

the Department of National Health and Welfare (see also p. 300); the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development provides education, welfare, economic development and municipal services.

Although some Eskimo families still live in hunting camps and take their living from the land, the trend is strongly toward community living centred around the local school, nursing station, trading store and co-operative building. Most Eskimos now live in permanent housing and their acceptance of new ways that are of advantage to them is symbolized by the fact that in some communities the dog-team, traditionally used for transportation, is being replaced by the skidoo.

With changing conditions, education is a vital factor in the lives of the Eskimo people, both young and old. Although only 15 p.c. of Eskimo children of school age were enrolled in school in 1953, the system has expanded to such an extent that in 1966-67 about 3,300 Eskimo children were registered in 61 schools in the Northwest Territories and Arctic Quebec, this number representing 79 p.c. of the Eskimo school-age population. For the most part, children attend school in their home communities up to grade 6 and then go to larger communities for senior grades and for vocational education. When Eskimo children must leave home to continue their education, the Department provides transportation, room and board in pupil residences, clothing and a small weekly allowance. Senior secondary education is available at four high schools in the Northwest Territories, vocational courses at Yellowknife, N.W.T., and pre-vocational courses at Churchill, Man. In many cases, a special curriculum allows older boys and girls with limited academic training to spend half days on academic upgrading and half in occupational classes.

Eskimo students who attain senior matriculation may attend university through a system of loans and grants established by the Government of the Northwest Territories for all territorial residents. Grants cover transportation, tuition and textbooks and loans may be obtained for costs of maintenance. Although there is only one Canadian Eskimo now attending university, others are advancing into senior high school grades and are potential university material in the years immediately ahead.

In the vocational field, those who have adequate academic training may enter trade schools or technical institutes in the provinces or they may take on-the-job training.

*Canada's most northerly school is located at Grise Fiord on the southern coast of Ellesmere Island. It serves an Eskimo population of about 72 as a school for adults and children, a community hall and a church and contains teachers' living quarters. Attendance at adult education classes is enthusiastic and consistent and the children, by any standards, are bright and adaptable.*

