

taught them to distinguish letters, arithmetical figures, etc. The "Société Philanthropique" was so favourably impressed with his success that, by its efforts, a small building was placed at his disposal with the necessary funds for the support of twelve scholars. The school thus formed seemed, however, to have been badly managed, and in 1790 it was amalgamated with that of the Deaf and Dumb, a union which has never been found beneficial to either class of sufferers: in this instance disputes arose between both masters and pupils of the two departments, which induced the National Convention in 1794 to direct a separation. The school however, although thus separated, appears to have been so poorly directed that the minister of the Interior procured the removal of the pupils to the old establishment of "Quinze Vingts," an asylum for about three hundred blind soldiers. This change was productive of the most demoralizing effects but, after a period of fourteen years, the school was rescued from impending destruction, removed to a separate house and placed under the control of Dr. Guille whose successor, Dr. Dufare, eventually regenerated and obtained for it the liberal patronage of the government and made it the leading Institution on the Continent. Haüy, who seems to have been an extremely poor manager although a great enthusiast in his chosen task, attempted to establish other institutions for the blind in various quarters but without any marked success, although the institutions at Berlin and St. Petersburg are largely indebted to him for their inception. Great Britain has been the last of the European nations to take an active interest in the education of the blind, at least so far as the perfected system of instruction is concerned: about two years since, however, Professor Campbell, a native of the State of Tennessee, U. S., who was educated at the institution of Jacksonville, who also occupied the chair of music in the Perkins Institution for ten years and subsequently studied music at Leipsic, visited London and eventually succeeded in forming there a Normal College for the Blind. The pupils of this college are taught the higher branches of learning and not confined to the mere rudiments while music especially is taught as a real science, and it is confidently expected that a large proportion of the pupils will be enabled to support themselves in comfort on the completion of their courses of study. The first public effort to educate the blind in the United States was made in Boston in the year 1829, by Dr. John Fisher, who, while study-