

individuality, thereby conspicuously advancing scientific interests but obscuring his own all-important part in the procedure.

Full consideration might find it just henceforth to give Schoolcraft at least joint credit with Gallatin

for the foundation of the American Ethnological Society.

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## SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

### WOUND HEALING

DR. S. PILIPCHUK, executive secretary of the Moscow Soviet Scientists Anti-Fascist Committee, has sent to SCIENCE the following communications by wireless from Moscow.

#### HEALING WOUNDS BY SKIN TRANSPLANTATION

Wound healing by the method of transplanting tissues evolved by Academician Filatov and his school is now widely practised. Particular attention has been attracted by the work of Professor Krause (Saratov) who has applied dead tissues chemically treated with chloraclyde in the healing of fresh and granulated wounds and chronic ulcers. Experience has shown that transplanted chloraclyde-treated tissues have the same, and in some cases even better, curative action. For grafting, Professor Krause has suggested using preserved skin from dead bodies and later chemically treated animal tissues, while his assistant Levkov uses the pericarpoidal [pericardial?] membrane treated the same way.

Hundreds of transplantations made in the Saratov Hospital on chronically non-healing ulcers, fistulas, burns, frostbite, skin diseases and in corneal lesions yielded excellent results in practically all instances. Surgical Clinic Pikin, candidate for the degree of doctor of medical sciences, has applied Professor Krause's method, using chemically treated pericarpoidal [?] skin from corpses and animal abdominal tissues. Careful preparation of transplanted skin is of the utmost importance. After being sprayed with chloraclyde solution the wound is drained, then sprayed again with chloraclyde. A piece of skin of the same form and shape as the wound, but slightly smaller than its surface area, is laid on the wound and fixed by several ligatures. This is covered by dry aseptic dressings. Pain in patched wounds ceases in from one to three hours after transplanting the skin. Healing takes less time under the grafted skin than in ordinary aseptic treatment. The bandage remains dry, and the scar remaining when the healing process is complete is small, soft and mobile.—N. EGOROV.

#### STIMULATION OF WOUND HEALING

Professor Goldberg, who holds the chair of pathological physiology in the Tomsk Medical Institute, suggests embryonal emulsion in the form of a liquid ointment made on a castor oil base for stimulation of the healing processes in wounds. Embryos are taken

from guinea pigs, divided with scissors, and carefully ground with a small quantity of sterilized castor oil. Zeroform is added in the ratio of 0.3 parts to every 100 cc of oil. Tests made with this ointment on trophic ulcers in the Tomsk surgical clinics and hospitals prove that during the second phase of wound healing, and also when the process is sluggish, when granulation is either absent or poorly developed and there is sluggish regeneration of epithelium, this ointment has definite beneficial effect. This is frequently apparent after one or two dressings. It has an unquestionable stimulating influence on the regeneration of epithelium.—N. EGOROV.

#### MESSAGE RECEIVED BY THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SCIENTIFIC WORK- ERS FROM THE SOVIET SCIENTISTS ANTIFASCIST COMMITTEE

WE have received your letter of greetings through Professor Propser-Grastchenkov. Your proposal to establish closer contact between American and Russian scientists has met with greatest approval among Soviet men of science.

Soviet scientists are struggling for freedom and independence of all nations and for preservation of science and culture. . . .

In the struggle being waged by the democratic countries against fascist reaction science and technique play an important part. Soviet scientists spare no efforts in helping the Red Army to hasten the complete defeat of Hitlerism.

Several conferences were held in our country recently at which the work of scientists in wartime was discussed and plans for new efforts outlined. At the Jubilee Session of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, convened in November, the results of scientific endeavor during the quarter century of Soviet power and the work of scientists in the war against Hitlerism were reviewed. Some time later there was a joint plenum of the medical councils of the People's Commissariat for Health of the USSR and of the Commissariat for Health of the RSFSR. The session of the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences met in December.

At all these conferences a summary of what was done in each respective field of science was discussed and plans for further work in the war effort drawn up.

We believe that the exchange of reports on the