

mercial fishery in the north. They completely filled their freezer with nine tons of Arctic char, which in southern Canada is sometimes sold for as much as \$2.00 a pound. Of course, a market like this had to be created. but the Eskimos did the rest. And this year they will go to new strengths.

ARCTIC TOURIST CAMP

"Another co-operative started a tourist camp on Baffin Island, so successful that in its first year it was able to pay off all its capital investment and have \$500 left over. Tourism may sound strange in the Arctic, and the cost certainly is high. But there are many people willing to pay as much as \$1,000 a week to live with the Eskimos, to fish for Arctic char, or to accompany them on seal and walrus hunts. It won't be long until the Arctic becomes a favourite tourist center for other Canadians, though they may not have that much money to spend.

"Those beautiful graphic prints whose fame has been flashing across the continent and overseas were made at a co-operative. Many Eskimos are real artists, and they are capable business men and women too. You can imagine what a rewarding experience it is to help these people make their start.

"They have taken all sorts of jobs. Fifty Eskimos work in the nickel mine at Rankin Inlet, on many kinds of work. They are more than half the labour force there. In Frobisher Bay more than 100 are employed. Another 90 are scattered in jobs across the DEW line. Some have taken employment in the south - you may have seen that an Eskimo air hostess was a cover girl on a national magazine last year. Nearly half the members of one of the divisions of my department in Ottawa are Eskimo. One of the things they do there, by the way, is to produce one of Canada's most remarkable little magazines. It is called 'Inuktitut', meaning 'The Eskimo Way'. All the writing, drawing, layout and editing is done by Eskimos, and a superb product it is. We are proud of this accomplishment in the campaign to help the Eskimos preserve their own culture, after the many years in which it has tended to be submerged. We try to help with the organization, and the Eskimos do the rest.

HEALTH PROBLEMS

"Of course, to take many opportunities Eskimos need a great deal of assistance in health and education. The TB rate had grown shockingly high during the years when white men brought disease to the Arctic without doing much to cure it. Only a few years ago one Eskimo in eight had tuberculosis. Through the tireless efforts of the doctors, and a TB X-ray survey as thorough as in any part of Canada, that has already been brought down to a rate of one in 30. The next big problem is infant mortality, where the answer is largely to be found in adequate housing. A vigorous

programme to make available low-cost housing is now under way.

ESKIMO EDUCATION

"Then there is the big problem of schooling. For many years, the missionaries laboured alone in teaching the Eskimos. It is only in the past few years that the Government has really tackled its responsibility to provide school class-rooms and full-time professional teachers. It will still take us another eight years to bring class-rooms within reach of all, but we are already teaching nearly half the children of the Arctic. Eight hundred and seventy-one Eskimos are in government schools. Last year alone, twelve new schools were opened. Of course, there are many Eskimos who obtain training outside the school-room. Continuing vocational training classes are conducted in the big school at Yellowknife, and courses are constantly being held in all parts of Canada for special subjects. You may have heard of the group of Eskimos that went down to Kingston, Ontario, this winter to learn to be diesel-generator operators. Their ability to grasp this technical subject surprised their instructors, but the Eskimos surprise most people who come to know them.

"We can provide schools and hostels, organize medical assistance, provide opportunities for jobs, or help those who choose the life on the land. When all this is under way, though, there is still something to be done. It is to make the Eskimos feel a part of Canada, the country in which for so long they have been only silent partners. They are keenly interested in Canada, and in building their part of it...."

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POPULATION NEARS 18 MILLION

By March 31, Canada's population had reached an estimated 17,732,000, an increase of 392,000 or 2.3 per cent above the March 1, 1959, total of 17,340,000, according to estimates released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The increase from June 1 last year was 290,000. Since the 1956 Census, the population growth amounted to 1,651,000 or 10.3 per cent.

Ontario had the largest numerical increase in the 12-month period, rising 170,000 to 6,057,000 at March 1 this year from 5,887,000 a year ago. Quebec was next with an increase of 133,000 to 5,088,000 from 4,955,000. Alberta was third with a rise of 45,000 to 1,273,000 from 1,228,000, and British Columbia next with a gain of 38,000 to 1,601,000 from 1,563,000.

The population of Saskatchewan increased in the twelvemonth to 906,000 from 896,000, Manitoba to 895,000 from 878,000, Nova Scotia to 721,000 from 715,000, New Brunswick to 597,000 from 584,000, Newfoundland to 457,000 from 446,000, and Prince Edward Island to 103,000 from 101,000.