

10 years. Another (H. de la Rochefoucauld) receives the old servants of similar establishments, 12 aged or infirm ecclesiastics, and persons above 60, or deprived of their limbs. The third (H. de Ste. Périne) receives those, who, up to the period of their admission, had paid regularly a small instalment.

INSTITUTION IMPERIALE DES SOURDS MUETS.—Notwithstanding the advancement made in science and learning, after the revival of letters, the attention of philanthropists and physicians was not directed to the condition of the deaf and dumb, with an eye to their alleviation until late in the eighteenth century, when France and England, ever foremost in those works which have for their foundation, science, and for their end, the good of mankind, showed us in the labors of a Wallis, a Pécira, and others, that *mind* is given to every infant with the breath of life; that for the *manifestation*, speech or signs are necessary; but that mind, or idea, or thought, is associated with the human form whether there exist means for manifesting the same or not. Previous to the seventeenth century, sages and theologians taught, that deaf mutes were animals of an inferior class or order in the scale of being, and as inferior animals were they treated. Those already mentioned were among the first to regard speech merely as the echo of thought, and to suggest means for the production of that echo when impediments to it existed. Had they lived a century later, physiology, which teaches us that there is no such thing as dumbness, but that it arises from, and is a consequence of, an impossibility of hearing or appreciating sound, would have greatly aided them in their labors. The principles which they laid down were those which guided l'Abbé de l'Épée in his teachings, when he first formed the class of deaf mutes. 115 boys and 45 girls are now being educated where the Abbé once gave his solitary instruction. Children of from 9 to 15 years of age are received and educated. They are permitted to remain 6 years. This institution is situated in the *Rue St. Jacques*.

INSTITUTION DES JEUNES AVEUGLES,—This very excellent and very admirably conducted institution, is situated in the Boulevard des Invalides. It is now about 70 years since it was founded. Between 150 and 200 now receive instruction in the various branches of education. A full course is distributed over a period of eight years, and comprises, with the usual branches, a knowledge of different trades.

HOPITAL IMPERIAL DES QUINZE-VINGTS.—Founded by St. Louis in 1224—this hospital afterwards contained so many, that badges had to be worn to distinguish them from the other blind. It is again confined to its original object, namely, the accommodation of, as its name implies, twenty fiftens.

The old men of the 10th Arrondissement have a *maison de retraite* of