

that correspondence is liable to be somewhat neglected.

To give a clearer understanding of these journeys: Shushwap Station is 35 miles east of Kamloops, and the three camps, numbering 400 Indians, are within eight or ten miles from the station. The North Thompson camp is 50 miles north of Kamloops, and can now be reached over a waggon road; 150 Indians live there. Kamloops Indian Reserve numbers 250. From Kamloops, a waggon road goes south to Quilchena, 50 miles, thence eastward to Douglas Lake, 15 miles: Indian population of the two places, 160. Again, from Quilchena, by waggon road, in a westerly direction to Coldwater, 25 miles; 150 more Indians are found around Coldwater; from there the distance to Spence's Bridge, by waggon road, is 50 miles, and to Savona, also by waggon road, 60 miles. From Kamloops, west by rail to Savona, 25 miles; Dead Man's Creek Indian camp, with 125 souls, is reached by waggon road from Savona, 10 miles. 45 miles west of Kamloops is Ashcroft Station, thence by waggon road to Bonaparte, 10 miles; 160 Indians live around Bonaparte. Clinton is further north, 25 miles from Bonaparte, (only 30 Indians,) and High Bar, west of Clinton, 25 miles; about 50 Indians live in the neighbourhood. By rail west from Ashcroft, 26 miles to Spence's Bridge, and 23 miles further to Lytton; at these two last places, very few Indians know the priest, but a few families of whites require his visits. North Bend, with 150

Indians, is 27 miles west of Lytton, and Spuzzum, the last place in the district, 15 miles west of North Bend about 100 Catholic Indians live in the neighbourhood of Spuzzum. Vancouver is 250 miles west of Kamloops.

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Received, a copy of "A complete Manual of the Pitman System of Phonography," arranged in progressive lessons for class and self instruction, by Norman P. Hefley, Secretary of the Faculty and Director of the Department of Commerce of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N.Y. To be had from the American Book Company, New York, Cincinnati and Chicago. It is a fine little manual, indeed, and explains very clearly and completely the Pitman System of Shorthand.

THE WAWA SHORTHAND.

The syllabic tables in the last and present issues are intended to show the correct manner of writing in phonography, and every kind of syllables or combinations of sounds. In the study of shorthand, all depends on the habits taken at the beginning. If a habit of writing a syllable wrong is contracted, it will be difficult to correct it afterwards.

The great object of these tables is to show how to avoid angles. See the first table, page 28, February, 1896. You have "a" and "p" make "ap." Remember that "a" has uniformly the sound of "a" in "fat," in all these syllables. Now the table shows the shortest way to write down "ap," and how to connect "a" and "p" without angle. See that you begin the letter "a" by the bottom, so that when you complete your loop or eye for "a," the pen is in position to proceed with the "p" without making an angle. Write in the same manner "at," "af," "ak," "al," "ash," "as," "an," "am"; notice