case. We very frequently deal with different galenical preparations of the same drugs, one of which may be twenty times stronger than another.

The above incident teaches us two important lessons: 1. In prescribing galenicals we should make sure that they are comparatively fresh and come from high-class manufacturers. 2. In the cases of drugs which contain active principles fully representing the virtues of the drugs, those active principles are by far preferable to the crude drug or to its galenic preparations. Atropin is always atropin, but belladonna is not always belladonna, and the same may be said of dozens of other important drugs.

WILLIAM J. ROBINSON, M.D.

119 East 128th Street.

Interchange of Licenses.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 20, 1903.

To the Editor:—At the meeting of the National Board of Dental Examiners, held at Nashville, N. C., last August, the following resolution was unanimously adopted after full discussion:

Resolved, That an interchange of license to practice dentistry be, and is hereby recommended to be, granted by the various state boards, on the following specific conditions:

Any dentist who has been in legal practice for five years or more, and is a reputable dentist of good moral character, and who is desirous of making a change of residence into another state, may apply to the examining board of the state in which he resides, for a new certificate which shall attest to his moral character and professional attainments, and said certificate, if granted, shall be deposited with the examining board of the state in which he proposes to reside, and the said board, in exchange therefor, may grant him a license to practice dentistry.

The above resolution has already been adopted by New Jersey, Ohio and Indiana. Medical men and dentists have been looking for a way to reciprocate in licensing. I think the above resolution comes very near the mark. The party desiring to locate in another state must get a certificate from his own state board first. It is presumed that if he is not all right he will not get such a certificate. The certificate under these conditions is like a letter of introduction. If the applicant is unworthy, his own board will know it, and will not grant the certificate. Such a certificate will be looked on as a kind of "letter of credit," and will not be given unless there is behind it a deposit that can always be drawn on. I think every state board of dental and medical examiners should adopt the principle.

CHAS. S. STOCKTON.

Queries and Minor Notes.

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS will not be noticed. Queries for this column must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, but the request of the writer not to publish his name will be faithfully observed.

WINKLEMAN'S OPERATION FOR HYDROCELE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November, 1903.

To the Editor:—Will you kindly inform me what is Winklemann's operation for hydrocele?

G. H. H.

ANSWER.—Winklemann's operation for hydrocele, which was referred to on p. 471 of this volume of THE JOURNAL, was first described in the *Centralblatt für Chirurgie*, Nov. 5, 1898, from which a description was taken, appearing in THE JOURNAL, Jan. 7, 1899. It consists in releasing the fluid through an incision 3 to 4 c.c. in length near the upper pole; then drawing the testis out of the scrotum outward as far as possible until stripped of its serous tunica vaginalis covering which is thus drawn wrong side out. A stitch or two is taken to prevent the testis from slipping back into its sac and the testis and tunica are replaced and skin sutured. Adhesions soon form and the operation is asserted to be as effective as the more radical ones. The testis is left a trifle higher than normal and a slight edematous swelling may form for some time, but it is claimed there are no other inconveniences and the patient can be dismissed at once, as there is no danger of hemorrhage. The operation was performed by Winklemann under Schleich anesthesia.

Marriages.

WILDER TILESTON, M.D., Boston, to Miss Clare Williams of Chicago, November 18

GEORGE KRAMER HERZOG, M.D., to Miss Rae Cohn, both of San Francisco, October 7.

JOHN H. OLIVER, M.D., to Miss Nellie Northrop, both of Kewanee, Ill., November 11.

JULIUS ULLMAN, M.D., Buffalo, N. Y., to Miss Eugenia Platky of New York City, October 26.

WILLIAM T. MOFFETT, M.D., to Miss Myrtle M. Crow, both of Blue Mound, Ill., November 17.

CHARLES F. BLAKE, M.D., Baltimore, to Miss Adeline O'Bryon of Washington, D. C., November 10.

WILLIAM M. FERGUSON, M.D., to Miss Claudia Tallulah Irby, both of Laurens, S. C., November 18.

ROBERT E. MASON, M.D., Charlotte, N. C., to Miss Lucile McKie of Woodlawn, S. C., October 27.

JAMES WILLIAM LEWIS, M.D., Bowling Green, Ky., to Miss Susie Talbot of Valdosta, Ga., November 13.

SKOTTOWE BELLINGER FRISHBURNE, M.D., to Miss Marion Lee Green, both of Columbia, S. C., November 11.

FRANK CLARENDON COOK, M.D., U. S. Navy, to Miss Eugenia Murdaugh Bain, at Norfolk, Va., November 11.

JOHN FRANCIS CORBIN, M.D., Knoxville, Ill., to Miss Marion Saybrook of Canada, at Knoxville, November 11.

JAMES H. HARGRAVE, M.D., Garysville, Va., to Miss Mary Elizabeth Peters, at Waverly, Va., November 11.

JOSEPH ALBERT CATLIN, M.D., of Church Hill, Md., to Miss M. Claiborne Grasty, at Baltimore, November 10.

WILLIAM M. COPENHAVER, M.D., Bristol, Va., to Miss Emma Charlesie Turner of Chattanooga, Tenn., November 25.

OLIVER WARDLAW LEONARD, M.D., Spartanburg, S. C., to Miss Corinne Louise Jones of Laurens, S. C., November 25.

JESSE HUGHES MABRY, M.D., Newport News, Va., to Miss Elizabeth Boatwright, at Mount Zion Church, Rockingham County, Va., November 10.

Deaths.

Joseph McFadden Gaston, M.D., was born Dec. 27, 1824, in Chester, S. C., the son of Dr. John Brown Gaston. He obtained his earlier education at South Carolina College, Columbia, where he received his A. B. degree in 1843. Immediately after receiving this degree he began reading medicine with his father, attended one course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania and a second course at the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Charleston, and received his medical degree from this institution, March 6, 1846. He practiced medicine with his father in the Charlestown District for six years, when he removed to Columbia. At the outbreak of the Civil War Dr. Gaston enlisted in the Columbia Grays and was soon appointed chief surgeon of the South Carolina forces. He was soon promoted to medical director under General Beauregard. He was then made chief surgeon of the third brigade of South Carolina Volunteers, and later participated in the Virginia and Pennsylvania campaigns as chief surgeon of division. Later he was ordered to report to the medical director of hospitals, and was sent to establish a general hospital at Fort Gaines, Ga., then at Fort Valley, where he remained on duty until the close of the war. At the cessation of hostilities Dr. Gaston went to Brazil, where he attended the lecture of the Imperial Academy of Medicine, and he was given the ad eundem degree in 1873. He practiced in Brazil for ten years, and then returned to America, locating in Atlanta. In 1884 he was elected professor of principles and practice of surgery in the Southern Medical College of Atlanta. He was a member of the American Medical Association and chairman of its surgical section in 1891 and 1892; president of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association in 1891; president of the American Academy of Medicine in 1895, and vice-president of the American Surgical Association in 1887. During his late years he was made honorary member of the Medical Society of Virginia; of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists of the Medical Association of Georgia; the Atlanta Society of Medicine and the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association. Dr. Gaston had been in feeble health for a considerable time, and died at his home in Atlanta, November 15, from acute indigestion, aged 79. He was an authority widely known in this country and Europe in intestinal surgery and a pioneer in the surgical treatment of intestinal diseases. His contributions to literature were chiefly in the line of his specialty; those on yellow fever inoculation and surgery of the gall bladder and ducts are specially notable.

Cornelius C. Wyckoff, M.D. University of Buffalo, 1848, one of the most prominent medical men of western New York; the