

### DANIEL FOWLER EXHIBITION

A display of the works of Daniel Fowler (1810-1894), a Canadian artist who once gave up painting to become a farmer, is on display at the National Gallery in Ottawa.

Fowler was born in England and studied under the water-colourist J.D. Harding. His development was further influenced by such famous landscapes artists as Turner, David Roberts, David Cox and Peter de Wint, at that time dominating the English art scene.

In 1843 ill health and a sense of failure as a painter caused him to leave England. He emigrated to Canada where, for almost a decade and a half, he contentedly farmed on Amherst Island near Kingston, Ontario.

#### RETURN TO PAINTING

A visit to old haunts and artist acquaintances in England in 1857 had a decisive effect on him, and he returned to painting. He exhibited at the Provincial Exhibition (now the Canadian National Exhibition), and his quality was soon recognized. His reputation grew as he exhibited more widely until, in 1872, he became founder-member of the Ontario Society of Artists and, in 1880, was elected a charter member of the newly-founded Royal Canadian Academy. He continued to work steadily and successfully until his death in 1894.

In recent years, Fowler, like many other early Canadian painters, has been much neglected. This exhibition, which will remain on display until February 21, should serve as a new perspective on his accomplishments and his place in Canadian art.

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### INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY MEET

John S. Mactavish, forest-fire research officer with the federal Department of Forestry, attended an international meeting on forest and forest products statistics in Geneva from January 18 to 22.

Topics discussed at the meeting, sponsored jointly by FAO and the Economic Commission for Europe, included forest-fire statistics, economic indicators in forestry and related matters.

Mr. Mactavish led discussions on two technical papers he had written on the economics of forest-fire control, and also participated in other deliberations during the five-day meeting.

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### FIGURES ON BILINGUALISM

At each census since 1931, just over two-thirds of Canada's population reported ability to speak only English of the two official languages, English and French, according to the 1961 census analytical report "Mother Tongue And Official Language". Approximately a fifth spoke French but not English, and 12 per cent spoke both official languages, while about 1 per cent spoke neither. Including bilingual persons, four-fifths of Canada's population spoke English at the 1961 census, and slightly more than 30 per cent spoke French. Three-quarters of the 2,231,000 bilingual persons (speaking English and French) were of French ethnic origin. Around 30 per cent of the total population of French origin in Canada were bilingual. Although only 4 per cent of the total of close to 8,000,000 persons of British ethnic origin could speak both official languages, 30 per cent of those living in the province of Quebec were bilingual.

#### MOTHER TONGUES

English was given as the mother tongue of 58 per cent of Canada's population at the 1961 census; French was the mother tongue of 28 per cent, and a variety of other languages were given as the mother tongues of 14 per cent of the population. In the census, "mother tongue" is defined as the language first learned in childhood and still understood. Depending on the number of Canadian-born persons, length of residence in Canada among the foreign-born, rural or urban residence, and so forth, the percentage of various ethnic groups reporting as mother-tongue languages corresponding to the ethnic groups varied considerably. There were a third more persons reporting English as their mother tongue than there were people of British Isles ethnic origin in Canada, owing to the substantial number of those of various ethnic groups born in Canada giving English as the first language learned in childhood. Almost 90 per cent of the French ethnic group reported French as their mother tongue. Nearly three-quarters of the Italian group and about two-thirds of the population of Finnish and Ukrainian ethnic origin reported the corresponding mother tongue, whereas only 30 per cent of the Scandinavian and the Russian ethnic groups reported corresponding mother tongues.