

In 1876 the Eskimo were visited by another scourge, whooping-cough. Over 100 died out of a total population of 1,200. In 1880 the population of the stations, old and new, stood as follows:

Nain.....	282 persons
Hopedale	315 "
Okkak.....	329 "
Hebron.....	202 "
Ramah.....	44 "
Zoar.....	130 "

The lack of material increase at the old stations, shown in this table, was doubtless due to the withdrawal of certain Eskimo to the new intermediate stations, as well as the usual shifting of the Eskimo population. The figures for the next decade (1890) are about the same, with a decrease at Nain and Zoar, and a slight increase at the other stations:

Nain.....	263 persons
Hopedale.....	331 "
Okkak.....	350 "
Ramah.....	59 "
Zoar.....	89 "

In 1890 Zoar and Ramah were abandoned, and the old stations covered the original field. New stations were started at the extreme south and north of the Eskimo district at Makkovik (1896) and Killinek, Cape Chidley (1904), which took in any stragglers on the border of Moravian territory, and gave the Brethren the complete control of the Eskimo on the Atlantic coast of Labrador.¹

The Moravians early adopted the policy of retaining in their service the brightest of their converts as missionary helpers, and as teachers in the schools which they maintain for the benefit of the Eskimo children. According to the last available report (September, 1913) there are forty-six such native assistants,

¹ Previous to the establishment of the Moravian station at Cape Chidley, missionary work had been done there by the Reverend Stewart of the Church of England. Moravian missionaries had also penetrated into Ungava bay. An agreement was reached whereby the right of the Moravians to the Atlantic seaboard was acknowledged and that of the Church of England to Ungava.