

with the writing system before April 1st, 1891. In July, 1891, the first lessons were given to the Shushwap Indians; they lasted an hour every day for four or five days. Three or four of the best young men went on studying what they had learned, and were delighted to find themselves able to correspond in shorthand in the early fall. During the winter months they helped to propagate the system of writing among their people. In the meantime Mayoos had gone to Kamloops and was pushing the work ahead among the young people there.

"In December, 1891, the system was introduced to the North Thompson Indians: in January, 1892, to those at Douglas Lake; in February at Spuzzum and North Bend; and, last of all, in March, to those of Deadman's Creek, near Sarvina. Soon after, Indian letters came from William's Lake. In May, 1892, a few lessons were given at St. Mary's Mission to the Lower Fraser and seacoast Indians. Now the Indians teach each other and are very anxious to learn on all sides. The most advanced understand the value of letters and the spelling of the words; but the greater number begin by reading the words, then learn the syllables by comparing the words together, and at last come to the letters. They learn by analysis and much quicker than by synthesis.

"The *Kamloops Wawa* was first issued in May, 1891, and in eight monthly numbers gave the rudiments of stenography and the Chinook hymns as first Chinook reader.

"With No. 9, February 1st, 1892, it has become weekly, and has ever since continued to reach every week the increasing number of subscribers."

En janvier 1895, le *Wawa* entrait dans sa quatrième année d'existence. A cette occasion, le R. P. Le Jeune faisait ainsi une revue du passé :

"It is now three years and six months since the first appearance of the *Kamloops Wawa*, May 2nd, 1891. Of this issue, only 100 copies were distributed; the most of which had to be given away, there being very few persons with interest enough in the publication to offer their subscription. The paper had even to be discontinued after 4 months, until Feb. 2nd, 1892, when it reappeared as a weekly letter of four pages, this idea having been suggested by multiplied correspondence among the Indians. The first week 50 copies were issued, the following week 75, then, 100; and so on to 200, which number was the limit reached until January 1st, 1893, when it was increased to 300, and continued on this scale