

illogicalities of the system under which they live, one finds the avowed policy of these who shape the destiny of the college, one of unreasoning denial of the right to question ideals, whose chief virtue appears to be their venerability. Instead of an attitude of sceptical doubt, not only of the old ideas, but also of the new, one finds merely the open uncritical support of a rapidly obsolescing theory of ethics.

Instead of complete aloofness from all propoganda one finds a unswerving loyalty to the old British ideals, and traditions -- a loyalty so strong that it condemns all criticism as heresy, to be refuted by force, rather than by argument; a loyalty with a far stronger hold than there is in the college of the U.K., the country of its origin. And in an age when the rights of individuals to private property are being increasingly questioned, and have been actually abolished in one large country, one finds at McGill only a fanatical belief in those rights, and an unreasoning fear of any who question them, expressed by the frequent efforts on the part of the faculty to curb all intellectual radicalism on the part of the students, and the peculiar manner in which the members of the staff tend to be chosen from ex-members of the British fighting forces. Even when it is universally admitted that the military mind is - generally - ill adapted to the academic instruction of the young.

Able abetted by the rigid exclusivism of the richer fraternities, the cumulative effect of these teachings on young and pliable minds, is to tend to stifle all forms of intellectual criticism, both constructive and destructive, of the present system of society. It is significant that other colleges in Canada -- notably Toronto -- which suffer from the "disadvantage" of being government endowed, have a student body in which