

represents the approximate Eskimo population of the northern Labrador coast in 1830.

In 1842 a malignant influenza resulted in the death of many Eskimo at the mission stations. Added to this infliction, seals were scarce, and there was danger of starvation. But the hardy converts survived, and by 1850 had increased to 1,297, as follows:

Nain.....	314 persons
Hopedale.....	229 "
Okkak.....	408 "
Hebron.....	346 "

Famine and disease again visited the settlements in 1855; the seal hunt failed and at Hebron 59 people died. But, as usual, dearth was followed by an abundant season in which former troubles were forgotten.

In 1857, at the invitation of Mr. Smith (the late Lord Strathcona), one of the Brethren journeyed to North West river, at the head of Hamilton inlet, to discuss the advisability of establishing a station among the Eskimo of that district. When it was found that there were only ten Eskimo families still surviving in that section, the Mission decided that it would not pay to take up work among them. (Descendants of these families are found at the present day at a little native settlement near Rigolet called Karawalla, and number about 35 souls.)

In 1857 the dogs at the Mission stations were attacked by a mysterious disease of the Arctic peculiar to canines, and many of them perished. Wild game was also infected, and caribou, foxes, wolves, and other animals died in large numbers. Consequently, due to the diminishing of food, the next census (1860) of the Eskimo shows a slight decrease:

Nain.....	277 persons
Hopedale.....	241 "
Okkak.....	314 "
Hebron.....	206 "

In 1865 a station was established at Zoar, about halfway between Nain and Hopedale, and in 1871 another northern station at Ramah, north of Hebron.