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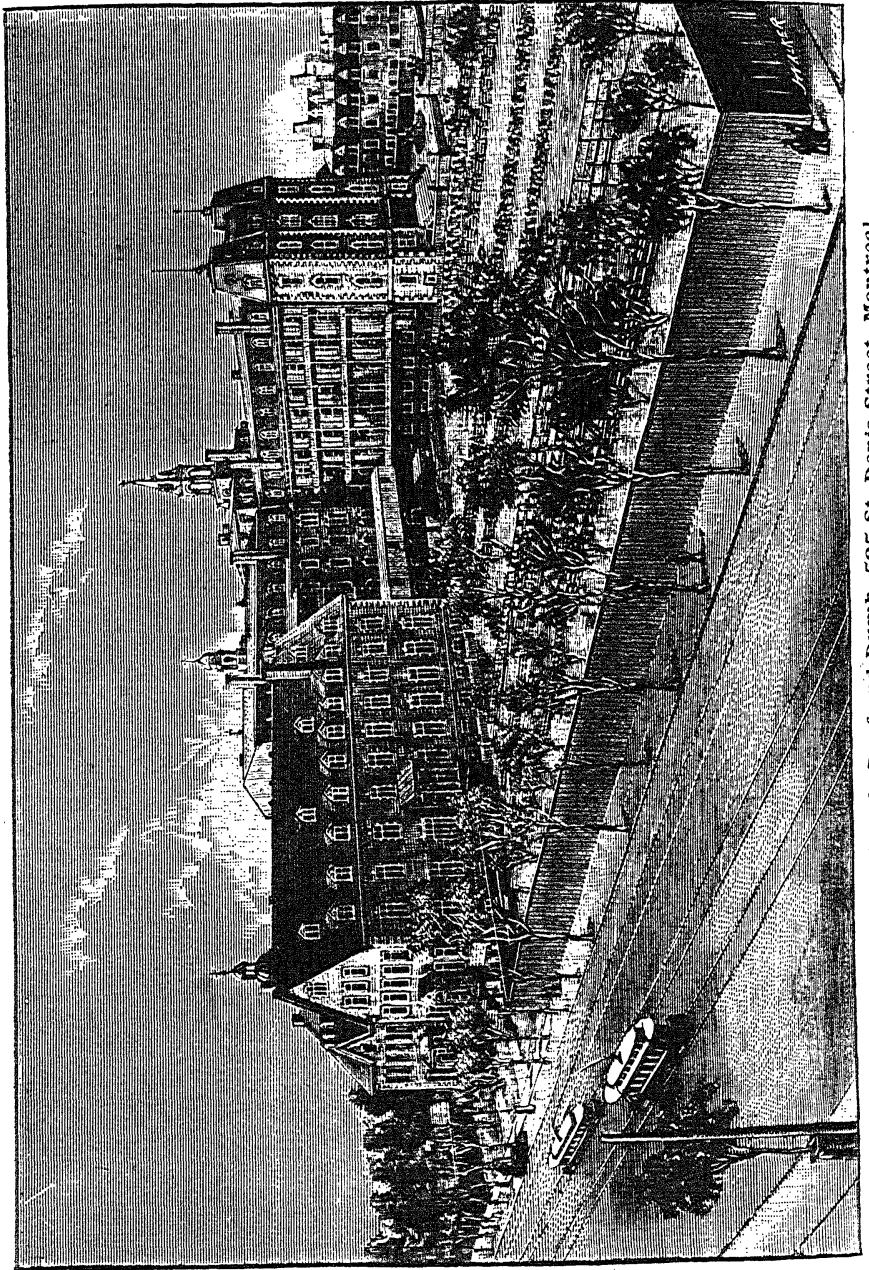
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Institute for the Female Deaf and Dumb, 595 St. Denis Street, Montreal.

**CANADA**

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**INSTITUTE**

- FOR THE -

**FEMALE DEAF & DUMB**

OF THE - -

**Province of Quebec**

---

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE

**Sisters of Charity of Providence,**

595 ST. DENIS STREET,  
MONTREAL.



COLUMBIAN EXHIBITION

**1893**

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INSTITUTE  
FOR THE  
**Female Deaf and Dumb**  
OF THE  
Province of Quebec.

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I

INTRODUCTION

This Institute was created in 1851, in the little town of Longue-Pointe, by the Sisters of Charity of Providence, and under the auspices of Mgr. I. Bourget, Bishop of Montreal. It was subsequently removed to the city of Montreal in 1858, and finally established in 1864 on its actual ground between S. Denis, Berri, Cherrier and Roy Streets, which ground covers an extent of nearly 8 acres.

It has a rather exceptional site : standing on that height which seems to rise as the first step of Mount Royal, it enjoys an admirable view on the City and on the valley of the St. Lawrence, while it is surrounded with a remarkably salubrious atmosphere ; its large body of buildings is isolated from the bordering streets on the N. W. and S. W., by vast fruit and vegetable gardens, which are agreeably ornamented with trees.

The Foundress and first Superior from 1851 to 1874, was Sister Marie de Bonsecours. Then the following :

- 2nd—Superior : Sr. Ildefonse, from 1874 to 1877 ;
- 3rd—Superior : Sr. Marie-Victor, from 1877 to 1879 ;
- 4th—Superior : Sr. Philippe de Jésus, from 1879 to 1886 ;
- 5th—Superior : Sr. Marie de la Merci, from 1886 to 1889 ;
- 6th—And actual Superior : Sr. Charles de la Providence, since 1889.

Up to this date, the Institution has admitted 739 pupils who, a few excepted, have received a sufficient instruction to fill their religious and social duties.

## II

### “PERSONNEL”

#### OF THE INSTITUTION

##### 1.—*Sisters.*

For the administration and teaching, Sisters of Charity of Providence.....	45
Novices and Sisters of the Congregation of Deaf Mute Sisters.....	10
Auxiliary Sisters (of the Third Order).....	12

##### 2.—*Pupils and Asylum.*

The Female Deaf and Dumb are divided into three great categories, viz. :

1o The pupils who follow the pure Intuitive Oral Method	83
2o The pupils who follow the Intuitive Manual Method for the French section, and the Combined Method for the English section.....	63
To these must be added the pupils who follow the complementary course of industry.....	22
3o The ancient pupils who, for need of protection, remain in the Institution after their instruction, and form that department called the “Asylum”.....	107

These three categories constitute three completely distinct departments, each of which has its own halls, refectories, dormitories and play-grounds.

### 3.—*Religious Service.*

The religious service of the Institution is carried on by two Chaplains who reside in the establishment, and who besides gather every Sunday in a more Central House of the Sisters of Providence the Female Deaf-Mutes of the City, and give them religious instructions.

One of the Chaplains goes to Quebec two or three times a year, in order to give missions and religious exercises to the Deaf and Dumb of that City and of the surrounding parishes. And both of them are called through the whole Province to supply the Female Deaf-Mutes with the religious helps that are needed.

### 4.—*Medical Service.*

The medical service is attended to by two physicians.

And lately, a regular clinical service for the diseases of the ears, nose and throat has been established in the Institution, and is also intended for the benefit of the pupils; this new improvement has already given excellent results.

## III

### TEACHING

#### 1.—*Its end and spirit; Admission; Length of Studies.*

The first and predominant end of the Institution is the teaching of Religion, which reveals to man his dignity and destiny, directs him in his relations with his Creator and his fellow-creatures, and supplies him with the incitements and consolations necessary to meet with the difficulties of life. To put this moral help within the reach of all the unfortunate Deaf and Dumb girls, the Institution admits even those who are in an advanced age.

The second end of the Institution is to give to the Female Deaf and Dumb a teaching which on one side develops their intelligence and enables them to fill the duties of social life, and on the other, prepares them for a position that will assure their subsistence.

In order to more surely reach this double end, the Institution has always endeavored to give to its teaching all possible perfection, even through great sacrifices. The Foundress, with one of her Sisters, had first been to the United-States in 1853, to study under the celebrated professor Isaac Peet, director of the New-York Deaf-Mute Institution *Washington Heights*. After having been teaching by the means of signs, to which she even added some trials of articulation, she crossed to Europe in 1870, to become thoroughly acquainted with the so-called Oral Method which was highly praised; and, upon her return,—July 1870,—she inaugurated in her School and in this country the regular teaching of articulation and of reading on the lips, which even contributed to the instruction of some pupils. Later on, in 1879, the Institution, after having sent a delegate to Europe to make long studies of the various methods, finally adopted the pure Oral Method in its full rigor. Since then, it has also taken advantage of new studies and observations made either in Europe or in the United States, and it keeps itself always acquainted with all the new trials and improvements which relate to the intellectual and industrial training of the Deaf and Dumb.

Again in the pursuit of this double end, a rather maternal and persuasive system of rules is resorted to, in order that the Deaf and Dumb may find if possible in the Institution the attentions and sollicitude of their absent parents.

The regular age of admission is 9 years; in some cases however, grievous reasons might lead to the admission of a child under that age.

For the safer conveyance of the children, and to save expenses and trouble to parents, every year, two Sisters of the Institution are sent to Quebec, either to take along with them the children of that region when the classes open, or to see them off when the classes close.

As soon as possible, a special department is intended to be



created for the benefit of those children who, being too young to follow the general order of the Institution, would nevertheless be able to commence their course of articulation in a junior class, and in the mean while would thereby be sheltered from so many miseries which families are often powerless to avert.

The regular course of training requires 8 years, which may be followed by 3 complemental years devoted to the improving of industrial knowledge.

## 2.—Method.

As a general method, the teaching is given in a thoroughly practical and eye-striking manner, by means of persons, actions things, pictures and comparison.

Two essentially different and separate methods are followed by the pupils,—the Oral Method and the Manual Method.

### 10 THE ORAL METHOD ; education of the hearing.

The Intuitive pure Oral Method, which excludes the signs and the alphabet of the fingers, is followed in its full rigor in the Institution. It first trains its students to articulate and speak and to read on the speaker's lips, then it teaches them *viva voce*: it employs writing only as secondary means and to help the memory, and thereby the students are accustomed to attach ideas directly to articulate words,—which makes their speech more spontaneous.

This Method has been adopted here in its full application in 1879 as stated above; it then composed its first classes of the beginning pupils, and of some others who had already commenced their course, and acquired sufficient notions of articulation and reading on the lips to recite their lessons and receive explanations "viva voce". Among the pupils it has trained up to this date, we know 60 who after their studies have continued to make an habitual use of speech in their relations with society.

The Oral Method is applied even to students of narrow understanding and advanced age, especially when there is a hope that they can remain all the regular time: for the results even so humble that they obtain from it set them nearer to the hearing and speaking people than could be expected from any other

method. It has been noticed that some pupils who had followed the oral method and who after a more or less lengthy interruption of their studies had come again to the institution, had a more spontaneous although less distinct speech, and had enlarged the range of their knowledge; this had never been observed here in so high a degree with the students of the Manual Method.

As an improvement to the oral method and to draw the students still nearer to society, the education of the sense of hearing has been added to that method; the Institution has two "Verrier Audigenous" and various ear-trumpets: with or without these instruments, according to cases, every day in several classes, exercises of hearing are given to students susceptible of them: these students actually number 37, 20 of whom have obtained valuable results, which may also be expected for the others. (See Statistics).

#### 20 MANUAL METHOD; combined method.

The intuitive Manual or Dactylogical Method makes use of the manual alphabet and of writing, to the effect of connecting ideas with the graphic figures; and to more surely reach this end the method is applied in the Institution with the exclusion of mimic signs.

The Manual Method which at first, owing to the insufficient number of Oral teachers, had to be followed even by students who might have taken advantage of the oral method, is now and henceforth resorted to only for those pupils who, either on account of advanced age or debility, or other causes, — cannot afford to stay long enough to learn speech, or to those pupils whose vocal organs are so affected as to forbid them the exercises of articulations; thus out of the 27 beginners of this year 3 only follow the Manual Method.

With the Manual Method can be connected the Combined Method, which to the former adds the use of speech in teaching. This method—up to 1879, when the pure oral method was introduced—had been followed by a good many pupils who acquired through it a sufficient practice of speech to be able to enjoy it afterwards in their social relations. But now, it is exclusively applied to the students of the English language, and it proves as satisfactory as before.

## 30 MATTERS OF TEACHING.

The teaching given in the Institution comprises two distinct branches: the intellectual and the industrial teaching—hence two classes of matters.

1.—*Matters of the intellectual teaching :*

- 10 Religion and Sacred History.
- 20 The French or the English language, according to the wish of parents.
- 30 Grammar, exercises of literature and letter-writing.
- 40 Mental and graphic arithmetic
- 50 Book keeping, (simple).
- 60 Geography and mapping.
- 70 Elements of Natural History, Physiology & Physics, specially with regard to hygiene.
- 80 History of Canada, and of the United States, a few notions of general history.

2.—*Matters of the industrial Teaching.*

- 10 All the domestic works, cooking, washing, ironing, mending, etc., sometimes gardening.
- 20 Various kinds of sewing, embroidering, knitting, weaving, cutting and making clothes, etc.,
- 30 Drawing and painting, specially from nature: various pencil-drawing, decorative-painting, oil-painting on porcelain & on silk; pastel, water-color, sepia.
- 40 Artificial wax-flowers, waxing of natural flowers, hair-work,
- 50 Set-off copper working; wood, copper and stuff relief working.

4.—*Furniture for classes and industry; general  
Museum; library.*

The furniture for classes comprises a large variety of objects.

In all the classes each pupil has her own table and chair adapted to her size, the table has the form of a desk and incloses slates, books, copy-books, etc.; on the highest part of the desk a special case is destined to the inkstand, pens and pencils; this case is deep enough, and its cover turns up and upholds the text to be transcribed.

Every class is surrounded inside with slate or slate-like black-boards fitted in the wainscots ; and besides, near the teacher, there is one or two movable wooden black-boards.

Above those boards there hangs on the walls a great variety of colored and framed pictures showing series : of religious scenes for Sacred History and Catechism, and of scenes of domestic life ; the various processes of arts and trade ; animals, plants, minerals, etc. These collections come from Parisian houses, viz : de l'Assomption, Hachette, Delagrave et Bouasse-Lebel ; also from various German and Flemish houses, etc. These pictures number over 600 in the institution.

Every class is supplied, specially for beginners, with a little museum that contains a great many small wares destined to open and develop more easily the intellect of the children and to increase their vocabulary ; everything may be seen in the collection, from the tiny cat and paper rabbit to the most simple utensils of usual life, coppers and tins, beds, furniture, etc. - all this little stock contributes to the intuitive teaching of things.

On the walls of the two long corridors on which all the classes open, over 50 beautiful maps are hanging, for the study of history and geography.

The studio of drawing and painting contains a large variety of models : models after the great masters, such as Raphaël, etc., etc., for drawing, or Coreggio, Landseer, etc., for oil-painting ; plaster models for the study of the bust ; books of models for the various kinds of drawing, several treatises by Smith, etc.

The work-rooms of industrial teaching are supplied with sewing and knitting machines, cards and spinning wheels, weaving looms, frames for bedding, for cleansing and preparing wool, etc.

To all that furniture must be added several maps of the Natural History collection of Deyrolles, then the industrial museum of Dorangeon in 12 cards, each of which shows forty or fifty samples. These maps, together with a good many essays in painting, some collections in ornithology, numismatics, mineralogy, etc., numerous stereoscopic views of European large cities and

monuments, etc.—are the first articles of a general Museum which is intended to serve as a complement to the class furniture.

The text-books comprise: large reading-maps, showing the process to be followed in *demutisation*; numerous French and English treatises on pronunciation, reading on the lips, teaching of those languages. Besides, several foreign English or French reviews and papers with regard to the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb are received in the institution.

The Library has about 2000 volumes, a fair number of which are destined to the instruction and amusement of the Deaf and Dumb.

#### IV

#### HYGIENE AND GYMNASTICS.

An extreme attention is given to hygiene in the Institution. All the rooms for the use of the Students, such as school-rooms, recreation-halls, refectories, dormitories, chapel, are vast, receive light through large windows, are supplied with excellent heating and ventilating systems.

Besides the dormitories, little bed-rooms have been prepared near the recreation-halls, into which rooms the students, specially beginners, who may feel tired during day-time can go and rest.

The play-grounds destined for out door recreations are fine and large, and during bad weather they can be supplied to by the long outside galleries which run around the building: specially on the class-flat these galleries are enjoyed to spend the few moments of recess which interrupt the hours of class.

Every week or so, all the pupils go out for a walk which is a benefit both to their body and mind.

Gymnastics is in great favor: besides the particular exercises required in some classes, three times a week the pupils are given gymnastic lessons and exercises, which do not only develop their physical strength and rest them from study, but contribute also to their intellectual education by exerting their faculty of observation on the various series of actions.

## GENERAL OBSERVATION.

We cannot close this short Notice without including a few remarks with regard to the exhibits of the pupils at the Columbian Exposition.

The only merit of these exhibits is that they give, as near as possible, an exact idea of the methods of teaching followed in the Institution.

Through the written copy-books, it has been intended to make visible the intellectual teaching,—that is the means employed to develop the slumbering intelligence of the unfortunate Deaf and Dumb,—and, as if to say, to give photographic report of the teaching in each class. It must be added here that,—owing to the great variety of age and to the difference of language of the students, and to the multiplication of courses occasioned thereby in spite of the rather small number of those students, the success of the teaching has not yet reached the high degree which may be aimed at, and which will certainly be reached when the pupils will come to the Institution at a more uniform age, and will then give rise to less difficulty of classification.

The manual works of sewing, drawing, etc., are destined to show how the industrial teaching given in the Institution prepares the students to provide by themselves in the future to their own subsistence.

May then those humble exhibits obtain the intended results, and the labors they have occasioned will be largely rewarded !!

No. 1.

JANUARY 1893.

STATISTICS giving the division of pupils, classes, etc.

		Pupils.	Classes.	Teachers.	Pupil-teachers.	Drawing.	Drawing and Painting.
Intellectual teaching.	{ Oral Method.....	83	9	10	2	.....	.....
	{ Manual Method....	54	5	6	1	.....	.....
	{ Combined Method.	9	2	2	1	.....	.....
	Total.....	146	16	18	3	.....	.....
Industrial teaching.	{ Classical course....	146	.....	} 14	.....	16	.....
	{ Complem. course..	...	.....		.....	.....	6
	{ " 1st year.	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ " 2nd year.	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ " 3rd year.	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	172	.....	14	.....	16	6	

No. 2.

JANUARY 1893.

STATISTICS giving the age of Pupils at their admission.

AGE AT ADMISSION.

Epoch of Deafness.		Under 10 years.	10 y'rs and under 12.	12 y'rs and under 15.	15 y'rs and under 18.	18 y'rs and under 20.	20 y'rs and under 22.	22 y'rs and under 24.	24 y'rs and under 26.	26 y'rs and under 28.	28 y'rs and under 30.	40 years.	52 years.	Total.
Oral Method.	Born deaf.....	8	9	10	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	32
	Under 1 year.....	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	1 year and under 3.....	11	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
	3 years and under 5.....	5	4	6	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	19
	5 years and under 7.....	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	7 years and over.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Unknown.....	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total.....		29	19	23	3	...	6	2	...	...	1	...	...	83
Manual Method.	Born deaf.....	7	4	5	5	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	27
	Under 1 year.....	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	1 year and under 3.....	1	1	4	4	2	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	17
	3 years and under 5.....	...	...	2	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7
	5 years and under 7.....	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	7 years and over.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unknown.....	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	7
Total.....		11	5	11	12	10	5	4	1	2	...	1	1	63



No. 3--JANUARY 1843--STATISTICS giving the causes of Deafness of Pupils.

Epoch of Deafness.		Typhoid fever.	Scarlet fever.	Fever.	Meningitis.	Inflammation of the brain.	Ear disease.	Croup.	Dysphtheria.	Inflammation of the throat.	Small pox.	Poisoning.	Paralysis.	Fall.	Unknown.	Congenital.	Headache.	Total.
Oral Method.	Congenital.....														32			32
	Under 1 year.....		1	1		1												4
	1 year and under 3.....	2	1	6	1		5					1	1					13
	3 years and under 5.....	1		12		1		1	2		1				1			14
	5 years and under 7.....			3					1		1							4
	7 years and over.....											1						1
Unknown .....																		5
Total.....		3	2	22	1	2	5	1	3	1	2	1	1		132	1		83
Manual Method	Congenital.....															30		30
	Under 1 year.....			1														1
	1 year and under 3.....			15		1	1				1			1				20
	3 years and under 5.....			5					1									6
	5 years and under 7.....			1														1
	7 years and over.....														5			5
Unknown .....																		5
Total.....				22		1	1	1	1		1			1	630			63

EDUCATION OF HEARING.

No. 4—JANUARY 1893—STATISTICS giving the degree of deafness, the number of pupils taking lessons of audition and the number who succeed.

Epoch of deafness.	I			II			III			IV			V			TOTAL.			
	Were completely deaf	Are taking lessons	Are obtaining success	Could hear a loud noise	Are taking lessons	Are obtaining success	Could hear something with trumpets	Are taking lessons	Are obtaining success	Were half-hearing	Are taking lessons	Are obtaining success	Were a little deaf, but completely dumb	Are taking lessons	Are obtaining success	Are taking lessons	Are obtaining success	Are taking lessons	Are obtaining success
Congenital.....	18	10	7	6	5	3	1	1	1	4	1	3	3	1	23	13	.....	.....	.....
Under 1 year.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 year and under 3...	14	3	2	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5	3	1	.....	.....
3 years and under 5...	11	4	2	8	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4	2	.....	.....
5 years and under 7.	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 years and over.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	55	18	12	17	11	6	2	1	1	5	4	1	4	3	37	21	3	.....	.....

# MORAL ORDER OF EXERCISES

## I

### FOR COMMON DAYS

- H. M.
- A. M.— 5-20—Rising, prayer, household work  
6-30—Holy Mass  
7-15—Breakfast, hand work  
8-30—Class  
10-00—Recess  
10-15—Class  
11-10—Out-door recess  
11-20—Study, recreation for the younger
- P. M.—12-00—Dinner, recreation  
1-30—Class  
3-00—Recess  
3-20—Class study, (drawing on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, till 4-30)  
4-05—Recreation  
4-20—Hand work  
6-00—Supper, recreation, (Gymnastics on Tuesday)  
7-30—Reading for the older, bed-time for the younger.  
8-00—Bed-time

## II

### FOR SUNDAYS

Everything like on common days except :

- H. M.
- A. M.— 8-30—Reading of the notes  
9-30—Religious instruction, study of Catechism  
10-45—Recreation, stations of the Cross for the older
- P. M.— 2-00—Benediction of B. Sacrament, Rosary  
2-30—Writing and study of Catechism of Perseverance,  
Lessons on moral, politeness, etc.  
4-00—Recreation  
5-00—Supper, recreation, gymnastics

## III

### FOR THURSDAYS

Everything like on common days except :

- H. M.
- P. M.— 1-30—Study, drawing  
2-15—Recreation  
3-00—Hand work  
4-30—Recreation  
5-00—Hand work  
6-00—Supper, recreation, gymnastics

# LIST OF ARTICLES SENT

## TO THE

# COLUMBIAN EXHIBITION

- 29 COPY-BOOKS—containing the duties of 58 pupils.
- 1 ALBUM—containing 12 photos and 17 plans drawn by pupils of the Classical course.
- 1 ALBUM—wax flowers, 1 piece.  
hair-work, 2 pieces.
- 1 ALBUM—relief-working, 3 pieces.
- 1 ALBUM—drawing and painting :
- lead pencil, 2 designs, by pupils of the Classical course
- conte crayon, 12 designs, “ “ “
- sanguine, 1 design, “ “ “
- water colors, 10 designs, “ “ “
- sepia, 2 designs, by pupils of the industrial complementary course.
- 7 FRAMED OIL PAINTINGS.
- 1 ALBUM—needle work :
- 41 pieces, by 80 pupils of the Classical course.
- 31 pieces, by pupils of 1st year, Complementary course
- 33 “ “ 2d year, “ “
- 22 “ “ 3d year, “ “
- N. B.—These pieces contain a great variety, from the roughest flannel gown to the finest embroidery.
- 1 ALBUM—weaving and knitting :
- 90 pieces, by pupils of the Complementary course of Industry ; they have spun the wool and flax used for these pieces.

