

death he acted as substitute in the professorship of clinical medicine. In 1875 he became extraordinary professor of throat and chest affections. In 1881 he was appointed Director of the clinic for laryngology in the Allgemeine Krankenhaus. This position he relinquished in 1890 to accept the professorship of clinical medicine, which position he was about to resign, having reached the age limit of seventy.

His principal writings of laryngological interest are: "Laryngologische, Mittheilungen" (1875), "Beitrag zur Behandlung der Larynxstenosen" (1876), "Vorlesungen ueber Krankheiten des Kehlkopfs," etc. (1867), "Vorlesungen ueber Krankheiten der Trachea" (1901), besides many important papers on clinical medicine. He took great interest in tuberculosis, and was the founder of the celebrated Austrian Sanatorium "Alland." Together with Stoerk and Schnitzler, he was one of the three great laryngological authorities of Vienna. Finally, his taking part in the celebrated November Consultation of 1887 in the case of the then Crown-Prince of Germany, has become historical.

Dr. Newcomb, our worthy Secretary, has but expressed, I am sure, our concordant wish in conveying to the families of our deceased members, the sincere condolences of this Association on the loss of such distinguished men.

The unique significance of this time and place have suggested to me the topic upon which I am to address you. I feel that the honor which you have conferred upon me in electing me your President is in a sense international, and may perhaps justify the choice of a subject which is in a measure national in its scope. It occurred to me that a brief account of the early history of medicine in the province of Quebec might not be inappropriate in a