

A brief account of the origin and progress of the patent syringe, or stomach pump, and lavement apparatus [invented by John Read] / [Richard Read].

Contributors

Read, Richard, active 1850.

Read, John, 1760-1847.

Publication/Creation

[London] : [Rayner & Hodges], [1850?]

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/tx833g89>

License and attribution

This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.





Leg 1/9.

This book was given to me by my niece
 Ann Simmons whose Father Henry Simmons
 was the first to use Radd's draining pipes
 on his farm at Hadlow, Kent. J.W.L.

READ, R.

[c. 1850]

Dr. Cock, F.S.A., writes to me as follows:
—A few notes on John Read, of Horsmonden, may be of interest. He was a man of the utmost mechanical ingenuity and the stomach pump, although the most valuable of his inventions, was only one of many useful instruments that his fertile brain found out. The account of the experiment on a dog with a poisonous dose of opium by Sir Astley Cooper and its complete recovery after Read had used his instrument is most dramatic and so is the statement he (Sir Astley) made at the time. "Three weeks ago I was called to attend a young lady about ten o'clock in the morning, who had taken opium. I gave her emetics and sat by her until eight in the evening when she died! If I had been in possession of this instrument at the time I could have relieved her in five minutes and have saved her life." Read had much to do with the modern process of hop-drying on a hair cloth. He advised my grandfather how to alter his oasts from the old cockle and tile floors to the haircloth roundel. He too, was much consulted on the then new pipe draining which was replacing the old tile or faggot methods and the cattle farmer owes to him the method of relieving blown oxen and those with impacted food in the gullet. He was gardener and factotum to the Rev. Dr. Smith-Marriott, Rector of Horsmonden, and died May 3rd, 1847, aged 87. His son, Richard, I believe, was the owner of the Surgical Instrument business at 35, Regent Circus, whose catalogue is in my library.

Astley Papers
July 14. 1923

166 **JUKES** (Edward, Surgeon, Inventor of the Stomach-Pump) On Indigestion and Costiveness; with Hints to both Sexes on the important, safe, and efficacious means of relieving Diseases of the Digestive Organs by Lavements. THIRD EDITION. Fcap. 8vo, 2 coloured and other illustrations, cloth. 3/6. Lond. 1832.

1925.



Notes & Queries Nov 17. '923

EARLY EXPERTS ON DRAINAGE (13 S. i. 351).—As quoted in your last, the draining-pipe was invented by John Read, and it was on my grandfather's land that the first pipe-drain was laid in the early forties.

John Read was gardener to the Rev. Dr. Smith-Marriott, Rector of Horsmonden, Kent. He was a man of the utmost mechanical ingenuity. To him the modern hop-dryer owes most of the improvements of his business. But Read's chief invention was that of the stomach-pump. And to Sir Astley Cooper we owe the introduction of that useful instrument to the profession. See his Life by Bransby Cooper, p. 301. The full account of Read's many troubles in finding tubes suitable for his purpose, and his final success, with Sir Astley Cooper's crucial experiment on a dog, is given in the preface to the trade-list which his son Richard Read published from his surgeon's instrument shop, 35, Regent Circus, about 1847 or 8.

John Read lies buried in Horsmonden Churchyard, and there is a fine bust with inscription to him in the Church. He died May 3, 1847, aged 87.

F. WILLIAM COCK.

Appledore, Kent.

*Vol 2. p. and
for a notice of
the life of Read.*

THE BOOK

20
8
15

TICEHURST: The Story of a Sussex Parish. By
LEONARD J. HODSON and JULIA A. ODELL.
8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{4}$, 197 pp. Tunbridge Wells: Courier
Company. 6s. n. *Times Lit Sup*

This account of a Sussex parish is based on the researches of Miss Odell, daughter of a former vicar of Ticehurst, and has been arranged and edited by Mr. Hodson, who in extenuation of any shortcomings makes the legitimate point that it is much easier to criticize a local history than to write one. It is not fair, certainly, to blame a writer for not doing what he does not profess to do; and so we need no more than mention that this work is based largely on printed sources and on the wealth of local information available to Miss Odell, and shows little trace of research among the store of unprinted national records nor even of a systematic search in the various printed calendars in the Public Record Office. Still the authors have much of interest to tell, for instance, of the iron industry, the smugglers, and the foul roads (alluded to in two sixteenth-century wills), all three necessary ingredients of a Sussex parish history. A good deal of information is given about charities, the poor, and parochial affairs generally; there are extracts of the usual kind from churchwardens' accounts, descriptions of briefs, and accounts of important families, especially the Courthopes of Willegh, a house that has been in the family for over 400 years.

Among the more unusual matter we may note the remarkable trial in 1581 of one Margaret Simons for bewitching the family of John Ferrall, the vicar of Brenehley. Ferrall's graceless young son drew a knife on a dog that barked at him and pursued it to the door of the alleged witch, who rebuked him. Returning home he fell sick, whereupon the vicar charged Mistress Simons with witchcraft, alleging also that she had caused a failure of his voice—probably no more than clergyman's sore throat. Simons was acquitted. Ticehurst House, of which a long account is given, is one of the oldest private mental hospitals in the county, having been founded in 1793 by Samuel Newington, in whose family it remained until 1914, when it was taken over by a private company. Another link between the parish and medical science is John Read, born at Stonegate Farm in 1760, the inventor of the stomach-pump.

520 KIPLING (R.). [The Horsmonden School Budget].
Published fortnightly by Boys for Boys. Vol. I, No. 13.
Horsmonden School, Kent. Price One Penny.

Post 8vo., *original pink wrapper*, SCARCE

May 14th, 1898 18 0 0

This number contains a letter from Rudyard Kipling (pp. 1-3, with his signature in facsimile), in which he gives some "Hints on School-boy Etiquette," one of which is: "If it is necessary to take other people's apples, do it on a Sunday. You can then put them inside your topper, which is better than trying to button them into a tight 'Eton'."

This copy differs from the two issues described in Mrs. Livingston's *Bibliography of the Works of Rudyard Kipling*. It has the heading on the wrapper "Published Fortnightly by boys / for boys" in two lines, and the words "Price One Penny" at the foot, on the left hand side. It has, however, the advertisements inside the wrapper.

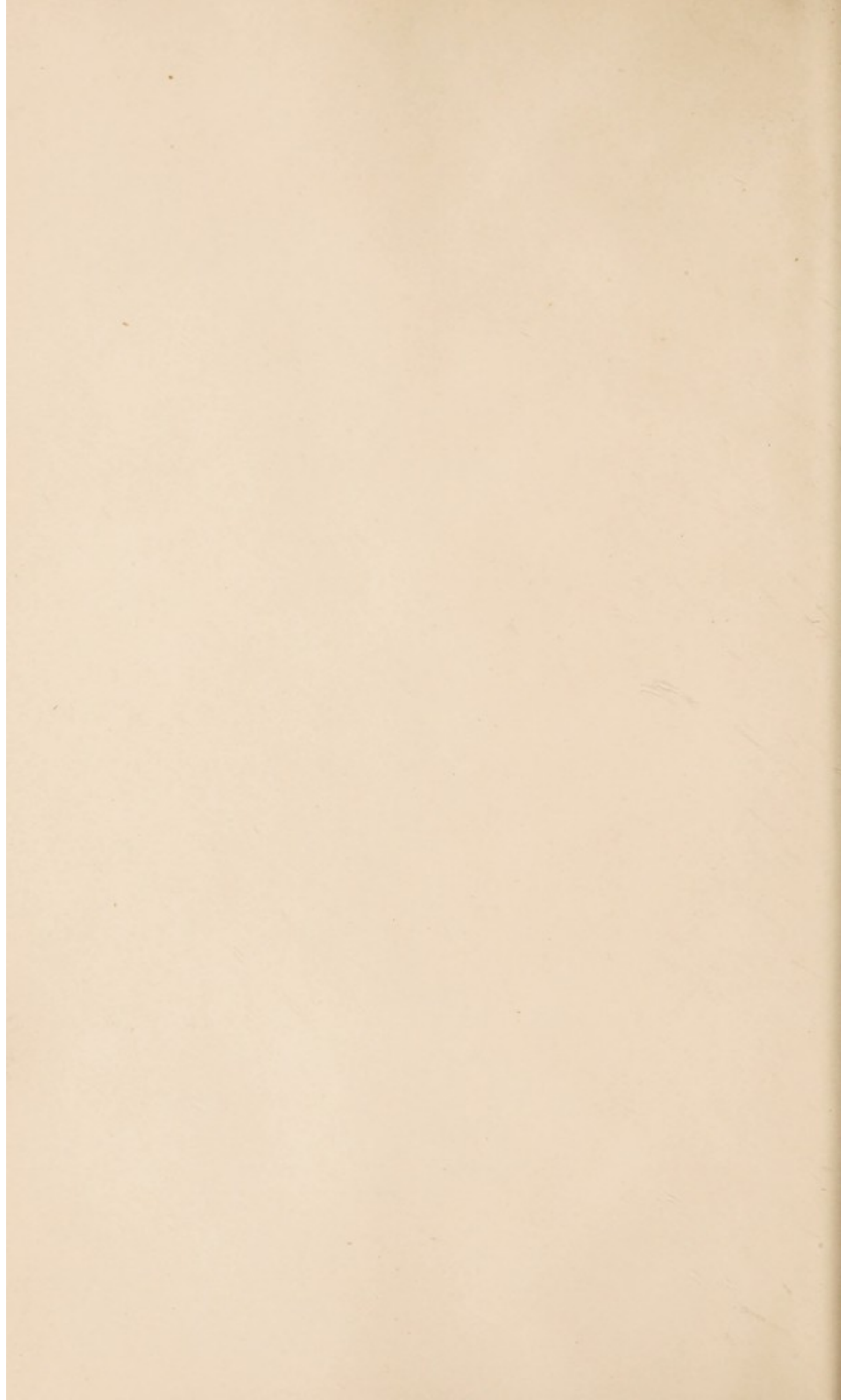
WRAPPER. (Charles and Mary) Tales from Shalamee decided for the

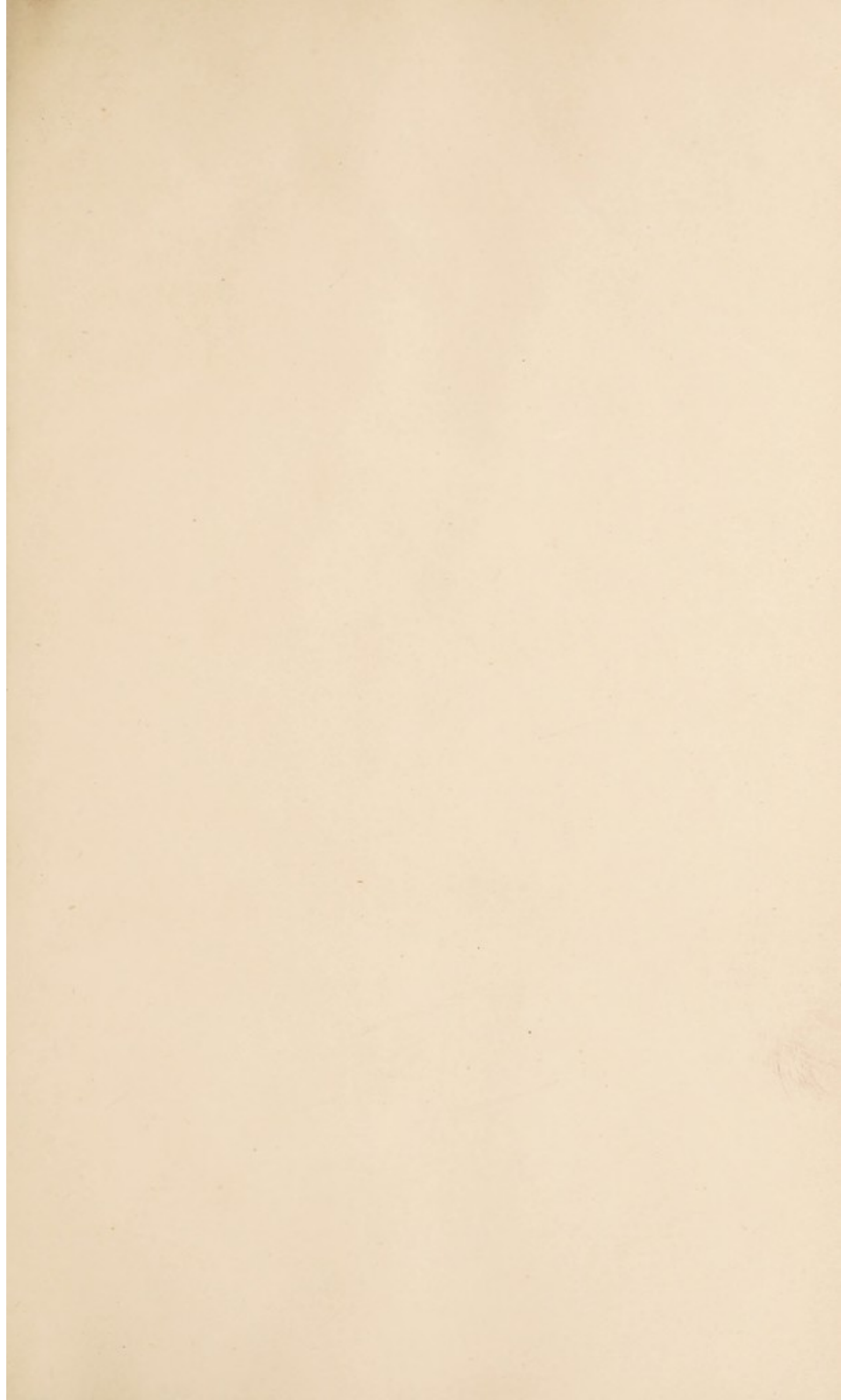
2uariter July
1936



From Kemlyn Strafford Series circa 1860-82

Horsemonden Church, drawn by H. Gay, from a photograph.







Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library





INTEGRITY

SACRED TO THE MEMORY
OF
JOHN READ.
INVENTOR OF THE STOMACH PUMP
AND MANY OTHER USEFUL INSTRUMENTS
FOR THE BENEFIT OR RELIEF OF
SUFFERING HUMANITY.
OF RICHIE OROGAN
HE YET POSSESSED TALENTS
WHICH WOULD HAVE DONE HONOR
TO THE HIGHEST STATION.
AND HE USED THEM
TO THE CHRISTIAN END
OF DOING GOOD TO HIS FELLOW CREATURES
IN SUBMISSION TO THE WILL OF
THE GREAT CREATOR.
THIS TABLET
WAS ERECTED BY THE REPRESENTATIVES
OF
THE LATE REV D^r MARRIOTT.
TO WHOM
FOR MANY YEARS
JOHN READ
WAS A FAITHFUL AND ZEALOUS SERVANT.
HE DIED MAY 3rd A.D. 1847 AGED 87.
THE BUST WAS DEDICATED
TO THE CHURCH
BY THE EXECUTORS
OF THE DECEASED.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT
OF THE
ORIGIN AND PROGRESS
OF
THE PATENT SYRINGE,

OR

Stomach Pump, &c.
Invented by John Read.
AND

LAVEMENT APPARATUS,
WITH DESCRIPTION:

ALSO

TESTIMONIALS OF ITS SUPERIOR UTILITY.

~~~~~  
"PROBATUM EST."  
~~~~~

BY RICHARD READ,

Instrument Maker, by Appointment, to Her Majesty,

AND HER MAJESTY'S HONORABLE COUNCIL OF INDIA; INVENTOR
OF THE VETERINARY SYRINGE FOR REMOVING INTESTINAL
OBSTRUCTION OF HORSES AND OTHER ANIMALS; ALSO PROBANGS
FOR RELIEVING HOVEN OR CHOKED CATTLE, ETC. ETC.

35, REGENT CIRCUS, LONDON, W.

[C. 1850]

DOMESTIC COMFORTS.

READ'S PATENT INSTRUMENTS for removing Poisons from the Stomach, alleviating Costiveness, and other complaints of the Stomach and Bowels, were first patronised by the late Sir ASTLEY COOPER, Sir H. HALFORD, Mr. ABERNETHY, and the most eminent Members of the Profession, and sanctioned by THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. This distinguished Patronage induced many UNPRINCIPLED ADVENTURERS to palm upon the Public *spurious imitations* as *improvements* on, and superior to, READ'S Patent Instruments! R. R. has (to oblige his Agents and Friends) repaired *all* kinds of Instruments sent him for that purpose, and, by so doing, has discovered more than *Twenty* of different Manufacturers, many of which were sold as "READ'S PATENT," although the Public have repeatedly been cautioned against purchasing Machines that have not the Royal Arms and the Patentee's Name stamped on them. That the Public may no longer be imposed upon, R. R. will forward a single Instrument to any part of the Kingdom on receipt of a Post Office order.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|---|----|----|
| Price of the STOMACH PUMP, Complete in case | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| ENEMA SYRINGE | 1 | 13 | 0 |
| IMPROVED ENEMA FOUNTAIN | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| DITTO, WITH RESERVOIR AND METALLIC TUBE | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| BREAST PUMP | 1 | 0 | 0 |

**Manufactured only at 35, Regent Circus,
London, W.**



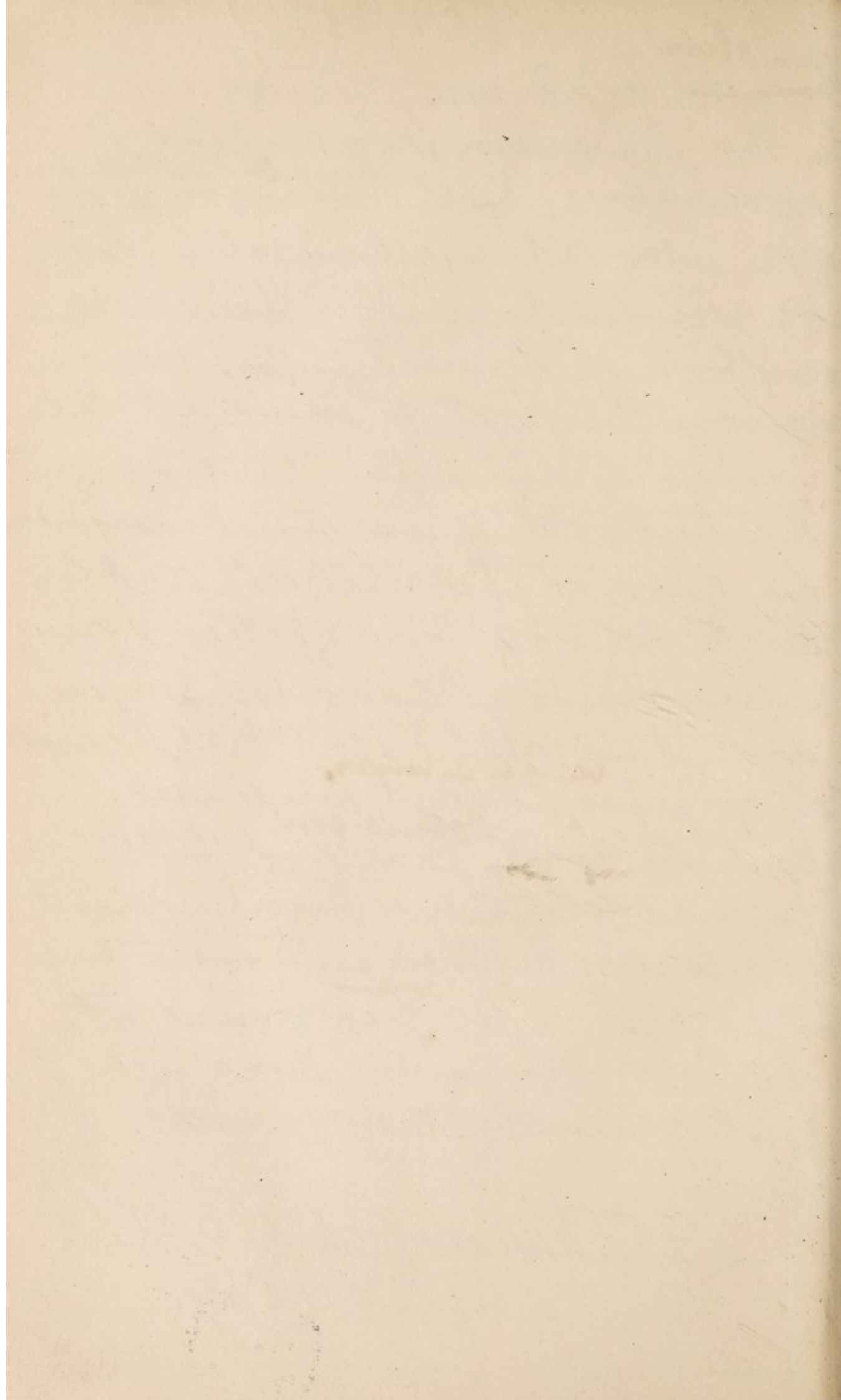
See page 18 for Christian name

~~Richard~~ John

Read was gardener
to the Squarson Ingham of
Hormonden, Kent. ^{Rev. & Smith Harriott} He was a man
of the utmost mechanical ingenuity.
He invented the modern hair cloth
method of drying hops. Was
among the first to inculcate the
use of drain pipes to clear
the subsoil of water. He designed
the kilns at Barnstreet Hadlow
Kent for my grandfather, Henry
Simmons, for the hair cloth process
and it was on his land that the first
drain pipes ^{which he invented,} in Kent were used.

Richard Read, ^{John's son,} gave this little
pamphlet to my grandmother &
she to my mother and she to me
in 1877. He ^{son} was buried at
Hormonden and there is a
bust of him in the Church.

F. Williamcock M.D., F.R.C.
April 1907.



Given to my mother by the
Author. He lies buried at Hove, in the
West. He was a great scholar. He was a great
man who was a great man in his
as did my grandfather
Henry Simmons, of London, 1886

THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS
OF THE
STOMACH PUMP.

EARLY in the summer of 1819, a friend of mine was attacked with an obstruction of the bowels, and although medical attendance was at hand, so obstinate was the case that it was thought necessary to call in further assistance. Dr. Wilmot, an eminent physician of Hawkhurst, was sent for, and every means known to the Profession that could be thought of tried, but without effect,—the person died on the fourth day. From my being particularly acquainted with the medical attendants, they informed me of the particulars of the case, as one of the most obstinate and distressing they had ever experienced. They stated that everything it was possible to do had been done, and explained to me the curative means they had used. I then suggested to them the probable benefit that might have been afforded by *mechanical powers*, if it was prudent to apply them. Dr. Wilmot's reply was, "Prudence is out of the question when life is at stake;" and he requested me to inform him in what way I would advise mechanical powers to be applied: I immediately proposed a plan on hydraulic principles, and one possessing unlimited power, such as human nature could not bear when carried to its fullest extent; the instrument might be carried in the pocket, and applied in five minutes, if required, in such desperate cases as the above mentioned. Dr. W. approved of the suggestion, and wished me to make him a drawing of the instrument,—which I did; he then advised me to take out a



patent for it, and particularly urged me to do so, as he conceived it was an instrument well adapted for the purpose ; which opinion subsequent circumstances have proved to be correct. I objected to his proposal, as I had then a patent for an improvement in pumps, nine years of which was unexpired ; yet, through his persuasion, in the year 1820, I took out a patent for the present instrument, so well known as “ READ’S STOMACH AND ENEMA PUMP.”

During the time I was preparing my patent, I saw that I could make it answer many useful purposes : such as Injecting and Withdrawing the Contents of the Stomach, the Bladder, Drawing the Breasts, and it has since been adapted to the Transfusion of Blood, &c. &c. Having sealed my specification, I presented the instrument to Sir W. Blizard, then President of the College of Surgeons, who introduced it to the committee as an Instrument for Enema Injections and for removing Obstructions of the Bowels : it was highly approved of, particularly by the late Mr. Abernethy, who told me, “ I might take it to the world’s end, it would not require a maker.” I did not mention the other purposes I intended it for, as the Surgeons in the Country disapproved of it (*as a Stomach Pump*), and even thought it presumptuous in me to point out such a mode to them ; they highly ridiculed the idea of it. In the year 1822, I read in *The Times* the report of the death of the Bishop of Armagh, Primate of Ireland ; I then proposed it again to the Profession in the country, but with no better success than before ; they again ridiculed me for presuming to introduce such an instrument, and even told me “ *I was like all other Quacks*, and would make one salve cure all sores ! ! !” I was not content with the repulse.

A proper tube could not be obtained in the country ; therefore I immediately came to London, and, after a search of ten days, I returned without any success, as a tube suitable for the purpose was not to be met with in London : several months elapsed before I made another trial, when I again came to

London in search (a second time !) for a proper tube, but with no better success ! I then tried to get them made in the country, but failed. Although I had hitherto been so unsuccessful, I was not daunted ; I went a third time to London, and, after many expensive experiments, I at last succeeded in obtaining a tube which I thought might answer the purpose. Being now supplied with the efficient means, I determined to strike at the root of all opposition, for I found I had much to contend with. I then presented it to Sir Astley Cooper, who asked me for what purpose it was intended ; I told him it was intended for the removal of fluid poisons from the human stomach. After a few minutes' inspection of the instrument Sir A. made the following reply :—"Three weeks ago I was called to attend a young lady, about ten o'clock in the morning, who had taken opium. I gave her sulphate of copper, sulphate of zinc, and other things : I sat by her until eight in the evening, when she died ! *If I had been in possession of this instrument at the time, I could have relieved her in five minutes, and have saved her life.*" After many questions how I came to think of such a thing, which I satisfactorily explained, he said, "What can I do for you?" My answer was, "The publicity of your opinion is all I wish." He replied, "*That you shall soon have ;*" and he ordered me to meet him the next day at Guy's Hospital, at one, when he proposed to try an experiment on a dog ; but as no dog could be procured, Sir Astley proposed Friday, at the same hour ; and I attended as before, and a dog was then ready for the experiment in the Operating Theatre, which was crowded to excess. The dog was brought to Sir A., who gave him four drachms of opium dissolved in water. The dog's pulse was first at 120, in seven minutes it fell to 110, and from that to 90. The poison was suffered to remain in the dog's stomach thirty-three minutes, till he appeared to be dead, and I was doubtful it would be the case before Sir A. would let me use the pump. I must confess, I was very impatient to be at work on the dog, with

my instrument in hand ready for action. Sir A. kept his finger on the dog's pulse, then at 90, and said, very deliberately "I think it will do now, as it is thirty-three minutes since I gave him the dose." A basin of warm water being then brought, Sir A. passed the tube I had provided into the dog's stomach; I immediately pumped the whole contents of the basin *into* the stomach, and as quickly repumped the whole from the stomach, containing the laudanum, back into the basin. Sir A. observed, while I was emptying the dog's stomach, the laudanum swimming upon the surface, and said "*It will do ;*" a second basin of water was then injected and withdrawn by the pump as before: I asked for a *third*, but Sir A. said it was unnecessary, as the laudanum had all been returned in the first basin. The worthy baronet then lifted the dog on his legs, and patting him on his back said, "Well, my little fellow, you have had a strong dose, but you will soon get the better of it." The dog licked his hands, and in half an hour was running about the Theatre. Sir Astley Cooper, just after the experiment had been tried, looking at the contents of the basin, smiled and said, "The instrument will do well for an *Alderman after a city feast !*"

I must here observe, the very next week after the successful experiment on the Dog in Guy's Hospital before Sir Astley Cooper with my instrument, produced a host of medical and other persons claiming the priority of the invention of the Stomach Pump; but they seem all to have originated from the extraordinary death of the Archbishop of Armagh; this appears very evident from a controversy which was kept up between them for nearly six months in *Dr. Reece's Medical Gazette*,—see June, 1822, No. 78, page 177; again, in July following, No. 79, page 205: the controversy is again resumed in October, 1822, No. 82, page 291. These claimants, as appears, made experiments on dogs with an elastic bottle: other means were also suggested; but all failed. Nothing more was heard of emptying the stomach of poison until

November, 1823, when I produced my tube for the express purpose of passing into the stomach (see *Lancet*, vol. 1, page 209). This afforded these gentlemen another stimulus in which they also failed; thereby establishing my invention as the only efficient instrument, which all their sophistry had not been able to overturn, nor deprive me of the merits I was so justly entitled to, both for the simplicity of its construction, and also its application as an efficient means in the curative practice of both physician and surgeon: and here I cannot withhold my just eulogium to Sir Astley Cooper, for his gentlemanly and liberal conduct towards my invention. My patent was sealed more than two years prior to the experiment above alluded to, as the dates clearly prove.

For the introduction of the ENEMA AND STOMACH PUMP mankind is principally indebted to the liberal, unreserved, and humane declaration of Sir Astley Cooper; who, after an examination and trial, gave his unqualified approbation to this instrument (then in its infancy), which has been the means of preserving many, very many, valuable lives to society; which Sir A. C. declares would have been the case with the young lady who had taken opium (whose death he had the mortification of witnessing), had he known of such an instrument at the time. This declaration of Sir A. C. induced a spirit of inquiry among the liberal and talented part of the medical profession, whose entire approbation has since been added to that of the worthy Baronet. It is now sanctioned by the most eminent physicians and surgeons, not only in this kingdom, but throughout the globe, from a knowledge of its usefulness, as an instrument worthy and necessary to be attached to the medical case of the surgeon, and which every person practising medicine ought to possess,—as Enema and Stomach Pumps are frequently required in practice. This is considered to be the best instrument ever invented for the use of man.

And the inventor, Mr. READ, has the satisfaction to add,

that he has not had one returned the least defective in the valves since he first issued them to the public;—they are calculated to continue perfect, even in constant use, for a hundred years. The tubes, which are made on silver plated wire, prevent the action of acids, and only require to be replaced by new ones after a long period of use or bad usage.

The narrow-minded policy that governs certain men, as well as classes of men, wears (frequently) the appearance of jealousy, prejudice, selfishness, or interested motives, as they endeavour to create a morbid atmosphere to everything but the child or creature of their own producing. Sir A. C. appears to have been aware of such a spirit or temper prevailing probably in his own class, as well as out of doors, when he delivered his nervous and emphatic opinion of my instrument to the class at St. Thomas's Hospital in terms of the very highest approbation, denouncing the opponents as unworthy the designation "either of professional men or of gentlemen."—*Vide the Life of Sir Astley Cooper*, page 301. vol 2.
309.

R. READ begs leave to inform the public, he has now taken out patents for the United Kingdom for certain improvements in the above instruments, by which they are rendered more simple, portable, powerful and durable than any instrument of the kind ever offered, particularly for females and invalids; inasmuch as they can be used by them without the assistance or presence of a second person; and for gentlemen travelling, or for export trade, are fitted with tubes as durable as the instruments, and will stand the test of the hottest climate.

MR. READ'S INSTRUMENTS.

"We have often had the pleasure of directing attention to the apparatus of this ingenious mechanic. We have lately seen one of his contrivances which promises to be of much service. To his ENEMA SYRINGE, or STOMACH PUMP, he has attached a long flexible tube with a conical bulbous extremity, and large lateral apertures, which may not only serve for the stomach, but is applicable to cases of impacted fæces in the colon. This may be introduced as high up the rectum as it will go. Then air or water may be thrown in, so as to distend the bowel; this will, perhaps, permit it to slip in farther, and so either air or fæces may be got rid of. Mr. READ has mentioned to us one or two striking cases in which it has been a means of saving life. We would advise our medical friends to look to it."—*From Dr. J. Johnson's Medico.-Chirurg. Review*, No. 78, Oct. 1843.

REMOVAL OF CONSTIPATION.

From the Lancet, September 23, 1843.

SIR.—A case of obstinate constipation has lately been treated by me most successfully with *Read's newly invented flexible Tube*, which the maker has added to his ENEMA SYRINGE. A lady, aged eighty-one years, has for several years been subject to a sluggish state of the bowels, frequently requiring powerful aperients, together with enemata, to make any impression upon them. The bowels had not been moved for twelve days; the usual remedies (castor oil, &c., and enemata) had been tried, but without effect, and the patient sank into a state of collapse and insensibility. The colon was distended to an immense extent. I thought that hardened fæces might be the cause; I therefore, as a last resource, tried the tube in question, sixteen inches of which I passed into the colon, with the view of pushing it through the fæces and letting out the confined air. The tube slipped into the distended intestine, through the fæces, and immediately after I injected a small quantity of water, to clear the orifices of the tube. On removing the syringe from the tube an abundance of air escaped, followed by at least three quarts of liquid fæces. I then injected more water into the intestines, and so completely removed the obstruction, the old lady becoming sensible, and perfectly free from pain, and after three hours' comfortable sleep she was restored. I have since twice used the same means with regard to this patient, and in each instance with equal success, and she is at this time in excellent health. I feel confident that, had I not used this great length of the tube, the patient would not have survived. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES NEWINGTON, *Surgeon.*

*Ticehurst, near Lamberhurst,
September 18, 1843.*

READ'S

Patent Enema Syringe and Stomach Pump.

Few instruments have been so much pirated, or have met with so much opposition from the trade, as "READ'S PATENT ENEMA SYRINGE AND STOMACH PUMP." Petty jealousy and illiberal opposition from envious and interested individuals, which never could have been believed by the inventor if it had not been proved to him in ten thousand ways, have prevailed against his instrument from the time of its first being made public to the present hour; but the usefulness, and the great care observed in the manufacture of the instrument by the Patentee himself, have established a decided superiority over every other invention for the same purpose, and also over all those spurious imitations which the country has been so inundated with. To enumerate all that had been attempted in opposition would far exceed the limits of a pamphlet, and therefore, I shall only select from among numerous testimonials that have from time to time been given me, and a few extracts from respectable works, with the various periodicals of repute, all of which have voluntarily added their meed of approbation. No work of respectability has ever breathed one sentence of disapprobation—but, on the contrary, all have been loud in praise of it.

I shall now begin with exhibiting an outline of the STOMACH PUMP AND ENEMA APPARATUS, and, as I proceed, shew the various attempts that have been made to depreciate and defeat one of the most useful instruments ever invented to relieve the sufferings of human nature.

THE CLYSTER APPARATUS

CONSISTS OF THE FOLLOWING :

- 1st.—The Syringe, or Pump, in brass.
- 2nd.—The Flexible Tube, mounted, with a screw at one end, to be fixed to the Syringe, and a brass socket, for attaching the Rectum Pipe, to the other.
- 3rd.—The Rectum Pipes.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

SELF INJECTION (WITH A BASIN).



DIRECTIONS FOR ADMINISTERING ENEMAS.

Screw on the flexible tube near the bottom of the Syringe ; next, fix the Bowel pipe to the perpendicular screw of the brass socket at the opposite end of the tube ; the pipe being oiled and introduced gently into the bowel, the patient sits down upon it. Upon a chair opposite the basin must be placed, containing the liquid, into which the lower end of the Syringe must be immersed, and the lavement thrown up by slowly working the handle.

*N.B.—See that the white metal cap is screwed closely to the
END of the tube.*

For self-injection, the patient may sit upon a night-chair, and place the vessel containing the Enema before him ; and in this manner, without any assistance, the instrument may be used with the greatest ease and facility.

I must take leave to advise the injection to be thrown up slowly, and correct an error under which some persons labour,—that the large Syringe will inject a greater quantity of fluid in a given time

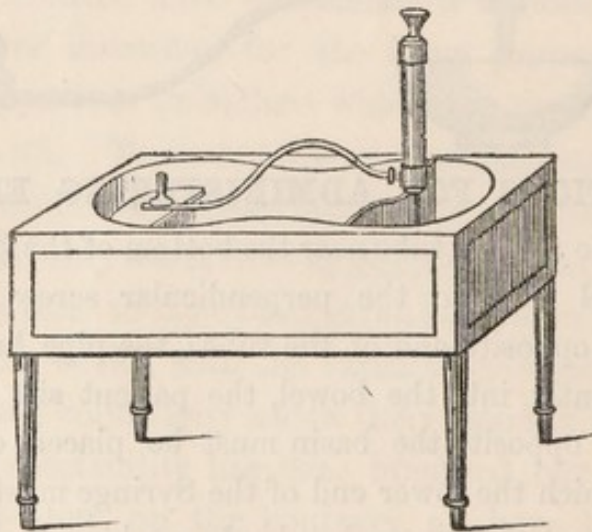
than mine : this is a false conclusion, *exactly the reverse* being the case. Three quarts per minute can be injected by my apparatus ; a quantity not required (but in fact injurious) under any circumstances. The temperature of the fluid should be ascertained by placing the back of the hand upon it, to which it should communicate an agreeable warmth.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

If the piston slides too tightly, apply a little sweet oil or pomatum. After using the Syringe, pump a little warm water through it, which sufficiently cleanses it. *In screwing on the tube, take hold of the metal sockets.*

Every part of the interior of the instrument is tinned, so as to prevent corrosion.

FEMALE INJECTING AND BATHING BIDET.



At the front of the Bidet is a metallic chamber (to hold about three pints), with a pipe ascending from its interior, upon which the Syringe is screwed, after having the tube and pipe attached, as before described. The patient, after introducing the pipe into the rectum, sits down upon the seat of the Bidet, and having poured the liquid into the interior chamber, throws it gradually into the bowels. The instrument being fixed requires but one hand to use it, leaving the other to direct and fix the pipe in the bowel. Dr. Granville's *Female* pipe may be had also with the apparatus.

The Stomach Pump.

With the addition of the œsophagus tube and mouth guard, the Syringe and flexible tube before described obtain the name of "STOMACH PUMP,"—the Syringe being applicable both to the administration of lavements and to withdrawing the contents of the stomach.

When the vitality of the stomach becomes so far reduced by the narcotic drug (as in the cases of poisoning by opium), that the organ is insusceptible to the stimuli of emetic medicines: or is so torpid and enfeebled that it is incapable of assuming the action necessary to vomiting, then it is incumbent on the surgeon or medical attendant to resort to mechanical means for dislodging the poison from the stomach, which may be effected by my apparatus, THE STOMACH PUMP, which has proved successful in all cases when applied in time to save life, injecting warm water of a high degree of temperature which would pervade every recess of the stomach, and would permeate its solid contents, rendering them fit for extraction, and also diluting the poison and destroying its deleterious effect on the constitution.

As it is considered under such distressing and desperate circumstances of the reduced state of the excitability under which the stomach is suffering from the effects of opium, when emetics will not act, that this organ may, by such mechanical means as the STOMACH PUMP, be rendered not only susceptible to such classes of medicines, but completely restored from a torpid to a healthy state.

OPERATION OF EXTRACTING POISONS FROM THE STOMACH.

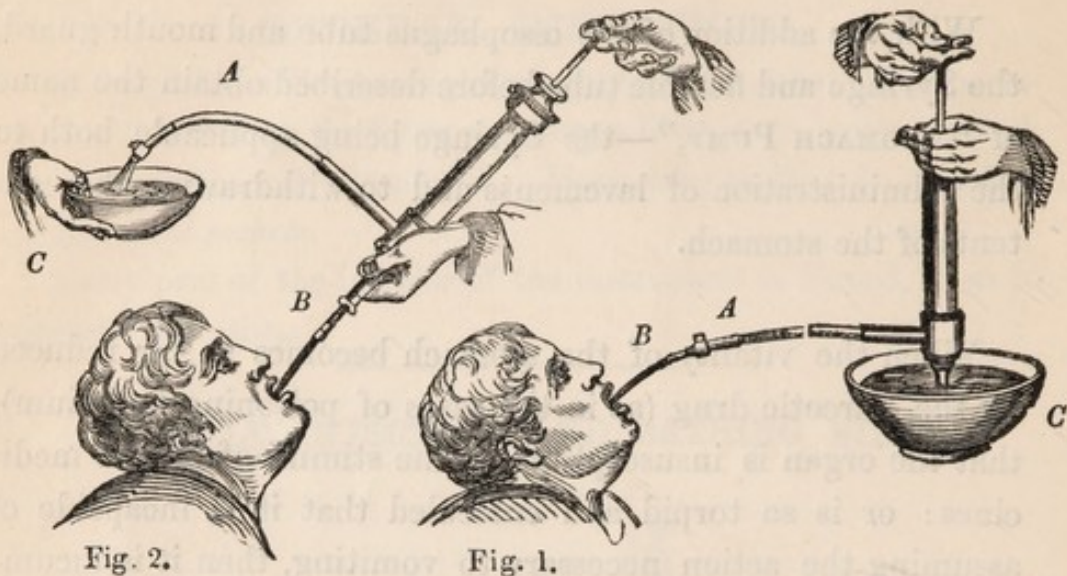


Fig. 2.

Fig. 1.

INJECTING THE STOMACH.

The œsophagus tube (coiled in the lid of the case) having been passed into the stomach, the Enema tube (lying in the bottom of the box) is to be screwed to the side of the Syringe, and the œsophagus tube (projecting several inches from the patient's mouth) inserted into the farther extremity of the Enema tube—the angular screw near the end of the socket being covered by the little white metal cap. The fluid to be injected having been put into a basin, the end of the Syringe is to be immersed in it, and the piston being put into action, any quantity may be thrown into the stomach that may be desired. *Vide* Fig. 1.—*A.* the Enema tube—*B.* the œsophagus tube—*C.* the basin.

EMPTYING THE STOMACH.

A sufficient quantity of fluid having been injected into the stomach by the preceding process, the Enema tube is to be

disjointed from the œsophagus tube, and the plug of the latter inserted into the foot of the Syringe, without withdrawing it from the stomach. Let an assistant now hold a vessel to the end of the Enema tube, and by working the piston the contents of the stomach may speedily be pumped into it, as is shewn in Fig. 2 of the drawing. By thus transferring the end of the œsophagus tube from one situation to the other, the two processes of washing and emptying the stomach may be repeated as often as is judged necessary by the operator. In withdrawing the contents of the stomach, the instrument should be held a little obliquely, which preserves the valves upon their proper bearings, and the lateral branch of the Syringe should be turned *upwards*, towards the patient's face. *Vide* Fig. 2.—*A.* the Enema tube.—*B.* the œsophagus tube.—*C.* the basin.

DRAWING THE BREAST.



Where the breast is hard, swollen, and painful, from inflammation, or the nipple sore from excoriation, the application of this instrument is attended with more ease to the patient than any other means, and she may without difficulty use it herself, by which she can regulate its action agreeably to her own sensations. The flat surface of the glass should be smeared with oil before it is put on. DURING THE OPERATION THE

SMALL APERTURE IN THE BRASS SOCKET MUST BE CLOSELY COVERED WITH THE FINGER, which being removed admits air into the glass, and causes it to be detached from the breast whenever it may be desired.

INJECTING THE VAGINA.

For this operation curved flexible pipes are prepared, which are fixed to the end of the Enema tube; when wanted, a flattened, smooth and soft shield, which admits the pipe to pass through it, is pressed against the soft parts, and prevents the regurgitation of the fluid. The distance to which the pipe is allowed to pass is regulated by putting on it, one, two, or more of the metallic rings, before the shield is put on.

Most of the general practitioners of London order the Enema Apparatus for their Patients; and it is equally in demand by the Faculty throughout the United Kingdom. READ'S MACHINE is also supplied, by order of the Secretary at War, to all the respective Military Stations, both at home and abroad; and it is regularly transmitted to the various Presidencies, by command of Her Majesty's Honorable Council of India.

Caution.—READ'S MACHINE may be known from others of the kind by the ROYAL ARMS and the words "READ'S PATENT" stamped on the Cylinder, without which none are Genuine.

TESTIMONIALS
OF
THE SUPERIORITY
OF
Read's Patent Stomach Pump.

ADDRESS

TO THE PROFESSION AND THE PUBLIC.

THE EXTENSIVE Circulation of READ'S PATENT STOMACH PUMP AND ENEMA APPARATUS, which has caused its merits to be experienced and acknowledged by the Profession, both at home and abroad, and by individuals of every rank in society, might, perhaps, be considered a sufficient evidence of its utility and superiority. The Patentee was willing to rest his just expectation of support and patronage upon the character which the Instrument had been found to deserve, and upon the general approbation bestowed upon it by the most eminent Physicians and Surgeons, both in this Country and on the Continent, and the Medical Press in various parts of the world.

Individual envy and detraction has, however, sought to rob him of the flattering reward of public favour, by attempts to depreciate his apparatus through the influence of objections and criticisms framed for the sole purpose of supporting a rival Instrument, without the slightest regard to scientific truth, mechanical knowledge, or practical evidence. This has led him to seek in the highest ranks of the Profession for such Testimonials as will at once nullify the incorrect and

absurd documents of his adversary by an authority which, from the character of the distinguished individuals whose Signatures are subjoined, admits of no appeal.

January 15, 1830.

My opinion of Read's Stomach Pump is, that it is simple, easily adapted to its purpose, and one of the most useful of modern discoveries.

Asstey Cooper

From my knowledge of Mr. Read's Stomach Pump, I testify that it is the most simple and ingenious of the class I have yet examined and used.

Wm Berry

January 15, 1830.

I am of opinion that Mr. Read's Patent Syringe is in every respect well calculated to answer the different purposes for which it is intended, and to several of which I have seen it applied; and I am of opinion, further, that its simplicity of construction is admirably fitted to obviate derangement, and adapt it for general use.

J. Henry Green

16, Lincoln's Inn Fields, January 15, 1830.

I entirely subscribe to the above statement of my friend and colleague.

Benjamin Travers.

*Bruton Street,
January 16, 1830.*

New Street, January 18, 1830.

Mr. BRANSBY COOPER is of opinion that Mr. John Read's Stomach Pump is, both from its simplicity and its efficiency in the performance of the several purposes to which it may be applied, highly worthy of the attention and patronage of the heads of the Medical Departments of the Army, Navy, and East India Company.

Having frequently had occasion to use the Stomach Pump of Mr. Read's Invention, I can state with great confidence that it has, in every instance, been extremely efficient in removing instantly the contents of the stomach; its operation is so easy and simple, that even in the hands of an inexperienced person it may be readily and effectively used.

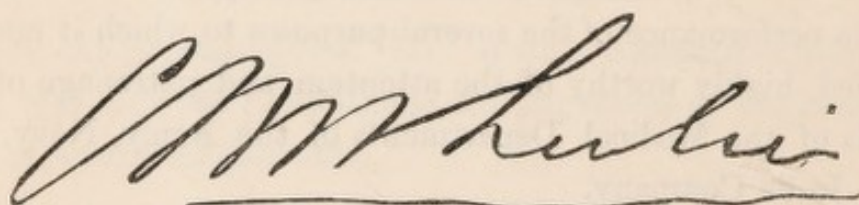
S. Hallaway.

Surgeon.

*Borough, High Street,
January 18, 1830.*

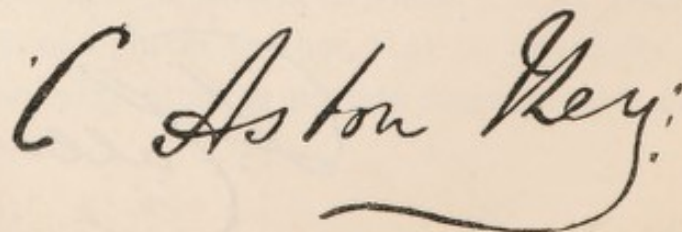
*St. Bartholomew's Hospital,
January 20, 1830.*

Mr. John Read's Stomach Pump has been in use at the above Hospital from 1824 to the present time, during which period the least average will enable me to state that it has never been employed less than twenty times in the year. I am, therefore, enabled to state, from personal experience and a comparison with other Instruments for the same purpose, that it is, in my opinion, the best of the kind; inasmuch as the one now in use at this Hospital is as perfect as when delivered, though nothing has been done for it in the way of repair.



Apothecary to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

This is to certify, that I have frequently had occasion to use Mr. Read's Stomach and Enema Syringe, and have found it to answer its purpose exceedingly well; I consider it to be well adapted to the several different purposes for which it is intended.



Surgeon to Guy's Hospital.

*St. Helen's Place,
Jan. 21, 1830.*

I have ascertained that an objection which has been urged against Mr. Read's Stomach Pump, on a presumption that it can only be used when held in one position, *is entirely without foundation*; and I am equally satisfied that the valves cannot possibly become choked by any substance which is admissible into the Oesophagus Tube. The whole apparatus is, in my opinion, well suited for the operations for which it is intended.

Anthony Carlisle

6, Langham Place,
Jan. 28, 1830.

The Westminster Hospital has, for the last two years, been in possession of Mr. Read's Injecting Syringe or Stomach Pump. During that time, eleven different applications of it have been made to the Stomach and six to the Rectum. In all the cases of its use as a Stomach Pump it was successful, except one, where a great quantity of arsenious acid was attached to the villous coat. Its applications for the injections of enemata were invariably fortunate; and particularly in two instances of constipation it succeeded after every other means had failed.

I have also seen Mr. Read's Stomach Pump used, with effect, in a case of obstinate constipation, whilst I was attached to the Civil Hospital at Gibraltar in 1826.

D. Edwards,

Surgeon.

Westminster Hospital,
Jan. 28, 1830.

*General Infirmary, Northampton,
December 4, 1824.*

SIR,

I am desired by the Committee of Governors of this Infirmary to convey to you their approbation of your Instrument for extracting poisons from the stomach, &c. &c.

I am, Sir,

With much respect,

Your obedient Servant,

Charles Witt

House Surgeon.

Approved,

L Bouverie

Chairman of the Committee.

To MR. READ.

"No Practitioner can possibly have his Surgery complete without this invaluable Case of Instruments, nor can any one be warranted in not possessing such an apparatus who presumes to practise his Profession upon principles of rectitude or humanity."—*Dr. Sully on Hydrophobia*, App., p. 3.

Certificates of Three Leading Firms of the Surgical Business in London.

London, January 8, 1828.

WE, the undersigned, Surgical Instrument Makers, of London, being required to state our opinion respecting the comparative merit and value of the Stomach Pumps

respectively manufactured by READ and WEISS, hereby declare that Mr. Read's Instrument is greatly superior to Mr. Weiss's in simplicity, and in the facility and unembarassing manner with which it is used. We also further attest that this opinion is entertained by the Professional Gentlemen and Medical Officers in our separate and respective connexions, who have been furnished by us with READ'S STOMACH PUMP: and, as we believe, prevails universally among persons of mechanical attainments. We are also further of opinion, that WEISS'S SYRINGE is an *evasion* of, rather than an improvement on, READ'S PATENT.

Wm Huskine Esq. 22, Bowling
 John Evans. 10. Old Change.
 D & S Stodart. 401. Strand.

I hereby certify, that I have employed Mr. Read's Enema and Stomach Syringe, and have always found it answer the purposes for which it was intended, without being liable to get out of order,—a fault to which many other Syringes are liable.

Amprici.

George Street, March 8, 1832.

58, *South Bridge Street, Edinburgh,*
March 6, 1830.

In Edinburgh and other parts of Scotland, Read's Stomach Pump is chiefly in demand, and is the only one (as far as my connexion and experience in trade warrant me to speak) that gives satisfaction to the purchaser.

I have repeatedly offered his rival's Stomach Pump at a reduced price, as I am reluctant to nail it to the counter like a bad shilling; but, instead of being able to get rid of it, I find that others of the same person's are frequently brought to be exchanged for Read's.

Archd Young Junr."

Surgical Instrument Maker and Cutler.

Edinburgh, March 20, 1830.

During the last year I have applied Read's Patent Stomach Pump in more than Three Hundred cases. It gives me great pleasure to add, that this useful and simple Instrument (furnished by Mr. YOUNG, Cutler, opposite the College) has succeeded beyond my most sanguine expectation, and without requiring the least repair remains as perfect as at first.

Wm Black"

Surgeon to the Police Establishment.

TO THE
VETERINARY PROFESSION,
AND EVERY PERSON ENGAGED IN
THE BREED AND REARING OF CATTLE.

—o—
RICHARD READ,

VETERINARY INSTRUMENT MAKER TO HER MAJESTY'S HON.
COUNCIL OF INDIA, &c. &c.

Is now enabled to lay before the Public an improved form of his PATENT STOMACH PUMP and INJECTING INSTRUMENT; also his improved

HOLLOW PROBANG,

Which is a safe and sure remedy for Hoven or Choked
Bullocks, &c.

Likewise his improved FLEXIBLE TUBE for removing

GAS FROM THE STOMACH OF HORSES,

Occasioned by eating Wheat or other fermenting food, whereby they die of suffocation; but which may be removed as easily as Fluid Poisons from the Human Stomach. Also

FLEXIBLE CATHETERS,

By which the Bladder of Horses or other Animals may with ease be injected or ejected. This, in retention of urine, and other Complaints of the Urinary Organs, has been a desideratum long wished for—but not obtained.

Manufactured at
35, REGENT CIRCUS, LONDON, W.

THE
JOURNAL OF THE
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

VOL. LXXV. PART I.
1905.

CONTENTS.

THE
JOURNAL OF THE
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

VOL. LXXV. PART I.
1905.

CONTENTS.

THE
JOURNAL OF THE
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

VOL. LXXV. PART I.
1905.

CONTENTS.

THE
JOURNAL OF THE
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

READ'S PATENT HORTICULTURAL ENGINES, &c.

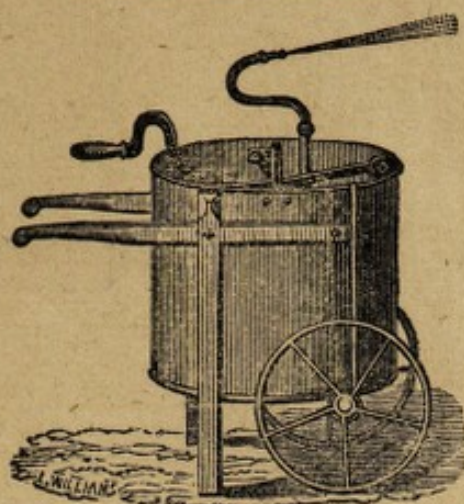


Fig. 1. A GARDEN BARROW ENGINE on wheels; the Vessel, which is made of Galvanized Iron, contains about Twenty-eight Gallons, adapted for watering Wall and Standard Trees and Plants in the Open Garden, furnished with flexible tube and mounts for discharging water in a powerful current a distance of Fifty feet. Likewise Roses for dispersing water, in form of a gentle shower, on the choicest Wall Trees, even while in bloom, without injury. *Price £7. 10s.*

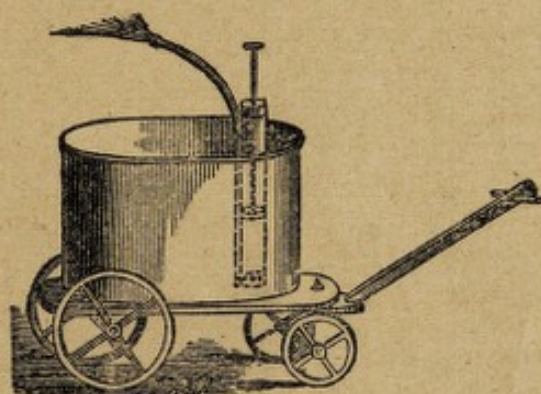
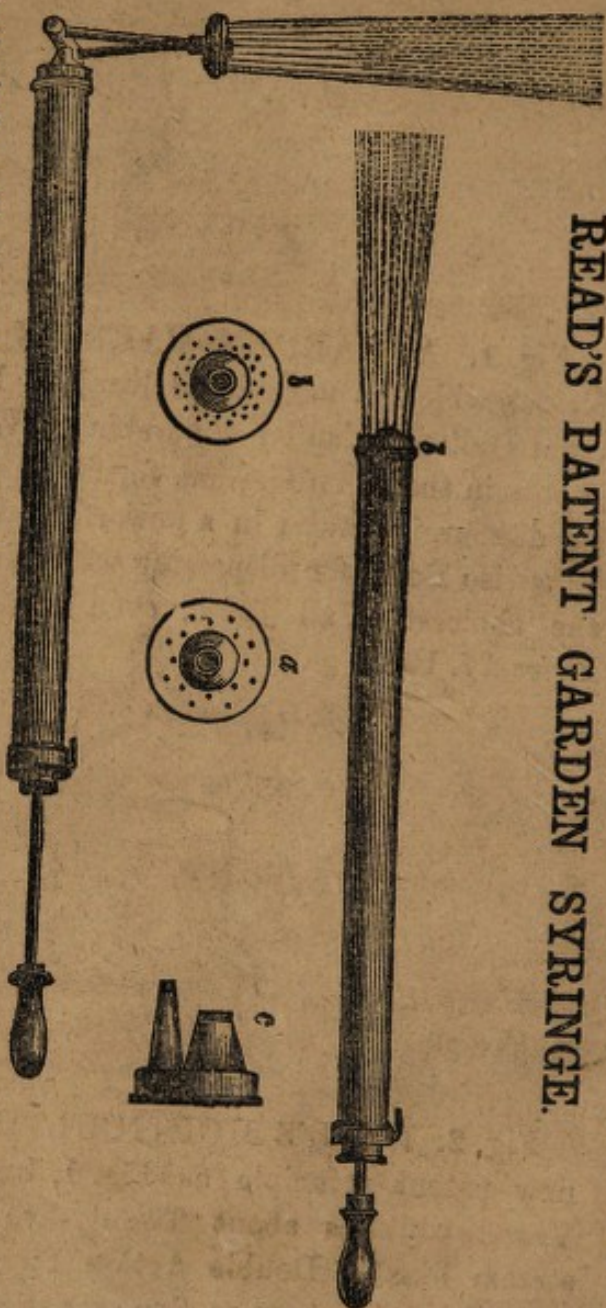


Fig. 2. READ'S HORTICULTURAL ENGINE, on the same new patent principle as Fig. 1, but of smaller dimensions. The Vessel contains about Twenty-five Gallons; keeps up a constant stream like the Double Action Pumps, dispersing water either in a powerful current, or so fine as not to injure the most tender plants and trees in bloom. *Price £5. 5s.*

The same Pump fixed in a GALVANIZED IRON PAIL. *Price £3. 10s.*

N.B.—When the FINE Rose is used the Water must be VERY CLEAN.

READ'S PATENT GARDEN SYRINGE.



R. READ begs to inform Ladies, Amateur and Practical Gardeners, &c., that he has made considerable improvements in his Machines for destroying those Animalcule which make such deadly havoc on all Fruit Trees and Plants at an early Season of the year, by which Ladies may enjoy the pleasure of watering their Plants and Flowers, dispersing water in various densities, from a powerful stream to a gentle shower or dew-fall, and may be applied on the choicest Fruit Trees, Vines, Pines, &c., without the slightest injury.

The Patentee has been honoured with the Silver Medal by THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, for the Invention of the above Instruments. The extra Rose Cap, with angle joint, will turn in all directions, for the purpose of washing the *under* sides of the leaves.

Manufactured only at 35, Regent Circus, London, W.

N.B.—READ'S Instruments have the Royal Arms, with the Address, "35, REGENT CIRCUS, LONDON."

Hotswater Rectory

Ap [↔] XXIX

1907.

My dear Sir

I have not

forgotten your letter

to John Ready,

I am examining

some old Parish

Magazines, where I know
there is some account.

I shall hear in due
course.

I conclude you have
the inscription on
the monument in
the Church.

I will get a photograph
taken as soon as

I can -

into cash

v. fourth July 18

Hy L: F. Smithham note

then 1925.



June xxv.

My Dear Sir -

No wandering
photographer has changed
his way " so I have
not been able to get
the Bust of John
Rusd taken; would

Will like me to get
a photographer over from
Cranbrook to take
the same?

I will copy the inscription
with pleasure if
you wish to have
it —

I cannot find the ^{Paris}
Magazine, in which
some notice was given
of J. K. But I do not
think much more was
said about him than
the inscription states
on his monument —

with long

faithfully

H. H. F. L. H. H. H.



For second lecture
July xv.

My dear Sir.

I am sending
you a photograph of
the Reed monument
in the Church here,
& have asked Mr
Stickell to send

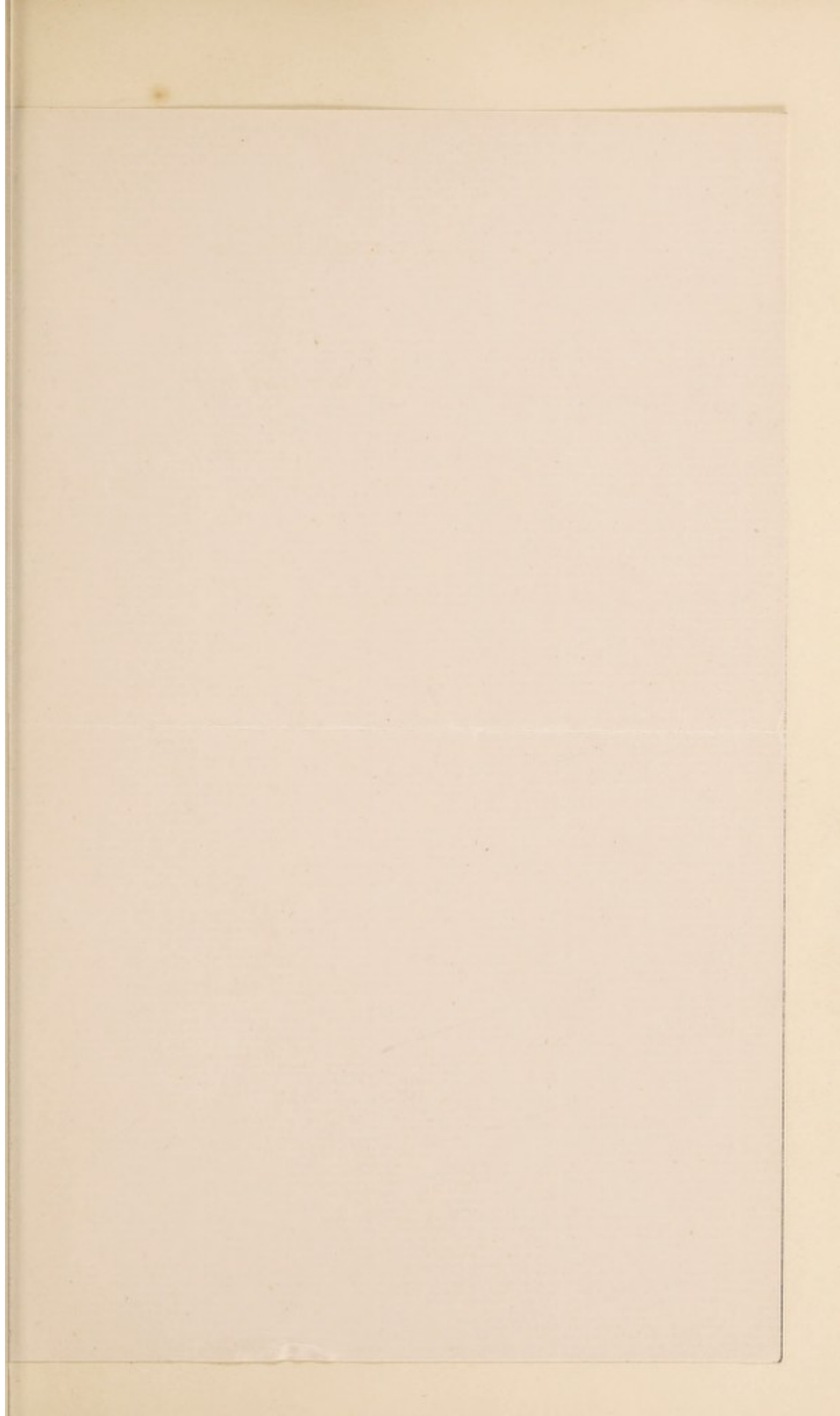
For his account -

Till you mentioned it
in your letter, I have
never heard or seen
any other name
than John.

With respect
I am

Yr sincere

W^m Whitmore





Horwarden Wells

My Sir

My dear Sir,

I am to inform

I have wrote to

that you have

I am kindly sending

me a photograph

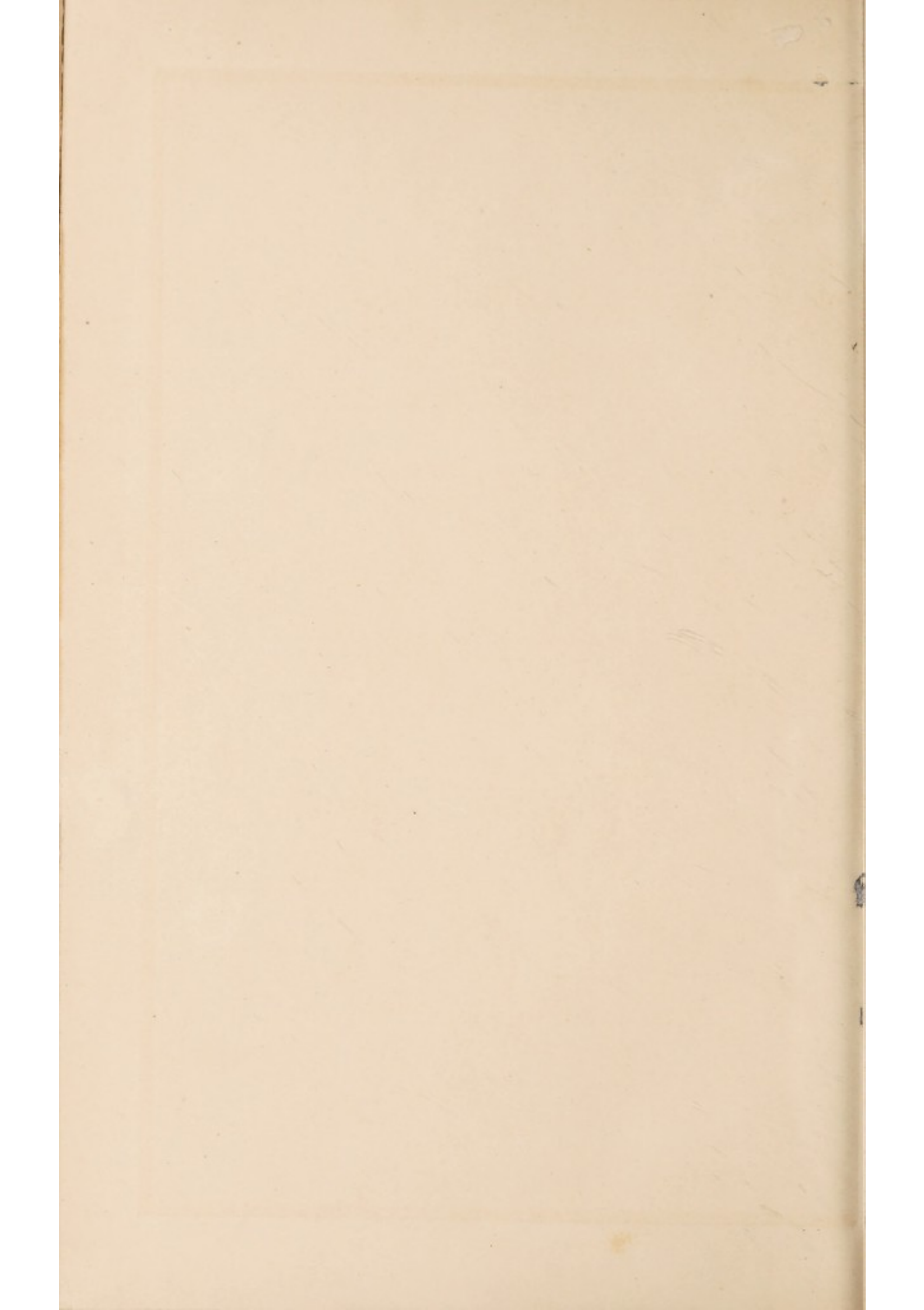
of the bust of the King,
having a bust of him
in our port hall,
I wanted to have
the photograph framed
and, & have me-
- sented it down
Institute in the
Village, as a

Great Xanthus & our
Young men

Wilhelm

in sum

By Lt. F. H. Hamist



Assachusetts History

Aug xxviii

John Sir.

" His name is

John - tho' you

may marvel!

entered there in

the Register of

Burials, & on the
Monument in the Church.
on his tombstone -
I can't find that he
was baptized here.

Respect
with kind regards
In service
W. F. Phinney

My mistake as to the name
arose from his son Richard's
being on the trade pamphlet.
John Reed was born at
Ticehurst. Sussex, not far
from Horsham Kent in 1760
at Stonegate Farm

J.W.C.



