

Institution for the deaf. It was likewise represented at the meeting of the National Educational Association, held at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, July 1897, where it presented international statistical reports made to the Bureau, from 544 schools for the deaf. These reports, the Bureau received in response to circulars sent out in different languages, and came to hand, prepared in no less than ten languages, frequently containing elaborate historical data of rare value for preservation, and reference in the archives of the Bureau.

The Reading Room of the Bureau has been enriched with life size crayon portraits of some of the more prominent educators of the deaf, in various countries, including Heinicke of Germany, the Abbe d'Epee, of France, Tarra of Italy, Dr. Thomas Arnold of Great Britain, and Dr. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet of America. Likewise, a bust in bronze of Prof. Robert C. Spencer of the Wisconsin Phonological Institute, and one of its benefactor, the eminent philologist, Prof. Alexander Melville Bell. Its register of visitors, includes the names of many of the most distinguished scientists, specialists and instructors of the deaf in the country.

Learning by study must be won;
'Twas ne'er entailed from son to son.
—Gay

THE WORK OF GALLAUDET COLLEGE.

THE Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Kendall School for the primary instruction of the deaf, Gallaudet College for their higher education, and the Normal Department for the special training of such hearing youth as desire to follow the education of the deaf as a profession.

During the thirty-four years of its existence, Gallaudet College has had an aggregate of five hundred and forty-nine students. Of these one hundred and fifty-eight have taken degrees.

The low percentage of the number taking de-

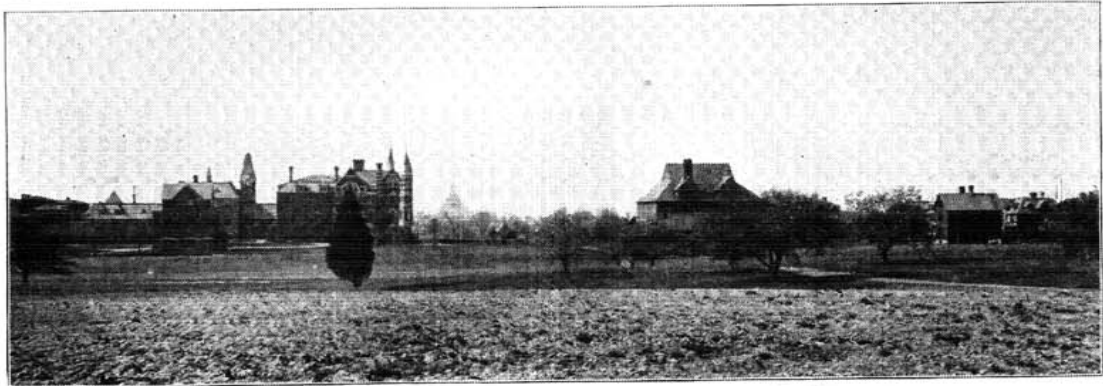
This is a sphere of labor for which the deaf are especially adapted. Besides the natural sympathy of common misfortune the deaf teacher has from the start special knowledge of the peculiar difficulties of acquiring language through the eye alone which it takes the hearing teacher years to acquire, if he acquires it at all. Then, too, the personal influence of the deaf teacher is an element which is, perhaps, too seldom taken into account. The deaf child naturally looks upon the person in the possession of his powers

a force and effectiveness to their consolation and advice which the hearing man can scarcely attain. In preparing themselves for this work, they subject themselves to the same discipline and prove their work by the same test as the hearing. Rev. Dr. Bartlett, Dean of the Protestant Episcopal Seminary in Philadelphia, speaks thus strongly of the three young men from Gallaudet who have studied under his personal observation. "All three have done remarkably well in their studies, and have won their way among our faculty and students with distinguished success. They are not only men of especially high character, but as students, measured by the same standards that are applied to other men, they are well equipped. And I can give it as my opinion, based upon intimate and daily knowledge of these young men, that the educational work done at Gallaudet College is equal to that of any college in our country."

In ordinary spheres of action graduates of Gallaudet are not wanting. Asking no favors, they have challenged their hearing competitors in the law, in science, in journalism, in manufacture. J. G. Parkinson, of Chicago, became eminent enough in patent law to be admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, and to be retained by the great firm of the McCormick Reaper Co., to take charge of its patent business. G. T. Dougherty has been for many years chemical analyst of a Chicago smelting and refining company. J. H. Logan, as Biologist and Microscopist, has served as an efficient assistant to the professor in charge of that department in the Western Reserve University of Pennsylvania. M. G. McCarthy was until the recent political upheaval State Entomologist and Botanist of North Carolina. The value attached to his services may be seen from the fact that when Virginia tried to induce him to enter her service in like capacity, North Carolina to keep him largely increased his salary. F. R. Gray now employed by the Brashear Lens Company, of Allegheny City,



DR. E. M. GALLAUDET,
President of Gallaudet College.



BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF GALLAUDET COLLEGE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

From a photograph by Ronald Douglas, the well-known deaf-mute photographer of Livingston, N. J.

grees is due chiefly to the fact that, until recently, none of the state schools had conformed its course of study to the requirements of the college course, and very few had given any opportunity for preparation, or any encouragement to those desiring to matriculate at Gallaudet. Most of those who have come, have, therefore, come ill-prepared, and, for this reason, or on account of poverty, they have been unable to take more than partial courses of study.

Of those who have taken degrees, more than one-half have become teachers of their own class. There are few schools in the States that do not employ Gallaudet graduates or partial course students in all grades of teaching. In some they are head teachers and even principals, as in the case of Robert Patterson of the large Ohio School at Columbus. They have often been pioneers, and by energy and intelligence succeeded in establishing flourishing schools under apparently hopeless circumstances.

of speech and hearing as a superior being. The limitations of his own deafness and dumbness keep him from ever dreaming it possible for him to attain a like degree of cultivation. But in a teacher afflicted in the same way that he is, he can easily see the possibilities of his own development, and is thereby encouraged to effort, and prevented from being quickly discouraged by failure.

Gallaudet College, then, in taking this naturally effective teacher, and broadening and deepening his sympathies and extending his mental grasp, has done a work of incalculable value to the cause of education. If this were all that it has done its existence would be nobly justified.

A number of the graduates have been ordained to minister to the spiritual needs of the deaf. Here, again, their own misfortune works to the good of their charges, by giving them a deeper insight into the peculiar temptations and discouragements which beset their parishioners, and

Pa., as an expert in lenses, is, in theory and practice, a trained lens maker and telescopist.

In journalism there are a number in various sections of the country. The one of longest service is probably W. L. Hill of Athol, Mass. He took charge of the tottering local paper in 1872, and by his energy and intelligence, has made it one of the most prosperous and influential papers of Western Massachusetts. It is related that once, when the Honorable Mr. Seelye was making an investigation of the work of Gallaudet College, Mr. Hill was mentioned to him as being a graduate of the college from Mr. Seelye's district. "Oh, Mr. Hill of *The Athol Transcript!*" ejaculated the honorable gentleman good humoredly, "You needn't expatiate on his abilities; the influence of his paper was thrown against me in the late election, and nearly compassed my defeat."

In architecture, Olof Hanson, of Faribault, Minn., has demonstrated the ability of the deaf

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to make their way to the top with no aid but that of their own gifts and perseverance. His buildings are scattered over the North West, and one of his designs now ornaments the grounds of his Alma Mater in Washington.

Nor should we overlook the influence of the College upon the farming class, who constitute the most important element of our population, and to whom a college training is supposed to be of little value. Of the large number of such, we call to mind two, William E. Martin, of West Randolph, Vt., who, after a course in College, returned to his paternal acres and set to work with enlarged ideas and new ambitions and in a short time by improved method, and scientific treatment had his farm yielding forty tons of hay when it had given but ten before; and Pearl Day of Harmon, Ill., who, a few years since bought for twenty dollars a farm of eighty acres of what was considered by neighbors as worthless swamp land. College-bred, as he was, or rather, because he was college-bred, he knew there is a good deal of virtue in most swamp land, and by drainage and appropriate treatment soon had it yielding at the rate of forty bushels of oats to the acre in a wet season, and, in 1895, it gave him twenty-five hundred bushels of corn. He refused to sell the farm at \$60 an acre.

And so, in manufacture, in banking, in the civil service, in the industrial arts, and in the fine arts, former students are daily testifying to the value of Gallaudet College in broadening their intellectual and spiritual horizons and enlarging their sphere of effort and usefulness. J. B. H.

