

The same was done for the Eskimos with a green circle. Now, it will be seen, from the way these circles are dotted right across Canada, how thinly dispersed are the Indian and Eskimo populations right across the whole country. It constitutes a health problem of exceedingly great complexity and difficulty because there are no concentrations of population in any one place except the Six Nations, and one or two others, which would enable us to give an all around service, at least at provincial rates. We have shown the main Indian bands with small red dots, and the Eskimo winter or secondary centres, with small blue dots; and the Indian winter or secondary centres with green dots. Because of the fact that a great part of this area is such that we can cover it only through the use of air transportation, we have shown aeroplane anchorages as a circle with an anchor in it; and airports and landing fields and strips with a triangle. And then we have shown each of the departmental hospitals with a large green circle; and drawn about that circle the effective area that can be serviced from that centre through air transportation. Then, on the right here, is a list of departmental hospitals* with their location and bed capacity; and below that there is a list of the denominational hospitals with the number of their beds. We thought that this might be useful to the committee in appreciating the nature of the problem of rendering health services to the people in that area.

Mr. MACNICOL: Before you leave the map, Mr. Claxton, I notice that neither of the maps, or the map you have marked, show the large band of Eskimos on Banks Island, a large island at the west end of the map.

Hon. Mr. CLAXTON: Yes, here.

Mr. MACNICOL: You have not got a spot on it, but there is a large band of Eskimos there, and they come once a year to Aklavik. You have not got the principal island Eskimos marked on there either.

Mr. GARIEPY: That list* on the upper corner, will that appear in the report?

Hon. Mr. CLAXTON: Yes, it appears in various forms in the report. Now, in answer to Mr. MacNicol, my information is that the report of there being large bands in those two places, is not in accordance with the information which the department has; that the bands are not relatively large; but if you would not mind, we would be glad to look into that for you and get as full information as we can in regard to both Banks Island and Herschel Island. These small black dots represent larger bands.

Mr. MACNICOL: I do not know just what you would term a large band of Eskimos; I met quite a large group of Eskimos at Aklavik. As a matter of fact, I was going to fly to Banks Island in order to see them, but fortunately for me, and saving me a good deal of cash, they had come in in quite a lot of ships, which brought them all in and they were at Aklavik while I was there.

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, if you do not mind, I think we have agreed that we would make note of these matters, so that when the officials come back for examination we could then take up all such questions with them. What we are anxious to do is to get a complete story in first; then we can discuss the various other phases a little later, if that meets with your approval.

Hon. Mr. CLAXTON: I think, perhaps, the answer to Mr. MacNicol may be found in the fact that there are about 1,000 Eskimos at the western end, and to the west, in the neighbourhood of Coronation Gulf, running from there to the mouth of the Mackenzie. Those are all nomadic Eskimos, and the numbers are shown at the centres to which they come; and after they have gone to those centres they may return to Banks Island or to other hunting grounds.

Mr. MACNICOL: Of course, the Banks Island Eskimos do go to Aklavik.

* See Appendices, pp. 89 to 115.