

twenty-one male and twenty-five female, at the various stations. The baptized membership of the entire district, which includes practically all the Eskimo, was as follows, at the close of 1912:

Total membership 1,216; including those under discipline 1,250.

For the Ungava district and the east coast of Hudson bay, we have no such definite figures. The best obtainable are those published in the Geological Survey Annual Report, 1895, vol. VIII, page 42L, which were supplied by Mr. Gray, for ten years a clerk at Fort Chimo. He reckons the Eskimo by families, as follows:

From Cape Chidley to Hopes Advance.....	51 families
About Hopes Advance.....	30 "
From Stupart bay to Cape Wolstenholme.....	80 "
From Cape Wolstenholme to Great Whale river.....	80 "

241 families

Taking five persons to a family (a high average for the Eskimo), the total population from Cape Chidley to Great Whale river would be 1,205 persons, and the total:

Cape Chidley to Great Whale river.....	1,205 persons
Mission Eskimo.....	1,250 "
Karawalla (Hamilton inlet) Eskimo.....	35 "
Scattered survivors south of Hamilton inlet	5 "
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	2,495 "

or, in round numbers, a total of 2,500 Eskimo for the entire Labrador peninsula.

These figures look rather small after reading of the "hundreds" of Eskimo met by early explorers and the 30,000 estimated at the beginning of the eighteenth century, but are probably a good criterion of past as well as present conditions, and the early estimate of the Moravians of 3,000 for the Eskimo of the Labrador coast can not be far wrong.

TRIBAL DIVISIONS AND PLACE-NAMES.

It is extremely unlikely that the Eskimo ever had tribal names in the strict sense in which they are used by the Indians, but they have certain place-names by which they designate the