



A. Stoney Indian poses for students of the Banff School of Fine Arts in the Canadian Rockies.

programmes broadcast information, stimulate study, and inspire among the listeners discussion which is summarized in the programme of the following week. The community showing of educational films, many of which are produced in Canada by the National Film Board for non-commercial exhibition, is growing in popularity.

Art and Architecture

Early Canadian painting was mostly the work of visiting artists and there was little to distinguish it from the old-world traditions of the time. The work of two painters prior to Confederation is outstanding: Paul Kane, who devoted his work to a faithful portrayal of Indian life, and Cornelius Krieghoff, who made a sincere attempt to depict the life and society of mid-nineteenth century Quebec.

After Confederation a growing number of Canadian artists began to win recognition both at home and abroad. Prominent among these were Homer Watson, Horatio Walker, Maurice Cullen, and James Wilson Morrice. The talented painting of Cullen introduced the influence of the French Impressionists to Canadian art, while Morrice became the first Canadian artist to win widespread recognition abroad.

The formation of the Group of Seven in 1919 (J.E.H. Macdonald, Arthur Lismer, Frank Carmichael, A. Y. Jackson, Lawren Harris, Franz Johnston and F. H. Varley, and later Edwin Holgate, A. J. Casson, and L. L. FitzGerald) was an organized attempt to develop an independent Canadian approach to painting. The work of Tom Thomson was a source of lively inspiration to the Group in its bold and imaginative treatment of the rugged Canadian northland.

The paintings of Thomson and the Group of Seven did much to influence the work of young artists, but were at first a little startling to a public accustomed to a more conventional art. In addition to the members of the Group of Seven, a growing number of other painters were concentrating upon a more direct rendering of Canadian landscape, including a sizeable and influential group in Quebec: Clarence Gagnon, Adrien Hébert, Marc-Aurèle Fortin, and A. de F. Suzor-Coté.

The Group itself, its stimulus having proved effective, disbanded in 1933. Its members then joined in encouraging the work of other original painters by helping to establish the Canadian Group of Painters, comprising more than forty artists. Included in this group were Will Ogilvie, Charles Comfort, André Bieler, Pegi Nicol, Lilius Newton, Paraskeva Clark and Anne Savage. Emily Carr, painting alone in British Columbia, produced magnificent interpretations of the scenery and native life in Canada's Pacific province; while David Milne explored with subtlety the landscape of rural Ontario.

Today the work of many newer painters is being recognized. Contemporary names, in addition to those already mentioned, include: Alfred Pellan, Jacques de Tonnancour, Carl Schaefer, Henri Masson, John Lyman, Philip Surrey, Fritz Brandtner, Jack Humphrey, Marian Scott, Jori Smith, Paul Emile Borduas, B. C. Binning, Jack Shadbolt, Goodridge Roberts, Jack Nichols and many others.

The National Gallery in Ottawa sponsors travelling exhibitions of Canadian art and is making available at low cost a large selection of Canadian work reproduced by the silk-screen process. Provincial galleries are building up permanent collections, and are becoming increasingly active in the field of art education.

In sculpture, also, there is a growing movement in Canada. As in painting, traditional forms are now giving way to originality and freedom in the work of Canadian sculptors. Frances Loring, Emanuel Hahn, Florence Wyle and Elizabeth Wyn Wood have produced distinguished work. Other Canadian sculptors include Sylvia Daoust, Walter Allward, Jacobine Jones, Donald Stewart, Stephen Trenka, Byllee Lang, Henri Hébert, Sheila Wherry, and Orson Wheeler.