

in London where he carried off the first law prize and studentship at Inns of Court in Jurisprudence and International Law. He also attended the Universities of Leipzig, Strasburg, and Marburg, having won the Medical Travelling Prize. He was Demonstrator of Pathology at Cambridge University in 1887, of Physiology at Sydney University in 1889, Professor of Pathology, the Army Medical School, Netley, 1892-1902. He was a member of the Indian Plague Commission from 1898-1900, and during this visit to India he succeeded in inoculating considerably over 3,000 soldiers against typhoid.

He is a very plain, out-spoken and unassuming man; of rather quiet nature, but of very large and generous heart. He is always a hard worker and is much beloved by the students working in his laboratory with him. He has a very extensive practice in London, so much so that he turns much of it over to his colleagues in order that he may have time for his scientific research work. He lives the simple, plain, frugal life, shuns society completely, and dresses very plainly in the one blue suit, without the pretensions to the long coat and silk hat of his confreres. He devotes his life entirely to his work.

Dr. A. E. Wright was knighted by King Edward VII on May 24th, 1906, and deserved well of the nation as shown by the result of his strenuous efforts to provide a method of prophylactic inoculation against typhoid fever, and for the practical value of his more recent researches on opsonins. The recognition of his life-work made by the Crown only confirms the judgment which has been passed by the profession, not only in Great Britain but abroad, as is shown by the many honors which he has received from foreign learned societies. His distinguished work received the recognition and patronage of Queen Alexandra who was deeply interested in it and ever its constant admirer.

During the South African war he actually had prepared in his own laboratory, at his own expense, the vaccine for vaccinating the whole British force, amounting to over 400,000 doses of vaccine. He is the author of "Antityphoid inoculation," and has made numerous contributions to scientific literature. These are all written in his usual cleancut, clear style, and with his masterly command of language which is unique in itself.

Sir A. E. Wright was the first to point out the role the calcium salts play in the coagulation of the blood, and the methods for increasing or decreasing the blood coagulability. Further, he developed the technique for calculating the coagulation and the coagulation time of the blood. This he accomplished by constructing a series of coagulation capillary tubes of definite size and construction by means of which