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On the transformation of the plasma clot.By **GEORGE A. BAITSELL.** (By invitation.)

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It has previously¹ been shown by the author that in tissue cultures and in wound healing in the frog a fibrous tissue which is apparently identical with normal connective tissue may be formed by a direct transformation of a plasma clot. In an endeavor to analyze this reaction, plasma clots made from centrifuged blood plasma have been subjected to various conditions of tension and pressure. The results obtained show that with the aid of these mechanical factors it is possible to directly transform a typical fibrin net into a fibrous tissue. Judged from its histological structure when stained with Mallory's connective tissue stain, this new fibrous tissue is apparently identical with normal connective tissue of the frog. By varying the conditions it is possible to obtain preparations which will show various stages in the transformation ranging from a typical fibrin net to a fibrous tissue made up of bundles of wavy fibers such as is characteristic of normal connective tissue.

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The effect of moderately high atmospheric temperatures upon the formation of agglutinins.By **C.-E. A. WINSLOW, JAMES ALEXANDER MILLER, and W. C. NOBLE.**

[*From the New York State Commission on Ventilation.*]

In an earlier communication² we have pointed out that previous experiments on the effect of atmospheric temperature upon the development of various immunity reactions suggest two general conclusions: (1) That very high atmospheric temperatures, over 35° C., tend to produce a condition of fever and to hasten

¹ (a) *Jour. Exp. Med.*, Vol. 21, 1915, pp. 455-479; (b) *Jour. Exp. Med.*, Vol. 23, 1916, pp. 439-456.

² *Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. and Med.*, 1916, Vol. XIII, p. 93.