



The Canadian Association for Adult Education plays a central role in co-ordinating the programs of those organizations which sponsor adult education. The publications of the association are widely circulated for use in discussion and study. Organized groups meet regularly under the auspices of the Association to hear "Forum" broadcasts produced by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. The community showing of educational films, many of which are produced in Canada by the National Film Board for non-commercial showing, is growing in popularity.

*CANADIAN PAINTING, SCULPTURE AND ARCHITECTURE*

Most of the early Canadian painting was 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 Quebec as it was in his time.

After Confederation a growing number of Canadian artists began to win recognition both at home and abroad. Prominent among these were Paul Peel, 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 first World War marked a turning point in Canadian painting. The formation of the Group of Seven in 1919, comprising 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 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-Aurele Fortin and Suzor Coté.

*Biology class at McGill University, Montreal.*

The Group itself, its mission accomplished, 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, Lilius Newton and Anne Savage. Emily Carr, painting in British Columbia, produced some magnificent interpretations of the scenery and native life in Canada's Pacific province.

Today, in the wake of a second war in which many Canadian artists served, the work of numerous newer painters is being recognized. Contemporary names, in addition to those already mentioned, include: Alfred Pellan, Jacques de Tonnancour, Carl Schaefer, David Milne, Henri Masson, John Lyman, Philip Surrey, Jack Humphrey, Marian Scott, Jori Smith and many others.

The National Gallery in Ottawa sponsors travelling exhibitions of Canadian art and is making available at low cost a growing selection of Canadian work reproduced by the silk-screen process.

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

Sturdy stone farm houses, based on the ancient traditions of Normandy, were built by the early French settlers and formed the basis of Canada's architectural beginnings. Later other stone cottages of charm and dignity were erected by the first English-speaking pioneers. But afterwards for a century, Canadians became too busy putting up factories and workshops to cultivate refinements of architecture. Nevertheless many fine public buildings of orthodox design were erected.

Canadian genius has been expressed more clearly in projects of an engineering nature, such as the great grain storage elevators and hydro-electric plants. Today the younger architects are concentrating upon designs for hospitals, homes, schools and community halls, in the construction of which the Canadian instinct for the practical is combined with artistic sensibility.

*Symbol of the prairies, grain storage elevator.*



*Quebec craftsmen produce wood-carving.*



*Public school pupils study physics at first-hand.*

