

If not used till the iris has become congested, it may be impossible for these remedies to exert their specific influence, and, effusion taking place, the pupil may become blocked up by firmly organized lymph, before the disease can be subdued. In a dilated state of the pupil its margin is so far removed from the convex surface of the lens, that considerable congestion may exist, or even effusion occur, without adhesion taking place; and many mild cases would recover, if no other treatment were pursued. But in the contracted state of the pupil the congested iris is in contact with the centre of the convexity of the capsule of the lens, and is very liable to adhere to it. These adhesions once formed, the prognosis becomes less favorable; for, though in favorable cases they may be entirely removed by absorption, yet this fortunate result cannot invariably be obtained, even when the patient is judiciously treated from the moment the adhesions are discovered. When, as is often the case, the patient, deceived by the slight amount of *apparent* inflammation of his eye, does not apply for advice till warned, by paroxysms of severe pain, that the eye is the seat of serious disease, the physician often perceives that irreparable mischief has already been done, and that the bands of lymph obscuring the pupil have remained undisturbed till they have assumed a permanent organization.

The forty-seven other cases alluded to, but not reported at length, comprised every phase of the disease from the most mild to the most severe. Six of them were confessedly syphilitic, and some others had a suspicious character.

With the exception of one case which had been neglected under the care of an "Indian physician," and three cases where the patients had been injured by homœopathic treatment, the results were invariably good; the eyes being either perfectly restored, or if any adhesions were formed, they were so slight as not to impede vision.

THE LATE DR. DANIEL GOULD, OF MALDEN.

[Communicated for the Boston Med. and Surg. Journal.]

DR. DANIEL GOULD, whose death was announced in this Journal some months ago, was one of the oldest and most respectable physicians in the County of Middlesex, Mass. He was born in that part of Reading then called the old parish—since incorporated as a separate town by the name of South Reading. He studied medicine with Dr. Ephraim Buck, then of Malden, and was licensed to practice May 18, 1818. He commenced his professional life in Stoneham, from whence he removed, May 2d, 1822, to Reading, where he enjoyed the esteem and confidence, not only of the people of that place, but of the neighboring towns, and obtained a large and respectable practice, and a good reputation as a physician. On the removal of Dr. Buck from Malden, Dr. Gould took

his place, where he resided till his decease, which took place March 26, 1856, at the age of 67 years. He practised medicine about 38 years, and was a member of the Mass. Med. Society about 35 years.

Dr. Gould was eminently urbane in his manners, ardent in his attachments, and honorable in all his intercourse with his professional brethren. He enjoyed an uncommon flow of animal spirits—he was kind and affectionate in his intercourse with his patients, true to those who confided in him; an indulgent husband and father, and highly esteemed, not only as a physician, but as a man, by all who knew him.

From early life till his death he suffered much from obesity, and occasionally from dyspepsia, accompanied with functional difficulty of the heart. For several years before his death his obesity became extreme, and for a year or two previous to that event, he was occasionally afflicted with attacks of most urgent dyspnoea, sometimes threatening immediate suffocation. During the last few months of his life, he suffered extremely from pain in the region of the thorax, and on the slightest motion of the body, or the least emotion of the mind, he would often be thrown into a state of perfect agony, which seemed to threaten instant death. For the last few days of his life, he became in a great measure insensible, yet he manifested, occasionally, great bodily distress. On examination of the body after death, no adequate cause for so much suffering was manifested.

August, 1856.

B.

Reports of Medical Societies.

EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE SUFFOLK DISTRICT MEDICAL SOCIETY.

L. PARKS, JR., M.D., SECRETARY.

MAY 31st, 1856. (*Continued from page 60.*) Dr. WILLIAMS was called upon by the President to relate his experience in the treatment of *Iritis* without the use of mercury. Dr. Williams replied, that as he was preparing a paper on the subject, for another society, he would only say a few words upon it at this time. He had treated some fifty or sixty cases without mercury, and with excellent results. His chief reliance in these cases had been upon tonics, and especially upon quinine and the iodide of potassium. For the removal of any effused lymph, he considered iodide of potassium as good as mercury. He did not, however, reject mercury in all cases. A cardinal point in the treatment of *iritis* was to dilate the pupil early. This he was in the habit of effecting with belladonna or atropine. When this was done, he was comparatively confident of a good result. In answer to Dr. Durkee, he said he had used a non-mercurial treatment in syphilitic *iritis*, as well as in other forms of the disease, and with success.

Dr. DURKEE said syphilitic *iritis* was extremely rare, and when it occurs is an indication of excessive depression of the system. He had lately seen a case in which he opposed the use of mercury, which was, notwithstanding, administered by an oculist, and for weeks, with no amendment. Dr. Durkee then put the patient upon tonics, after which recovery took place;