

to Milk River to intercept the retreat to Canada of Sitting Bull and his band of hostile Indians, returned to Fort Assiniboine February 2. Total distance marched, 258 miles.

February 7, 1881, about 200 Crow Indian ponies were run off by Indians while grazing near Junction City, Mont. (at mouth of the Big Horn River.) The Crows started in pursuit, the trail leading towards the Musselshell River, and succeeded in recapturing about 70 of the ponies.

February 8, 1881, Troop C, Second Cavalry, left Fort Custer and marched to Terry's Landing to save the United States ferry-boat and wire from being carried away by ice. Returned February 12. Distance marched, 60 miles.

February 12, 1881, Maj. Guido Ilges, Fifth Infantry, with Companies A, B, C, F, and G, Fifth Infantry, left Camp Poplar River en route to Fort Keogh via Fort Buford, with 161 Sioux Indian prisoners of war, 43 of whom were arrested in the Sanktonais camp. Arrived at Fort Buford February 15, 1881. Companies A and B were detached from the command for temporary duty at Fort Buford. Major Ilges, with the remaining companies (C, F, and G) left Fort Buford February 17 and arrived at Fort Keogh February 27, 1881. Total distance marched, 230 miles.

February 17, 1881, Troop G, Second Cavalry, left Fort Custer and proceeded along the Rock Creek road to Tongue River, for the purpose of building and repairing bridges along the route. Distance marched during the month, 80 miles.

March 1, 1881, Companies D and K, Fifth Infantry, left Fort Keogh for temporary duty at Fort Buford to relieve Companies A and B, Fifth Infantry, proceeded along the south bank of the Yellowstone to Powder River, but finding those rivers impassable by that route, the command