Improvements:—		
" Sundry Creditors ...	...	...	Balance at 1st February, 1927	£421	11 2
" Reserve for House Repairs ...	...	...	Less Depreciation at		
" Dalrymple House Account:—			5% per annum	£21	1 6
Balance at 1st February, 1927	3549	17 11		400	9 8
Less Loss for year ended					5236 0 10
31st January, 1928 ...	432	7 10			
			Furniture and Utensils:—		
			Balance at 1st February, 1927	1044	18 3
			Less Depreciation at 10% p.a.	104	9 10
					940 8 5
			Sundry Debtors:—		
			Patients' Fees ...	109	3 9
			Expenses paid in advance ...	22	2 4
					131 6 1
			Stock in Hand at 31st Jan., 1928:—		
			General Stock ...	65	12 1
			Poultry ...	19	0 0
			Investments		
			£500 3½% Conversion Loan at Cost		
			Cash:—		
			Deposit A/c, Rickmansworth ...	900	0 0
			Current " "	264	13 7
			In Hand	27	3 11
			Current A/c, London ...	35	3 11
			In Hand	4	0 2
				1231	1 7
					£7999 2 6

I have audited the Books and Accounts of The Homes for Inebriates Association for the year ending 31st January, 1928, 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

2nd March, 1928.

Dalrymple House, Rickmansworth.

Report of the Medical Superintendent for the Year ending 31st January, 1928.

GENTLEMEN,

During the past year there have been 64 patients admitted, of these 11 placed themselves under the provisions of the Inebriates Act, the remaining 53, termed "Private patients," entered without any legal formality.

With the exception of three drug addicts (two Heroin and one Morphine) all admissions were for the treatment of alcohol excess. Of these, three were suffering from Delirium Tremens on arrival, a fourth was in a helpless and delusional condition, a result of chronic alcoholism, all these made good recoveries. Another was insane and, after a few days' stay, went elsewhere for treatment. One patient, aged 69, was suffering in addition from gout and chronic Bright's disease, he died three weeks after admission.

The remainder, as is usually the case, rapidly recovered their health and remained in good health with the exception of one who was laid up for a time with Cellulitis of the arm. One patient, aged 55, had been a total abstainer till he was 52, when, owing to stress of work, he commenced to take liquor. His brother and sister are both inebriates, so the inability to take alcohol in moderation appears in this instance to be a family one.

I do not frequently come across patients who have abstained for so long, but many years ago I had under treatment one who hadn't touched drink till he was 70, when he commenced to take it owing to the sudden death of his wife and only son, he was 72 on admission, after which he again abstained till his death some ten years later.

There have been, as in former years, several cases readmitted and many who have been under treatment elsewhere.

The causes of failure are most frequently over confidence and the belief, or hope, that they can drink in moderation or that if they don't touch spirits they will be all right.

One's experience shows that a very small percentage of those whose condition necessitates entry here can ever touch any form of liquor with impunity, they must be total abstainers, and this I try to impress upon them.

During the year I readmitted one who had abstained for 19 years, his relapse was only of a few days' duration, so quite a short stay here was sufficient for him. Another had kept off liquor for 13 years till financial trouble upset him.

Sixty-seven patients were discharged during the year. Of these 20 were under the Act, 8 of whom left before the expiration of the

periods for which they had applied for admission. One of these was discharged on account of urgent private affairs, one because I considered further treatment unnecessary, one was unsuitable for treatment, six went away on leave of absence under the Act, five of these are discharged owing to efflux of time or other reasons, one remains on leave. One patient who went away in 1926 is still on leave as I continue to receive good reports about him.

In an appendix I place, as usual, a table showing the year's admissions and discharges, and I am including from a former report some particulars concerning a number of those discharged.

The average period of residence among private patients was $17\frac{1}{2}$ weeks, but one of them had made this his home for several years and his long stay unduly inflates the average. Excluding him, the average was 7-8 weeks. The average among those under the Act was 23-24 weeks.

On examining the reports received about a large number of discharged patients I found that the percentage of good results steadily increased in a ratio corresponding to the length of period under treatment.

Included in those who made a short stay are such cases as have been found at an early stage unfit for treatment, and also others, who, for various reasons have remained only a few days and have been barely "sobered up." On the other hand, those who remained here for long periods include more borderline, mentally deficient, and chronic cases in whom any permanent improvement can hardly be expected.

In the management of inebriety, in addition to any drug treatment or control that may be employed, time is a factor that has to be considered. It is in itself a continuation of treatment into which, though drugs may be discontinued, enters suggestion and self-education, the tiding over of periodic impulses and recurrences of desire for alcohol, and the training of the patient to a life of total abstinence. While endeavouring to give a person a sufficient time for this purpose, one has to avoid producing a condition of staleness, and to differentiate this condition from a returning craving. The individual must be studied, and apart from the questions of finance, business and domestic calls, etc., it is not always easy to decide on the necessary length of stay in the retreat. In some cases a month is ample time, others require a year or more.

The domestic offices which were built this year are a great convenience.

The new hard tennis court is much appreciated, but owing to the rainy weather it was not used a great deal during the past year.

I wish again to express my thanks to the Committee of Management for the valuable assistance they have given me.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

F. S. D. HOGG.



CONCERT ROOM.



ISLAND AND BOAT HOUSE.

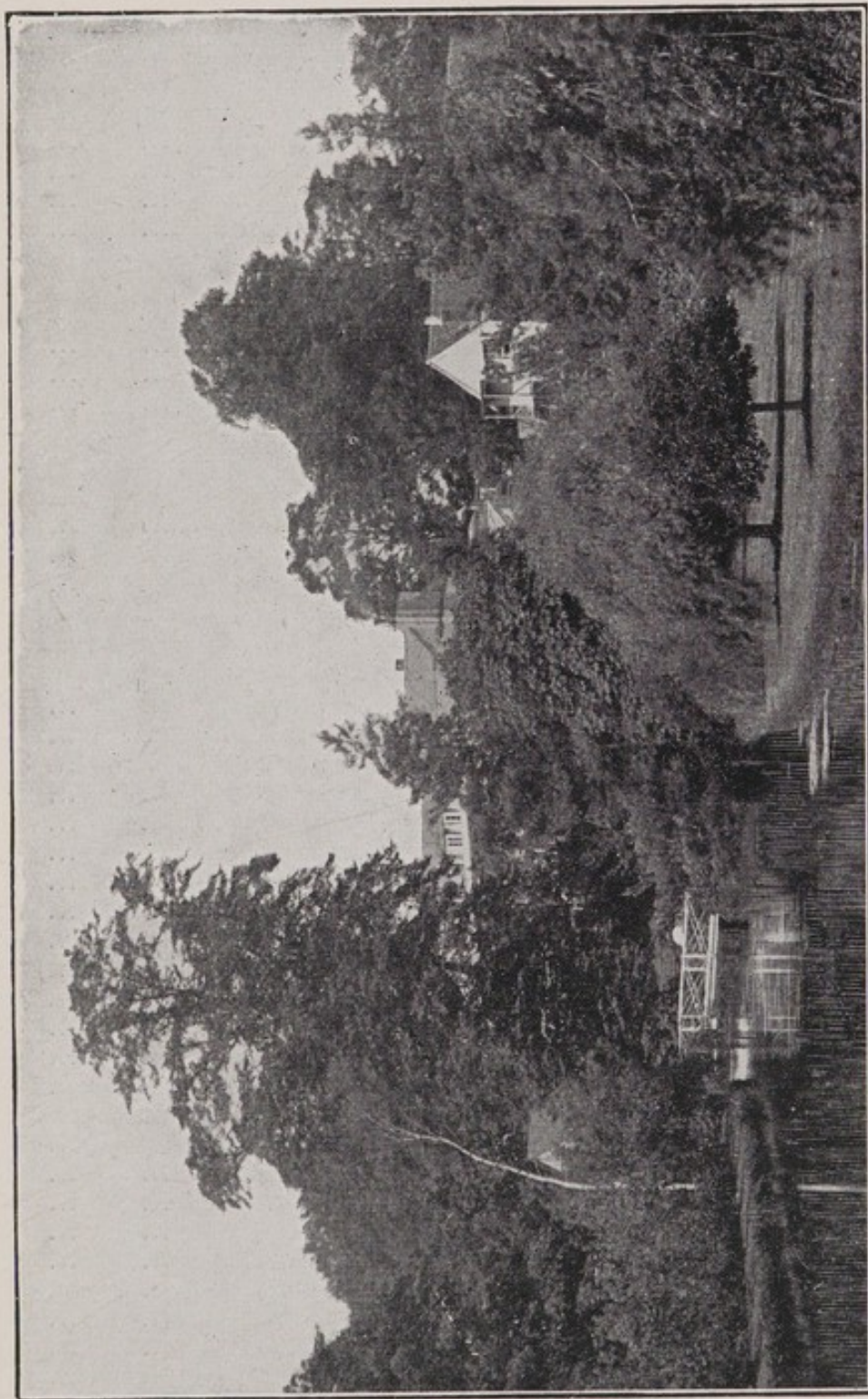


EAST VIEW FROM ISLAND.



VIEWS IN
GROUNDS.





VIEW OF THE HOUSE FROM THE 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
Journalist ...	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, 1928.

Undischarged Jan. 31st, 1927, under Inebriates Act	14
„ Private Patients ...	7
Admitted under the Act ...	11
„ as Private Patients ...	53
	<hr/>
Total	85

Discharged under Inebriates Act ...	20
Discharged, Private Patients	47
Died ...	1
Undischarged Jan. 31st, 1928, under Act ...	12
Undischarged, Private Patients	5
	<hr/>
	85

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 hard Tennis court, 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.

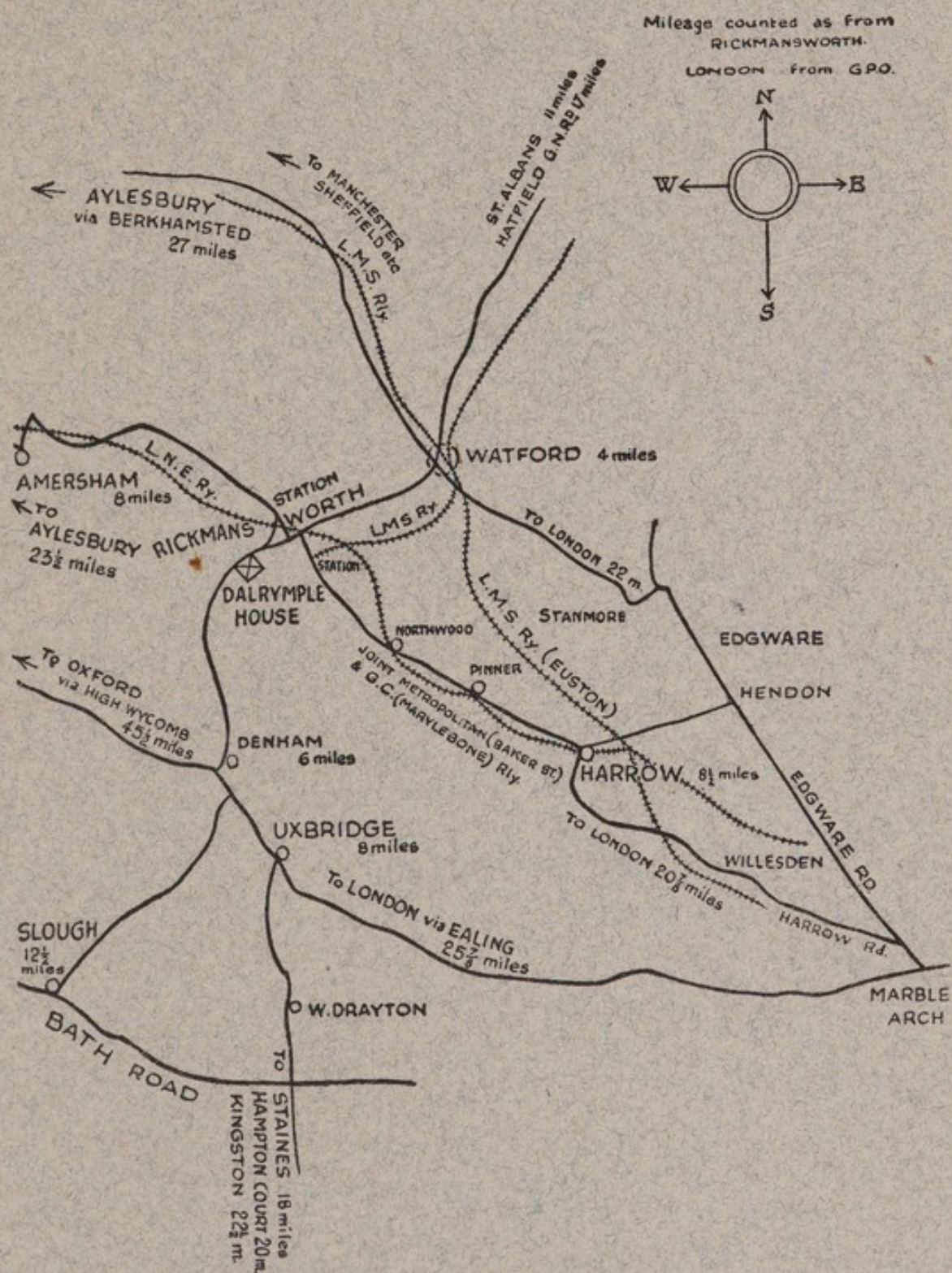
CLOTHING.—No dress clothes necessary. All linen should be plainly marked.

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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