

candidates will be stationed at the National Gallery for eight months and during the training period will also be required to spend some weeks at the Art Gallery of Toronto, the Royal Ontario Museum and attend special seminars conducted at the University of Toronto's Department of Art and Archaeology.

The trainees will receive a short but intensive course. They will learn curatorial functions, methods of accessioning, the theory and practice of modern-day conservation methods, the rudiments of standard packing procedures, how circulating exhibitions are assembled and toured, the techniques of public relations and publicity and the routine administration required in a major gallery. Prior to session, which involves all the practical aspects of a gallery's operation, the trainees will spend a further six weeks at a university summer school studying art history.

At the end of the first training programme a thorough analysis will be made of the course by staff and students and it is expected that many of the problems, which undoubtedly will arise, will be ironed out. The length of future programmes, the type of emphasis, and the overall value of specific courses will be measured and modified if necessary. It should be pointed out that only a very few selected candidates will be admitted to this training course in the next two years as space limitations make a large group impossible to handle at the present time.

The new Gallery should be occupied early in 1960 and undoubtedly many significant changes will take place in all phases of Gallery operations. Current research projects and reports of extension activities in galleries in Europe and the United States are being prepared. This material when analysed and collated will undoubtedly bring about significant changes in all aspects of extension work. Increased facilities will bring about greater efficiency and add to the number of services which can be offered. However, the National Gallery's main concern will be with the refinements of existing techniques. The main problem with exhibitions is not to send out more travelling shows but to make them better ones. The smaller galleries are only interested in a limited number of speakers from outside sources and these individuals have to be so selected that their topics are of vital interest and bear upon significant art development which need scholarly interpretation and analysis. The number of tours each year at the National Gallery is an index of interest but the National Gallery's main concern will be to constantly experiment with teaching techniques so that children's classes and adult tours are made as stimulating and interesting as possible.

(Contributed by the Extension Services of the National Gallery, Ottawa.)

CHAMPLAIN HONOURED

Speaking at Quebec City July 3 on the occasion of the 350th anniversary of the founding of Quebec by Samuel de Champlain, Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker said that the seeds sown by Champlain have taken root and borne fruit from sea to sea.

"His work knows no frontiers; the French names of towns and villages, lakes and rivers, outside your province, bear witness to his dauntless courage in taking civilization to the Indians and developing regions still unexplored", the Prime Minister said.

Continuing, Mr. Diefenbaker said: "The tribute of national fidelity that we now pay him must be one of gratitude and affection. Indeed, to such pioneers as Cartier, Champlain, La Salle, Jolliet and many others, we owe the opening up of our country. All along their way they laid the foundations of a society that has now become a great nation. Each piece of territory into which they ventured was won by tireless work and unsurpassed zeal."

"Thanks to them, 'the few acres of snow' have become rich and prosperous territories and constitute a heritage open to all Canadians.

"It behoves our entire population to pay a special tribute to this great founder, who has brought to this country a pure and noble blood of which his progeny is rightly proud.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I cannot conceal my intense emotion in joining with you to celebrate this solemn occasion. Some of us perhaps are inclined to forget the achievements of our great men, but it is comforting to realize that our hearts can be deeply moved when, in occasions such as this, the memory of our gallant patriots is recalled.

"Among you in this large gathering of people, there are to be found, I am sure, Canadians from all walks of life and all racial groups. Newcomers on this land should find an inspiration in the grandiose and moving celebrations which are taking place around us here, and which bring back our thoughts to some of the greatest moments in the history of their new homeland. They will feel, as we do, a deep pride in honouring the memory of those great men who cared over our destiny. Thus they can join more intimately in the life of our national family and play a fuller role as associates in the development of their country of adoption.

"It is an honour and a privilege for me to pay homage, on behalf of the Canadian Government, to our most renowned discoverer. His first steps on our soil were marked with perilous adventure, heroic courage and faith in the days to come. This monument before us is a symbol of the respect and admiration we owe to him. For my part, I assure you, I find in it that strength and that courage which are so necessary in the fulfilment of the hard tasks entrusted to me. The commemoration of Samuel