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Professor Osler, in his brief speech at the luncheon which followed the unveiling of the Browne memorial, pointed to one moral of Sir Thomas' life and work which has a very direct bearing upon the whole question of international amities. Sir Thomas, he said, had an ideal education; for by living abroad for two years he became denationalised in a certain respect, so far as his intellect and human sympathies were concerned; he became not a citizen of England, but a citizen of the world. That is one of the tests of the greatest work; it is always of the kind that belongs to the race by virtue of its humanity than to the nation by virtue of its nationality. The great man is never a great Frenchman or a great German or a great Englishman; but a great Man. The quality of greatness in a man's thought is that it belongs to men without distinction of nationality. The distinction of nationality is a limitation, a linking of the man's work to perishable issues and things that do not finally count in the life of the race. The great scientist, the great musician, the great philosopher, the great religious teacher, the great man in any of his incarnations, is great just in proportion as his work ignores frontiers and appeals to the common qualities of human life. A scientific discovery belongs at once to all men of scientific mind; Darwin does not belong to England, but to the world. There is no national limitation to the highest work. An intellectual truth is an intellectual truth everywhere. The moment it is announced, it is common as the sunshine to every man who chooses to walk in its light. The work that has only a national purpose cannot, in the nature of things, be more than a magnified parochialism. And Browne's work is great because it is work in the field of human thought and human sympathy.