

- . Interrupted sleep at night; the next morning he feels weary as if he had not slept at all; twentieth day.
- . Talking nonsense while at sleep at night, on awaking he talks unconnectedly; tenth day.
- . Slight delirium at night; on rousing up the delirium ceases a while, but recommences as soon as he falls asleep again; seventh day.
- 45. Hypochondriasis and insuperable sadness; first six days.
 - . Unusual melancholy for which he cannot account; first four days.
 - . Profound hypochondriasis, is unwilling to speak a word; fourth day.
 - . Continual taciturnity, he will not answer though repeatedly spoken to; third day.
 - . Sadness, taciturnity and irresistible inclination to weep; the first six days.
- 50. Fear of death extreme and lasting; he believes his disease to be incurable; seventh day.
 - . Love of solitude, he always avoids those about him who try to comfort him; ninth day.
 - . Extraordinary irritability, the smallest contrariety puts him in a passion; fifteenth day.
 - . Feeling of constriction of the throat which prevents free speech, and on forcing himself to speak, the voice is low and hoarse; tenth day.
 - . Constriction in the upper part of the chest which hinders respiration; the first fifteen days.
- 55. Sensation of great constriction in the middle of the sternum, as if a hoop of iron constricted the part; this feeling produces oppression of the respiration, aggravated by motion; the first eighteen days.
 - . Sensation of constriction of the chest as if bound; fourth day.
 - . Sensation of painful constriction in the lower part of the chest, as if a cord were tightly tied round the false ribs, with obstruction of the breathing; sixth day.
 - . Sensation in the chest as if some one were pressing and

- holding it tightly, under the delusion that this was the case he cried out, "Leave me alone;" third day.
- . Sensation of great constriction in the shoulders so that he could not move; fifth day.
- 60. Sharp wandering pains in the thoracic cavity, very annoying, especially in the scapular region; first fifteen days.
 - . Painful drawings in the muscles of the left side of the chest, which extend to the shoulder joint and impede respiration and the free motion of the arm.
 - . Pain in the left breast which is increased by touching, and relieved by gently raising it; the first twelve days.
 - . Sensation of very annoying movement from before backwards in the cardiac region, as if a reptile were moving about in the interior, worse by day than by night; the first ten days.
 - . Sensation of constriction in the heart, as if an iron hand prevented its ordinary movements; the first ten days.
- 65. Heavy dull pains in the region of the heart, increased on pressure; second day.
 - . Acute pain in the heart, impeding respiration and motion of the body; fourth day.
 - . Most acute pain, and such painful stitches in the heart as to cause him to weep and cry out loudly, with obstruction of the respiration; the first eight days.
 - . Oppression in the left subclavian region, as if a great weight prevented the free dilation of the thorax; 4th day.
 - . Prolonged oppression of the respiration with great anxiety; the first eight days.
- 70. Oppression of the chest with loss of breath; first four days.
 - . Oppression of the breathing, as if a great weight on the chest, third day.
 - . Chronic oppression of the breathing increased in the open air, and soon goes off again.
 - . Difficulty of breathing, constant oppression and anxiety, as if the chest were constricted with an iron hoop, and could not dilate itself for normal respiration; the first eight days.

- . Periodical attacks of suffocation with faintness, cold sweats on the face and loss of pulse; the first eight days.
- 75. Anxiety recurring in the evening; the first fifteen days.
- . Congestive asthma, quickly going off.
- . Palpitation of the heart, constant day and night, worse when walking and at night when lying on the left side; the first six days.
- . Nervous palpitation of the heart much augmented on the occurrence of the catamenia.
- . Nervous palpitation of the heart produced by mental exertion is immediately claimed.
- 80. Nervous palpitation of the heart existing for several years, in consequence of an unfortunate love affair, is rapidly relieved.
- . Chronic palpitation of the heart in a youth of 12, which for years had resisted all the appliances of art was almost completely cured.
- . Acute carditis, with slight cyanosis of the face, oppression of the breathing, dry cough, sharp pain at the heart, impossibility of lying on the left side, pulse throbbing, quick, tense and hard, these symptoms were removed in four days.
- . Chronic carditis, œdematous and cyanotic face, suffocating respiration, constant dull pain at the heart, hydro-pericardium, hydrothorax, ascites, œdema of the hands, the legs and the feet, impossibility of lying in bed, of speaking or even of drinking, hands and feet cold, pulse intermitting, cured in fifteen days.
- . Rheumatic carditis, with dry convulsive cough, which is cured in four days.
- 85. Hypertrophy of the heart that had lasted three years; the patient is pulseless, extremely prostrated, short-breathed, cannot lie down, cannot speak, has had no sleep for fifteen days, weak, dull, feet œdematous; he soon gets relief, lies down and sleeps quietly twelve hours.
- . Sanguineous congestion in the chest, which prevents him lying down in bed; third day.

- . Bronchitis rapidly cured.
- . Chronic bronchitis with mucous rattle, which, getting acute in consequence of a chill, causes great anxiety and suffocation; it is rapidly relieved and the acute stage soon passes off.
- . Chronic bronchitis of many years duration, with mucous rattle, lasting day and night, with short breath on going up stairs, and impossibility of lying horizontally in bed, which is rapidly cured.
- 90. Many pleurisies which are all cured in from two to four days.
- . Hepatization of the lungs which is resolved in a few days.
- . Most severe peripneumonia, with great oppression of the respiration, acute stitching pain, intense cough, sanguinolent sputa, hard, thrilling pulse of 120, which is cured in four days.
- . Hæmoptysis soon ceases.
- . Frightful pneumorrhagia, which is arrested and stops entirely in a few hours.
- 95. Pneumorrhagia, which occurs every four, six, seven or eight hours, accompanied with convulsive cough, and causing the loss of two or three pounds of blood, is soon diminished and ceases entirely in four days.
- . Obstinate stertorous cough, worst at night.
- . Catarrhal cough with much viscid expectoration.
- . Convulsive cough with copious mucous expectoration.
- . Cough with thick expectoration like boiled starch and very yellow.
- 100. Dry cough from pricking in the throat; the first fifteen days.
- . Dry cough from itching in the larynx; first night.
- . Constriction in the œsophagus, which prevents swallowing; he must drink a large quantity of water to get it down into the stomach; sixth day.
- . Constriction in the throat, which causes him to swallow his saliva frequently; eighth day.

- . Fetid breath in the morning; third day.
- 105. Nausea in the morning, and all day long; seventh day.
 - . Acrid acid in the stomach, which comes up into the throat and mouth and makes everything taste acid that he eats; fourth day.
 - . Sensation of great burning in the stomach; first five days.
 - . Great thirst which causes him to drink much water; first day.
 - . Sensation of great constriction in the scrobiculus, which extending to the hypochondria, constricts them and impedes respiration; fourth day.
- 110. Strong pulsation in the scrobiculus; first eight days.
 - . Constant and annoying pulsation in the stomach.
 - . Very troublesome pulsation of the cœliac artery after dinner, which lasts three hours, and corresponds with the pulsation of the right temporal artery.
 - . Heavy feeling in the stomach.
 - . Sensation of a great weight on the stomach which lasts many days; first eight days.
- 115. Sensation of weight in the stomach which soon goes off, but recurs every time the medicine is taken; first fifteen days.
 - . Oppression and weight in the stomach; fourth day.
 - . Want of appetite and loss of the taste of food, which goes off after some hours; second day.
 - . Complete loss of appetite, he cannot take the least morsel of food; third day.
 - . Loss of appetite and nausea for many days, it is only by an effort that he can swallow a few mouthfuls; the first fourteen days.
- 120. Great appetite, but weak and slow digestion; twentieth day.
 - . Very slow digestion, even after eight or ten hours the taste of the food rises up in the throat.
 - . Bad digestion, all food causes weight in the stomach, and so much suffering that he prefers to remain without eating.

- . Copious vomiting of blood.
- . Very severe gastro-enteritis, cured in five days.
- 125. Severe hepatitis, cured in two days.
 - . Chronic hepatitis and hepatic engorgement, speedily cured.
 - . Borborygmus in the bowels, preceding the alvine evacuation.
 - . Distressing sensation in the bowels which annoys him much, as if a serpent were twisting about inside of him; fourth day.
 - . Very violent pains in the bowels almost causing him to faint, which last more or less all day; seventh day.
- 130. Wandering pains in the umbilical region, which cease and recur periodically; fifth day.
 - . Insupportable heat in the abdomen, as though something burnt him internally; after two days.
 - . The abdominal parieties when touched with the hand feel burning and are much hotter than the other parts of the body; third day.
 - . Constipation the first six days.
 - . Constipation as if from hæmorrhoidal congestion.
- 135. Evacuation of hard black fæces immediately after taking the remedy in a man who had been constipated for two days; the following day bilious evacuations; first day.
 - . Bilious diarrhœa with four or five evacuations in the day, always preceded by pain; third day.
 - . Diarrhœa in the morning of very loose fæces, preceded by great pain, eight motions from six to twelve, a. m.; no motions in the afternoon; seventh day.
 - . Watery diarrhœa, very abundant each time, the motions in the morning always preceded by pains and borborygmus; ninth day.
- 140. Mucous diarrhœa preceded by drawing pains, three motions in the day; twelfth day.
 - . Sensation of great weight in the anus and desire to evacuate, however nothing passes; fifteenth day.

- . Swollen varices outside the anus which cause much pain.
 - . Great itching in the anus which causes him to smart often.
 - . Pricks in the anus as with sharp pins, which cease on rubbing.
145. Copious hæmorrhage from the anus which soon ceases.
- . Constriction in the neck of the bladder, which at first prevents the passage of the urine, but when he strains much he succeeds in urinating as usual; tenth day.
 - . Great desire to pass water, and though he passes a long time trying to do it he cannot pass a drop; first day.
 - . Desire to make water, and after having in vain tried to do so for a long while, he at last succeeds in passing water abundantly; first day.
 - . Insupportable irritation in the urethra as if he should make water constantly.
150. Frequent desire to make water with a large flow of urine each time, at night; the first six days.
- . Heat in the urethra, which increases gradually and becomes insupportable; fifth day.
 - . Urine passed by drops with much heat; fourth day.
 - . Involuntary escape of urine in bed, whilst asleep at five, a. m.; first night.
 - . Urine less copious than usual; first four days.
155. Very copious urine of a straw-color; first day.
- . Urine very much increased, he must pass water very frequently, and each time he discharges a great quantity.
 - . Urine reddish, turbid, very abundant.
 - . Urine on cooling, deposits red sand.
 - . Frightful hæmaturia from hæmorrhoidal congestion in the bladder, retention of urine, paralysis of the bladder; the catheter with difficulty breaks through the sanguineous clots which with difficulty pass into the catheter in order to escape with the urine; the patient who for forty-seven days had in vain tried all other remedies, was cured completely in a few days.
160. Sensation of painful constriction in the groins, extending round the pelvis.

- . Painful sensation of constriction in the uterine region, which gradually rises upwards, and in a quarter of an hour reaches the stomach and causes the sensation of a great blow in the back that makes her call out, after which it rapidly goes off; first day after taking a globule of the 100th.
 - . Pain in the uterus and its ligaments, recurring every evening, and increasing gradually till eleven, p.m., when it is worst; it then ceases until the following evening, for many successive days; after fourteen days.
 - . Pulsating pain in the uterus and ovarian regions, like an internal tumor suppurating; the pain extends to the thighs and becomes insupportable; it then ceases completely and occurs at the same time the next day and so on for many successive days; after fifteen days.
 - . Very painful menstruation accompanied by great prostration of strength so that she must remain in bed three days; after eight days.
165. Menstruation with most horrible pains causing her to cry out and weep; fifth day.
- . Menstruation which was usually preceded by pretty strong pains, comes this time without any pain and very copiously.
 - . Menstruation eight days too soon in a woman it was usually seven days too late; third day.
 - . Menstruation scanty, which stops when she lies down.
 - . Menstruation of black pitchy blood, rather copious.
170. Labor suppressed for ten days, recommences the first day after the administration of the remedy.
- . Formication and weight in the arms which cannot be raised freely, worst in the left arm.
 - . Œdema of the hands, worst in the left.
 - . Dry scaly herpes at the outside of the right elbow, without itching, of about an inch and a half in breadth; after thirty days.
 - . A similar dry scaly herpetic eruption at the outside of left elbow; after forty-eight hours.

175. Dry scaly herpes, two inches broad, on the left internal malleolus, without itching after twenty-four days.
- . A similar dry scaly herpes on the right internal malleolus; after thirty-eight days.
 - . Great itching in the ankles; twentieth day.
 - . Very violent itching, causing him to scratch, on the lower part of the tibia; after twenty-one days.
 - . Œdema of the legs up to the knees; the skin is shining, and pressure with the finger leaves a depression for a long time.
180. Œdema of the feet up to the inferior third of the legs, which soon goes off.
- . He cannot rest still when sitting, he must throw his legs about hither and thither involuntarily.
 - . General weakness with sadness and bad humor.
 - . General weakness so that he cannot venture to speak.
 - . Weakness so great that he cannot venture to do anything, not even to walk across the room.
185. Great weakness for many successive days, he cannot venture to walk at all.
- . Great corporeal depression, he cannot trust himself to stand.
 - . Great prostration of forces, so that he must remain in bed, not feeling able to use his legs.
 - . General malaise, and such weakness as to be unable to rise from the seat.
 - . Depression and languor all day.
190. Great coldness at night which lasts half an hour; first day.
- . Slight rigor towards ten, p. m.; first day.
 - . Slight coldness which passes off quickly towards two p. m.; first day.
 - . General rigor so severe as to make the teeth chatter which lasts three hours and does not go off although he lies down and covers himself over with many blankets; first day.
 - . Burning heat which causes suffocation and restlessness,

- so that he cannot remain quiet in bed; this heat succeeds to the rigor of three hours duration, and lasts twenty hours; first day.
195. Burning heat in the course of the night with great pain in the head, great dyspnœa, and inability to remain lying; first day.
- . Copious sweat, which follows the hot stage; first day.
 - . Slight fever with pain in the head, which develops itself after a very short rigor; it lasts but a short time and terminates with a slight sweat at four, p. m.; first day.
 - . Quotidian intermittent fever, which recurs every day at the same hour for many successive days. At one, p. m. slight rigor, then burning heat, dyspnœa and great pulsating pains in the uterine region, terminating in slight sweat. From eleven, p. m. till twelve, a. m. the next day, complete apyrexia; after thirteen days.
 - . Quotidian intermittent fever not subdued by Sulphate of Quinine, is immediately checked. At eleven, a. m., some rigor for two hours, then burning heat with great dyspnœa, thirst, extreme pain in the head, coma, stupefaction, insensibility till twelve, midnight; terminating in inextinguishable thirst, and very copious sweat. At four, a. m. of the following day complete apyrexia and feeling of perfect state of health, which lasts seven hours. Then at eleven, a. m. the paroxysm returns and it recurs constantly for five successive days, unmodified by the Quinine.
200. Pulse completely lost for several days in a man affected with chronic hypertrophy of the heart; immediately after taking the remedy the pulsation returns with an irregular rhythm and intermitting as before.—*British Journal of Homœopathy.*

TELLURIUM.

BY C. HEERING, M. D., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

(Continued from page 369.)

Experiment 3.—A small young dog received in four days 1.2 grammes (nineteen grains) of Bi-tellurite of potash with the same results as in the previous experiments. On the ninth day he was killed. The autopsy confirmed in every part the observations made under number two. The inflammatory points in the liver cited by Gmelin were no more to be perceived than in number two. The blood serum had a normal color.

Experiment 4.—In this experiment in which a dog had received Tellurite of potassa, only this peculiarity is to be remarked: that the excrements, as early as a half hour after the administration of the salt, were colored black through and through. To the before mentioned gastric phenomena were added violent attacks of colic, tenesmus and diarrhœa. But the beast had been already devoted to various experiments, hence was otherwise sick so that we dare not assume that these phenomena were due to the action of Tellurium alone, inasmuch as they did not appear in the other experiments.

Experiment 5.—I now determined to prove the action of Tellurium upon myself, and with this view I took for seven days, each day an hour before dinner, a definite dose of Bi-tellurite of potassa, dissolved in water by the aid of some Potassa (therefore strictly a neutral salt). During the first four days 3.04 grammes (more than half a grain), in the two following 0.05 grammes (almost one grain); and on the last 0.08 gramme (more than one grain). On the first two days sleepiness set in, which compelled me, contrary to my custom, to sleep for half an hour after eating. In the subsequent course of the experiment I no longer felt this sleepiness. In the first three days I thought I noticed an increased appetite, but subsequently this diminished more and more. After I had taken, on the seventh day, 0.8

gramme of the salt, there occurred oppression in the cardiac region, disposition to vomit without actual vomiting, and uncommonly copious secretion of saliva. The tongue was coated white and somewhat swollen, so that on its margin the impressions of the teeth were strongly marked. The appetite was lost. These gastric phenomena did not cease until after fourteen days. The most striking phenomenon in this connection was the garlic-like Tellurium odor, which my breath acquired. It was manifested already in the first minutes after the first dose of the salt, and it was still perceptible even seven weeks afterwards, indeed it was in the beginning so strong and so offensive to others that I was compelled to withdraw from society. There can be no doubt that it arises from a volatile organic Tellurium compound similar to the Telluric Ethyle.

In the urine which was passed twenty-four hours after the close of this experiment, I could discover no trace of Tellurium although one may suspect that while it was being taken it must have existed in this secretion also.

Experiment 6.—My friend, von Roeder, took before dinner 0.04 gramme (more than half a grain) of Bi-tellurite of potassa in solution. Already, after a few minutes, his breath also assumed the peculiar garlic-like odor which was immediately apparent to all who conversed with him, and who knew nothing of the experiment. There occurred frequently light eructation, he could however eat as he thought with more than usual appetite, then felt unusual sleepiness and actually fell asleep. In the course of this day there appeared in addition to the Tellurium odor no further effects. During the following day he took a dose of nearly one grain (0.05 gramme), there resulted eructation, but again, as he thought, increased appetite without further effects. But still, after three days, his breath betrayed the Tellurium odor.

Strictly speaking only an accidental observation which however well deserves to be cited in connection with the experiments. It was communicated to me by Prof. Wœhler. While the latter was busied with his investigations of Telluric Ethyle, his breath had for several weeks the above men-

tioned odor of garlic, and, it happening once during this period that in consequence of taking cold he got into a very profuse perspiration during the night, the sweat gave out this offensive Tellurium odor to so great an extent that it was hardly tolerable—a phenomenon which he had opportunity to observe a second time during the, course of this work.

Although it is not possible from these few first observations to form a clear idea of the mode in which Tellurium acts upon the living organism, still the facts related may furnish several points of view for further study. The black coloration of the contents of the stomach and intestinal canal which appeared soon after the taking of Tellurium, must come from the metallic Tellurium, as may be with great probability deduced from the behavior of the black colored substance under chemical reagents. It must, therefore, have undergone a process of reduction already in the primæ viæ. The coloring of the intestines, which is most decided in the mucous membrane, gradually decreasing toward the serous membrane indicates the direct absorption of the Tellurium reduced in the contents of the intestines. The violet coloring of the blood serum observed by Gmelin, indicates the presence of the absorbed metal. If, in the cases observed by me, the blood serum in the autopsy did not appear to be violet colored, the reason may have been that the animals on which I performed the autopsy were not killed until several days after taking the Tellurium, whereby the reduced metal suspended in the blood had time to deposit itself in the tissues, which therefore in my experiments were highly impregnated with it. Simultaneously with this reduction there evidently takes place, as was already mentioned, the formation of a volatile organic Tellurium compound, which is excreted through the lungs and the skin, and which must have an extremely intense odor inasmuch as this odor is perceptible for so long a period, and *therefore so long as even the most infinitely small minima continue to be excreted.*

Compare *Annalen der Chemie. Neue Reihe*, Band X, Heft 2, Sec. 208, ff,

(To be continued.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Homœopathic Medical Society of the Co. of Westchester, N.Y. Pursuant to a call issued by Dr. Flagg of Yonkers, a meeting of homœopathic physicians was held at White Plains, Feb. 1st, to organize a County Homœopathic Medical Society in accordance with the act of the Legislature authorizing the same. There were present, L. W. Flagg, M. D., Yonkers; H. C. Jones, M. D., Mount Vernon; H. M. Smith, M. D., Hastings; E. V. Brown, M. D., Tarrytown; H. Beakley, M. D., Peekskill; C. Dunham, M. D., Irvington; W. B. Ropes, M. D., Dobbs Ferry; T. C. Fanning, M. D., Tarrytown.

On motion of Dr. Smith the meeting was organized by electing Dr. Dunham chairman, and Dr. Fanning secretary.

Dr. Smith moved that we proceed to organize a Homœopathic Medical Society for the County of Westchester, in accordance with the laws of the State.

Drs. Flagg, Beakley and Smith were appointed a committee to draft a Constitution and By-Laws. After conferring together the following Constitution and By-Laws were reported and adopted.

In accordance with the requirements of the Constitution the following officers were elected. President L. W. Flagg, M. D.; Vice-President, H. C. Jones, M. D.; Secretary and Treasurer, T. C. Fanning, M. D.; Censors, H. Beakley, M. D., W. B. Ropes, M. D., E. V. Brown, M. D.

Drs. Beakley, Ropes and Flagg, were elected delegates to the State Society.

Drs. Smith, Dunham and Flagg, were appointed a committee to procure a seal for the use of the Society.

Dr. Beakley moved that the semi-annual meeting of the Society be held at Yonkers on the third Wednesday in June, and that the next annual meeting be held also, at Yonkers. Carried.

Drs. Beakley and Dunham nominated for membership Dr.—Sloan of Cold Spring, and Dr. W. E. Buckley of Brewsters of the adjoining County of Putnam.

Drs. Smith and Beakley nominated for membership, Dr. A. L. Comstock of Mount Kisko, and Dr. H. Kinsley of Yonkers.

Drs. Beakley and Jones nominated for membership, Dr. J. Johnson of Sing Sing.
T. C. FANNING, Secretary.

CONSTITUTION.—ART. I. This Association shall be called the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Westchester; and its object shall be the advancement of medical science.

ART. II. Any physician residing in this County who is a member of any County Medical Society of this State, or who has received the degree of Dr. of Medicine, or a license to practise from a regularly incorporated institution whose requirements are in accordance with the laws of this State, and who practises upon the principle "*Similia similibus curentur*," may be elected a member of this Society by the votes of three-fourths of the members present at any regular meeting; and no one shall be entitled to the privileges of membership until he shall have signed this Constitution, and paid an initiation fee of one dollar.

ART. III. Any non-resident physician may be elected a Corresponding

Member of this Society; and any physician, resident, or non-resident, who may be judged worthy, from his superior attainments in medicine, may be elected an honorary member; and any resident member who shall remove from this County, shall thereupon become a Corresponding Member; but such Corresponding and Honorary members shall have no vote, and be eligible to no office in the Society.

ART. IV. The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and a board of three Censors. They shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting; a majority of votes shall be necessary to a choice. Said officers shall hold office till the adjournment of the annual meeting, next, after that at which they were elected, and until their successors are chosen.

ART. V § 1 It shall be the duty of the President to preside at the meetings of the Society, to preserve order, to put questions, to announce decisions, to name the members of committees not otherwise appointed, and to confer licenses upon the written report of the Censors.

§ 2. The Vice-President shall discharge the duties of the President in his absence.

§ 3. The secretary shall give notice of the meetings of the Society, keep a record of its proceedings, conduct its correspondence under its direction, and have charge of its archives.

§ 4. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys, make all necessary disbursements, and report the same in writing at the annual meeting.

§ 5. The Censors shall faithfully and impartially examine each candidate for a license to practise medicine in all the branches usually taught in the medical colleges of this State, as well as in the principles and practice of Homœopathy; and they shall cause a record of the questions and answers of every such examination to be made during the process of examining the candidate, by a secretary appointed by them for that purpose; to which record they shall append, each over his proper signature, their respective votes, recommending or opposing the application of the candidate.

ART. VI. The Society shall hold its annual meeting the last Wednesday in January, at such place as a majority of the members at the previous annual meeting may decide. It may hold a semi-annual meeting at such time and place as may be determined upon at the annual meeting. The President shall instruct the Secretary to call special meetings of the Society at any other time, upon the written requisition of three members.

ART. VII. Five members shall constitute a quorum.

ART. VIII. By-laws may be enacted, repealed, or modified, by a majority of the members present at the annual meeting, provided notice of such enactment, repeal, or modification, shall have been given in writing, to the Secretary, at least one month previous; and no By-law shall be suspended at any meeting, except by the vote of two-thirds present.

ART. IX. This Constitution can be altered or amended only by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at the annual meeting; and it shall be necessary that notice of such intended alteration or amendment shall have been given to the Secretary in writing, at least three months prior to the annual meeting. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary within one month after the receipt of such notice, to send written copies of it to the members of the Society.

BY-LAWS.—ART. I § 1. Any homœopathic physician of this County may be balloted for as a member of this Society, provided he has regularly studied medicine, and been duly licensed to practise, by a college, university, or society expressly authorized by the laws of any State or County to grant such license, and provided also, that the qualifications required by such institution be at least equivalent to those required by similar institutions in this State.

§ 2. Candidates for membership may be proposed at any regular meet-

ing; and if the proposal be seconded, shall be balloted for, provided his credentials have been vouched for by the President or Secretary; and the Secretary shall record in the minutes, the names of the proposer and seconded.

§ 3. Unless the members elect shall sign the Constitution, and pay the initiation fee within six months after being notified of his election, the same shall be considered null and void. This requirement does not apply to honorary or corresponding members.

§ 4. A new member shall be introduced by the President at the time designated hereafter, in the order of business.

§ 5. The annual dues of each resident member shall be one dollar, payable on the last Wednesday in January in each year.

§ 6. Any member who has paid his annual dues, is entitled to vote and is eligible to office.

ART. II. § 1. It shall be the duty of the President to deliver an annual address before the Society, at the annual meeting succeeding his election.

§ 2. The Secretary shall preserve on file all letters received, and copies of all letters written by him; and he shall notify all members of their election. He shall also procure a suitable book, in which shall be engrossed the Constitution and By-laws of the Society, which shall be signed by all the resident members. It shall be his duty also, to provide a book, in which he shall make an entry of all the resolutions and proceedings, which may be had from time to time; and also the name of every member of the society, and the time of his admission, and the place of his residence; and also the annual reports relative to the state of the treasury, and all such other things as a majority of the Society shall think proper; to which book, any member may at any time have recourse; and the same, together with all books, papers and records which may be in the hands of the Secretary, and the property of the Society shall be delivered to his successor in office.

§ 3. The officers of this Society shall perform such other duties, appropriate to their respective offices as shall from time to time be devolved upon them. Vacancies in the offices, by death, removal, or resignation, may be filled by an election, to be held at a regular meeting, notice of such election having been given by the Secretary.

ART. III. This Society shall have, and use one common seal, with a suitable device and inscription, which shall be appended to the official acts of the Society.

ART. IV. § 1. Any person who has studied medicine according to the requirements of law, and who desires a license to practise, may present himself before the Board of Censors at such time and place as they may appoint, and said Board shall examine him, and report as provided in Art. V of the Constitution. And if all the Censors shall find the said student well qualified for the practice of medicine or surgery, or both, as the case may be, the President shall, under his hand, and under the seal of the Society, give a diploma to practise, to such applicant, formally, in the presence of the Society, provided there be no report against the application of said student; but if such a report be made, then shall the President bring the subject before the Society at its next regular meeting, when a majority of the members present shall decide upon the application.

§ 2. The fee for such license shall be five dollars.

ART. V. § 1. The President shall preserve order in the meetings of the Society according to received parliamentary rules.

§ 2. The following shall be the order of business at a regular meeting:

1. Reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting. 2. Nomination, election and introduction of members. 3. Reports of committees. 4. Reading of papers. 5. Miscellaneous business. 6. Reading of the minutes for correction. 7. Adjournment.

§ 3. At the annual meeting, the election of officers for the ensuing year, shall follow immediately after the nomination and election of new members.