

value of which amounted to \$30,000 in 1951. This work provides a steady income for a limited number of Indian women and men and is done mostly in the home. Handicraft articles are also often produced on a part-time basis for local sale to tourists.

The fur-development program undertaken in co-operation with the various provinces was continued during 1951 and the benefits accruing to Indians were most apparent with respect to beaver production in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Ontario. In the 1951 season these three Provinces took over 100,000 beaver pelts valued at more than \$2,000,000 of which approximately \$1,300,000 was paid to the participating Indian trappers. In Quebec, extensive areas are set aside exclusively for Indian trappers under joint management by the Indian Affairs Branch and the Quebec Department of Fish and Game. In these reserves, the beaver has been successfully rehabilitated, by means of management and control through registered traplines, from a state of virtual depletion to the point where Indians, in 1951, realized \$376,032 from that fur-bearer alone. The program has also been extended to take in such fur-bearers as the fisher and the marten.

**Eskimo Welfare.\***—One of Canada's most challenging welfare-administrative problems is the task of assisting its Eskimo citizens to adjust themselves to changing conditions in the Arctic. Since the turn of the present century, when trading posts started to appear in Eskimo territory, marked changes have taken place in Eskimo culture and ways of living and recently improved means of transportation and communication have stimulated interest in the Arctic and have accelerated those changes.

Rifles and modern tools and equipment have largely supplanted primitive weapons and implements and most Eskimos now depend, to some extent at least, on the trade stores for their needs although they are still able to obtain a good part of their food, clothing and shelter off their own country. Their purchases of imported goods must be made from trapping proceeds and, except for muskrats which are available in the Mackenzie Delta only, the white fox is the only resource of any considerable economic value to the Eskimos. And an unstable resource it is, being subject to wide fluctuations both in numbers and in value from year to year. This has been very apparent in recent years when prices have declined to particularly low levels.

The Northern Administration and Lands Branch of the Department of Resources and Development is responsible for administration of Eskimo affairs. The Department of National Health and Welfare is responsible for health and medical services. Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachments throughout the north undertake field duties for both Departments. The problems involved in looking after a sparse Eskimo population scattered over about 900,000 sq. miles of territory requires the continuous co-operation of all northern inhabitants, including teachers, missionaries, traders, doctors, nurses, radio operators and weather-station personnel.

Missions, assisted by government grants, operate hospitals at Aklavik, Chesterfield Inlet and Pangnirtung, and the Department of National Health and Welfare has nursing stations at Coppermine, Fort Chimo, Coral Harbour, Port Harrison, Cape Dorset and Lake Harbour. Extensive tuberculosis and other medical surveys have been made in recent years and, where necessary, patients have been brought

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