

registered under the trade marks and patent laws to protect Mrs. Snowball and the co-operative, and is likely to make Fort Chimo the wealthiest Eskimo co-operative in Canada. Ookpik will now be used as the symbol of Canada at trade fairs and exhibitions throughout the world.

A need for more permanent homes has been created by the increasing number of settled wage earners in northern communities. Through a program of loans and grants initiated by the Northern Affairs Department, an increasing number of Eskimos own their homes. A \$1,000 subsidy covers part of the cost of each home and the owner may borrow the remainder from the Eskimo Loan Fund and repay it on terms adjusted to his income. A man's labour in building his home helps reduce the total cost. Since the housing program started in 1959, six new designs have been developed, with many of the new features suggested by Eskimos. Housing is often provided as a relief measure to help those who, through physical or other disability, cannot afford to pay for a house.

Individual Eskimos have had interesting experiences. Mary Panegoosho, a talented young Eskimo who is employed by the Department of Northern Affairs and edits the Eskimo-language magazine, *Inuktitut (The Eskimo Way)*, visited Ghana as the guest of the Ghanaian Government. George Koneak, an interpreter with Northern Affairs and a member of the Fort Chimo Eskimo Co-operative, went to England to represent all Eskimo co-operatives at the World Co-operative Congress. Leah Illauq, from Pond Inlet, wrote a book for Eskimo children—an imaginative tale called *The Little Arctic Tern and The Big Polar Bear*. This is an example of the field of literature and literary expression being opened up through the application of the new standard orthography, which uses the Roman alphabet to write the Eskimo language.

As Canadian citizens, the Eskimos receive the same social benefits as those who live farther south—family allowances, old age security, old age assistance and blind and disabled persons' allowances. The Federal Government also operates family and child welfare services and a rehabilitation and medical social service program designed to strengthen family and community life. Tuberculosis has not been eradicated but the incidence of the disease over the past ten years is decreasing rapidly. While the Eskimo infant mortality rate remains high compared with the all-Canada rate, it also is dropping with the improvement of health facilities and housing.

Section 4.—Statistics of World Population

World population figures given in Table 36 are from the United Nations *Population and Vital Statistics Report* for January 1964 and, except as otherwise noted, are mid-year estimates for 1962. The area figures are from the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook 1962*.

Estimated Population of the World by Continents.—The following statement presents adjusted estimates of the 1962 mid-year population of the world by continental divisions. These aggregates do not coincide exactly with the sum of the figures for individual countries and territories because they include, in addition, adjustments for over- and under-enumeration, over-estimation, data for categories of population not regularly included in the official figures, and approximations for the countries that have not provided official 1962 data. The estimates are as follows:—

<u>Continental Division</u>	<u>Population</u>
	'000
Africa.....	269,000
North America.....	276,000
South America.....	153,000
Asia (includes Asiatic Turkey).....	1,780,000
Europe (includes European Turkey).....	434,000
Oceania (includes Hawaii).....	17,000
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Asia and Europe).....	221,000
WORLD TOTAL	3,150,000
Commonwealth countries (at Apr. 1, 1964).....	749,588