

region linked to the rest of Canada, the National Parks of the Rockies have become one of the most popular tourist haunts of North America.

Excellent hotel and camp accommodations and facilities for all kinds of outdoor sports and recreation - including swimming in pools fed by the natural hot springs - are attracting thousands of vacationers each year. The mountain parks of Banff, Jasper and Waterton Lakes, for instance, played host to well over a million visitors in 1956. With the Trans-Canada Highway almost completed through the three western provinces, tourists are provided with a convenient, direct route to these great national playgrounds.

Motorists this year, too, will find improvements in the highway systems of all the provinces and plenty of good accommodation everywhere. Provinces now spend more for roads than for any other item on their budgets, and in every instance provincial road expenditures are up.

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COALS TO NEWCASTLE? Exhibits of Eskimo art have left Ottawa for strange places before. Now a display of arts and crafts is bound for the strangest destination of all - the Arctic, the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources announced.

Some items in the exhibit will have travelled more than 8,000 miles when they go on display not 500 miles from where Eskimo artists fashioned them. And they may be viewed by people of the Arctic who have never seen such things before. It sounds confusing, but there is an explanation.

Bound for Greenland, the exhibit must go first to Denmark because there are no regular sea lanes between Canada and Greenland. It leaves for Copenhagen later this month. Assembled by the Department of Northern Affairs at the request of the Danish Ministry of Greenland, the display features fine Eskimo workmanship from every part of the Canadian Arctic.

It will show Greenlanders, who are of the same racial stock as Canada's Eskimos, just what this country's far northern citizens are doing in the field of arts and crafts. The Danish Government believes that its Arctic citizens will find the exhibit both interesting and stimulating.

Because transportation between Greenland's scattered settlements is slow and infrequent, the tour is scheduled to last at least two years. Danish authorities will handle all arrangements from the time the exhibit leaves Canada. It may be divided into two parts for showing in the smaller settlements.

About 85 items, selected for their craftsmanship and variety, will be shown. They include clothing, tools, and hunting gear, together with stone and ivory carvings, sealskin

cut-out pictures, needlework, basketwork, and toys.

The carvings - 24 of them - are all from the Eastern Arctic. Where possible, they will bear the names of the people who made them. Five tiny ivory carvings are outstanding. They were carved only a few years ago, but in size, form, and simplicity of line they resemble some of the most ancient carvings ever found in the Arctic.

Other items represent the material culture of the Canadian Eskimos from Tuktoyaktuk in the west to Pangnirtung in the east. Scale models have been substituted for some bulky articles such as a dog sled and kayak; other large pieces, notably a drying rack for clothes and a sealskin tent, will be the real thing.

Sixteen large mounted photographs showing Eskimo life form part of the display. Both the old and the new ways of life are depicted, and the subjects of the photographs range from igloo building to carpentry.

One of the most interesting outcomes of the project so far has been the reaction of a number of Eskimos who have said that, in return, they would like to see a display of arts and crafts from Greenland.

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FINANCIAL STANDING: The regular monthly statement of the Government's financial operations for May 1957, and the first two months of the current fiscal year, released by Mr. Donald M. Fleming, Minister of Finance, showed that May budgetary revenues were \$486.1 million, expenditures were \$364.7 million and the surplus was \$121.4 million. For May a year ago revenues were \$485.1 million, expenditures were \$301.6 million and the surplus was \$183.5 million.

For the first two months of the current fiscal year, budgetary revenues were \$785.4 million, expenditures were \$712 million and the surplus was \$73.4 million. For the same period last year, revenues were \$780.5 million, expenditures were \$506.3 million and the surplus was \$274.2 million.

Mr. Fleming pointed out that while budgetary transactions for April and May 1957 resulted in a surplus of \$73.4 million, compared with a surplus of \$274.2 million for the corresponding months last year, it should be borne in mind that expenditures this year included the payment in April of \$100 million to the Canada Council and monthly tax-sharing payments totalling \$63 million to the provinces for April and May under the Federal Provincial Tax-Sharing Arrangements Act. In 1956-57, tax rental payments to the provinces were made quarterly and the first payment for that year was made in June 1956.

Operations of the old age security fund, which are not included in budgetary transactions, resulted in a surplus of \$6.9 million for May 1957 and a cumulative surplus of \$1.9 million for the two months to May 31.