

Much of the activity of the Arctic Division is based upon guiding the Eskimos through this difficult period. Field staff is growing constantly. Northern Service Officers are now posted at Frobisher Bay, Cape Dorset, Fort Chimo, Great Whale River, Churchill, Baker Lake, Tuktoyaktuk and Cambridge Bay. Some are assigned to the DEW Line where they provide guidance and assistance to Eskimos newly taking up wage employment; others are assigned to very remote areas where the full impact of an industrial society has yet to be felt. Social workers have been appointed to help solve some of the social problems arising out of a new economy. Welfare services for Eskimos in the Arctic and in southern hospitals are being expanded.

At Frobisher Bay on southern Baffin Island, a Rehabilitation Centre comprising thirteen buildings has been completed. The houses include kitchen-dining rooms, bath house-laundries and workshops. The remainder will be occupied by former Eskimo patients who, for various reasons, are no longer able to support themselves on the land. By developing special skills, they will once again become productive members of society.

Projects, mainly on an experimental basis, are being carried out in order to expand and diversify the Eskimo economy. Handicrafts not only provide revenue but also a means of cultural self-expression. Reindeer herding in the Mackenzie Delta, animal husbandry at Fort Chimo, eiderdown collecting on Baffin Island and Ungava Bay, sealskin tanning, boat-building, and the manufacture of arctic clothing are a few of the undertakings. Eskimos in overpopulated or depleted areas are being encouraged and assisted to move to areas where game is more plentiful or where employment is to be found. A fund has been established from which loans may be made to assist Eskimos to carry out approved projects for the betterment of their economy.

Since 1945, the Government has built fourteen schools primarily for Eskimo children. They are at centres spreading from the Mackenzie Delta to northern Quebec. Missions assisted by government grants also operate schools in many Eskimo settlements. Vocational training courses for young Eskimos have been started in the south to help develop their mechanical aptitudes and to provide new opportunities for employment.

Section 18.—Statistics of World Population

World population figures given in Table 34 are from the United Nations *Population and Vital Statistics Reports* for January 1957 and, except as otherwise noted, are official mid-year estimates for 1955. The area figures are from the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook, 1956*.

Estimated Population of the World by Continents.—The statement below, published by the United Nations, presents estimates of the 1955 mid-year population by continental divisions. These continental totals are not always the sum of the estimates for individual countries given in Table 34 because, where considered necessary, adjustments have been made in order to arrive at the most reasonable estimates under existing circumstances. The world total must be regarded only as an approximate estimate, the data for Africa and Asia being subject to considerable error.

	No.
Africa.....	223,000,000
North America.....	238,000,000
South America.....	124,000,000
Asia (exclusive U.S.S.R.).....	1,482,000,000
Europe (exclusive U.S.S.R.).....	410,000,000
Oceania.....	14,000,000
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	200,000,000
WORLD TOTAL.....	2,691,000,000