

Nepigon, and Michipicoton. As traders appeared along the north shore, some of the Ojibways who had lived at Sault Ste. Marie settled near them, and gradually spread over what is now the Dominion of Canada.

The Canadian Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the year ending June 30, 1883, estimates the Ojibway population as follows:—

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Ojibways and Ottawas of Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands	1673
Ojibways of Lake Huron	2934
“ “ Georgian Bay	685
“ “ Lake Superior	1883
“ “ Garden River near Sault Ste. Marie and Batchewana Bay	725
“ “ Beau Soleil	313
“ “ Nawash	397
“ “ Saugeen, County Bruce	368
“ “ Rama, County Ontario	247
“ “ Snake Island, Lake Simcoe	135
“ “ Sarnia, etc.	485
“ with Ottawas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island, River St. Clair	789
“ with Munsees of the Thames	582

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

The Ojibways did not dare to hunt in the valley of the Red River of the North, until the Northwest Company established posts at Pembina, Park River, and Red Lake River. They were then introduced as hunters, but the Crees and Assineboines, to whom the country belonged, looked upon them as intruders. In what is now Minnesota, at the junction of the Red Lake River, and the Red River of the North known as the Grand Fork, Thomas,