

scrutiny of Parliament, which has never been impressed by pedagogic assumptions. This Council may in time become an instrument of freedom to the universities.

The warning of my old master was: "Hesitate before you begin an operation; once you have begun you must not stay your hand." I am nearly done. You have borne in patience, without the anaesthesia of flattery. All nations are admirable in their own environment; they develop ideals and create methods which are inevitable for themselves alone. Their culture is powerful only so long as it remains free to the world. The attempt to enforce that culture, those ideals, those methods over their own borders creates hostility, always ends in disaster to themselves, and frequently in disaster to their neighbours. That was the fatal error into which the Germans fell—a lack of sensibility to the feelings, emotions, beliefs, and prejudices of other peoples—they themselves being like you, so naive, so amiable, so ingenuous, so convinced, and sincere.

Respect for boundaries, national, physical, social, and intellectual, is the prime condition of peace between friends, families, and nations. The more closely these units are related the more scrupulously must that respect be observed. Therefore, I beseech you, do not press upon us too closely American methods in our medical education.

And yet, it does so often happen that the evil we deplore never comes to pass. Nothing is so bad—or so good—as we expect. A pine tree does not grow up to the sky, nor a man's whiskers to the ground. Your president this year is a Canadian. Since I came into this room, I am informed that your president-elect is George Stewart, a Canadian too—that is, if for the purpose of my theme, and following immemorial usage, I may ascribe the glory of the Maritime Provinces to Canada at large. It may therefore be that after all nothing will happen; or, indeed, that we shall persuade and enable you to accept not our methods but those ideals which we have inherited.