

give one inhabitant to each 30 square miles of territory. It is estimated that at least 1000 schooners, mostly from Newfoundland, proceed to the Atlantic coast of Labrador every summer to fish. Many of these carry several families, but at the rate of only ten persons to each schooner this would give a floating population of 10,000 during three months of each year. In addition to these a considerable number of tourists from the United States and elsewhere visit the coast every summer.

Moravian Missions.—The Unity of Moravian Brethren, or Unitas Fratrum, has six stations on the Atlantic Coast of Labrador for the benefit of the Eskimo. They are situated in the following order from south to north:—

Station.	Founded.	Number of Eskimo in 1886.
Hopedale	1782	160
Zoar	1865	90
Nain	1771	214
Okkak	1776	308
Hebron	1830	207
Ramah	1871	71
		1050

The late Rev. B. La Trobe, secretary in London of the Moravian Missions, said that there were in 1886 less than 1500 Eskimo on the whole coast. If we allow 350 for those residing at various places between the mission stations, and 50 for those between Ramah and Cape Chidley, the whole number becomes 1450, which is not far from correct for the present year (1895), as the numbers appear to have remained about stationary for a long time. These people have improved very much in their moral and spiritual character under the influence of the devoted missionaries, although their self-reliance and physical stamina are not equal to those of the heathen Eskimo of Hudson Strait. The Moravians endeavour to make the missions self-supporting as far as possible, and for this end they encourage the Eskimo to hunt foxes and other fur-bearing animals, for which purpose they lend them traps and supply ammunition, and then pay them fair prices for their returns. The mission ship, of which successive ones have been called the *Harmony*, visits the stations each summer for the purpose of bringing the outfits and taking back the produce of the year's trade. The natives speak German, and appear to be fond of their religious exercises, especially the singing. In 1893 some enterprising Americans transported upwards of fifty of them, including men, women, and children, from Nain to Chicago, where they remained during the Columbian Exhibition. On their return, these simple children of nature would doubtless have endless stories to tell to their wondering relations.