

What will it be in the future? A forecast is virtually a statement of our hopes and desires.

1. The church of the future will not seek to win adherents by appealing to the pleasant and the easy, but to the heroic, latent in every man and woman. Peace must be made as interesting as war, not a mere absence of struggle but the province of effort for worthy ends.

2. It will be marked with the sign of the Cross. The central Christian principle of life is that self-sacrifice is the key to self-realization. This principle must become more obvious in the life and policy of the church, if Christianity is to be as compelling as patriotism.

3. It will put in the forefront its distinctive aim—the regeneration and enrichment of personal character. No other institution competes with the church in the claim to spiritualize life. The church will emphasize its unique function.

4. It will be marked by more reality and simplicity in life, creed, worship and service.

5. It will be a teaching body. The war has swept away the glib fallacy that it does not matter what a man believes, so long as his conduct is right. We know now the tremendous power of teaching, of ideas, in modifying the ideals and the policy of a whole nation. We must teach the right ideals, if conduct is to be right. The church of the future will teach sound doctrine, issuing in worthy living, and will make the Person and Work of Christ more central than ever. It is by teaching, by persuasion, and not by force, by scheming and by political interference that the church will really make headway.

6. It will keep its mind open to the lessons of the age. While it will try the spirits of the age by the Spirit of the ages, it will be eager to welcome truth from whatever quarter it comes.

7. It will be a church that unites—unites men of various classes, types and races, by the appeal to the deepest in them and by enrolling them for common service.

8. It will be a church that is more united. There will be variety in its unity. It will war only against the great moral and spiritual foes of mankind; it will not waste its force in mutual altercation or internecine strife. There is too much work to do and there are too many foes to face to permit of internal bickering.

9. It will be a church on active service. Its battlefield will be wherever evil meets it. There are fronts enough to call for everyman's effort. There will be missionary work at home and abroad, for expansion and propaganda are of the very essence of the church's existence. There is the limitless field of social effort at home. The sphere of what is called Christian work will be vastly widened and will embrace all forms of service for the common good. The church of the future may not directly and corporately seek to solve all the social problems that will confront the new Canada, but it must furnish the principles, the public, the conscience and the enthusiasm that will solve them.

10. There will be renewed emphasis on the link between faith and conduct, between religion and ethics, in personal and public life. For the exercise of these and similar functions the church of the future will find a great field in the Canada of the future.

### "Canada, 1967"

Archibald MacMechan  
(Halifax.)

"A CANADA of ten millions is about as large as one could get his arms round," was a saying of George Munroe Grant, one of the best Canadians that

ever lived. He was a wise man. The crowd shouts for bigness. Rapid development is the common watchword. The railroads want the prairie peopled, so that they will have wheat to haul; the manufacturers want the prairie peopled so that they can sell more goods at home; the real estate agents want the prairie peopled so that they can profit by booms and subdivisions. But the wise man knows the wisdom of hastening slowly. What is the need of haste? What is a century in the life of a nation? A homogeneous Canada, perhaps not much greater than Grant imagined, united, educated, with a strong state consciousness, carrying out resolutely a broad, democratic programme of progressive betterment is the ideal. If such a programme is definitely formulated and launched in the next half century, it is perhaps as much as the idealist can hope for. Meanwhile, even without the insistent and tremendous problems raised by the war, which, as yet we have hardly stated, much less solved, there is the problem of assimilating solid lumps of alien non-Canadian population, and the problem of the overwhelming influence of our big neighbour next door in every department of our political, social, educational, commercial life. If Canada is ever to have a separate existence, if she is ever to be more than an assembly of nine vassal provinces on the northern border of the Great Republic, she must declare her independence of the United States. At present we are in great danger of losing our national identity, and unless that danger is envisaged and overcome, there may be no Dominion Day to celebrate in 1967.

### Men Above Parties

N. W. Rowell

(Opposition Leader in Ontario.)

ONE of the proofs of the vitality and strength of democracy is that in grave national crises issues transcend parties and men choose their ground on great principles irrespective of their party affiliations.

Confederation is a striking illustration of an issue being greater than a party, and of party lines being, in the meantime, largely obliterated in order that the leaders might unite to avert a grave national peril and achieve a great national ideal.

Canadian Confederation is largely the product of the courage and self-sacrifice of the public men of fifty years ago.

In view of the present military situation and our own internal conditions, do we not now face an even graver national crisis?

Can we more fittingly or more nobly commemorate this fiftieth anniversary of Confederation than by the co-operation of all parties to secure a more concentrated effort in the prosecution of the war, a more adequate consideration of the problems growing out of the war, and to help speed the day when Canada's sons will return home again?

Our great objectives should be to win the war and maintain our national unity. These results can only be achieved if we once more realize that issues are greater than parties.

### Canadians in Literature

Arthur Stringer

(Canadian author, Cedar Spring, Ont.)

THE one thing that keeps Canada, not from having a national literature, but from knowing that it has a national literature, is the Canadian himself. He continues to condemn, more, I think, than does all the rest of the world, that which lies at his own doorstep. In this he seems fitly to designate himself as belonging to the land of the beaver, since it is the beaver, I understand, who has

the habit of always damming his home before he considers it habitable.

Canadians, in this matter, seem to be great respecters of that emblematic rodent. We have a literature that is our own, a literature that is both vital and endemic. But a literature that may be designated as national does not come to a country over night. Nor can it, along four thousand miles of lonely space, be either glibly labelled or easily centralized. And since we, as a Dominion, are only fifty years old, and since the jelly that has been cooling in the mould of Confederacy for merely half a century is made up of many diverse tongues and creeds and races, it is well to remember that we may perhaps show more of the bud of promise than the fruitiness of Old World completion. But that bud of promise I believe to be a wonderful one. The thing we must bear in mind is its tenderness, its susceptibility to chill. Being young, it must be watched and guarded. And since literature is, after all, merely man's attempt to articulate both his experiences and his aspirations, our present active participation in the greatest struggle that time has ever known, together with the accompanying and persistent ache to review and to reorganize the spiritual debris of a world shaken and shattered by war, should surely endow us with a nobler and clearer voice. Being a Canadian now means infinitely more than ever before. And if we have any great love for our country, crowned anew with our blood and tears, we must love to see her adequately and honorably interpreted. Little is glory to us unless it can be gloriously celebrated. And this must be done by our authors who stay at home, sustained by their own soil, warmed by contact with their own kind and kin. They must be remembered, remembered while we forget that suddenly faded word of Internationalism, and all its abysmal rootlessness. So it behooves us to keep the home fires burning—the home fires of art and letters, even though the smoke of disappointment sometimes hangs low in the halls of expectation. Be passionately Canadian, and cherish what is Canadian. Since to have a great literature we must first have a great audience, let us do our bit by at least being decent listeners. And if we want our Dominion to have a voice of its own, let us remember to help that voice along, the same as we have helped along the Red Cross, definitely, personally, even sacrificially, since the agents of the first nurse the soul as surely as the second have nursed the body. "They are the abstract and brief chronicles of the time; after your death you were better have a bad epitaph than their ill report."

### French-Canadians in Business

A True Canadian

(Of French-Canadian Origin.)

AT the present time French-Canadian business men have, by their own unaided effort, without initial capital, very little credit or connections, succeeded in getting to the front rank in a few lines of business in the wholesale trade, and are reaching forward in other lines as well as in industrial and financial pursuits.

They were handicapped, at first, by lack of proper training and technical education, which they had to offset by self-teaching.

But this is partly remedied now by the Schools for Higher Commercial Studies, now established in Montreal; and partly also by the training they may have with their own few successful firms; and the road to success should be easier now for them.

I look for them to succeed better in those lines where short credits are the rule, because proportionately less capital is required, while