

MOUNTED POLICE DETACHMENT AT WOOD MOUNTAIN.

being driven north of the boundary line by General Miles. During April, 1880, ~~hunger~~ and suffering took their toll of the Indians; horses that died from scurvy, and carcasses of horses which had died during the fall and early winter, were gathered up and eaten. Some of the Indians became so reduced as to render them unable to assist themselves; to these, the Police made small issues of food to save their lives. Following these tribulations, an epidemic appeared, and many graves marked its results.

Superintendent Walsh made the most of his opportunity; every contact with the Sioux was used to impress them with the plight to which their stubbornness had led them; the tantalizing spectacle of the constantly dwindling buffalo being hunted south of the boundary line was played upon; the results, slow at first, gradually became unmistakable. In January, 1880, 80 Lodges of the Sioux surrendered to the U. S. authorities; in February, 125 Lodges surrendered at Poplar Creek; from then on, there was a steady trickle of Sioux to the U.S.A. On May 10th, Sitting Bull, finding his opposition unavailing, said to Superintendent Walsh: "The people of my Camp, who wish to return to Agencies, can do so. I will place no obstacles in their way." He kept to his promise, and within a few days 50 Lodges were on the move.

Driven to this extremity, and as the result of a very stormy Council Meeting, Sitting Bull made an attempt to rescue one of his followers who had been arrested by the Police. Only a determined resistance on the part of the defenders of the fort compelled the Sioux Chief and his warriors to retire. Several days of barricading against another expected attack followed, until Sitting Bull apologized for his conduct, and asked Superintendent Walsh's forgiveness. By May 19th there remained in Canada only 150 Lodges of the once large Camp of Sioux.

The Force at Wood Mountain, in the latter part of 1879, consisted of one officer and 26 other ranks.

July 1st, 1880, saw a general re-shuffling of the Divisions of the Force: Superintendent L. E. F. Crozier, one of the Police stalwarts, who had gained his experience in most of the principal operations of the Force since 1874, and in all its fields, took over command of Wood Mountain with "F" Division; Superintendent Walsh went with "B" Division to Fort Qu'Appelle.

On July 13th, Superintendent Crozier arrived at Wood Mountain with a party consisting of Sergeant H. S. Severne and ten Constables.

The new commander kept up the pressure. Sitting Bull was now at the stage where he was willing to discuss terms for himself; he had asked Superintendent Walsh to interview the President of the United States in his behalf. With his followers melting away, his aspirations became more modest. Superintendent Crozier hastened the process: he began to treat with Sitting Bull's followers; to impress upon them that the longer they waited the more they endangered their own chances of good terms and treatment. It was all a relentless but subtle undermining of the stubborn Chief's authority. Dissension in the Sioux Camp began to make its appearance; several Lodges had to be prevented from leaving by force. On November 23rd, the new Commissioner, Colonel A. G. Irvine, interviewed