



SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Belleville, May 30th 1893.

To Parents and Guardians.

The present term will close on Wednesday, June 21st, 1893, and our pupils go to their homes on that day. An officer of the Institution will accompany those who are to travel on the Main Lines of Railway, taking care of them and their baggage to the points agreed upon.

At the close of this session a number of pupils will have completed their term, but those who can be benefited by one or two extra years will be allowed to come back. If you know of any deaf and dumb children of school age in your neighborhood, kindly send the names of the parents, with their post office addresses, to me.

The Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific and Central Ontario Railway Companies have liberally arranged to issue return tickets for one first class fare, good until September 28th, 1893.

The pupils will leave Belleville for home, on Wednesday, June 21st, by early train, under the charge of Officers of the Institution, arriving at the various stations named in circulars and parents and friends must meet them, and be standing on the platform of the Station when the train arrives. This is important. The officer in charge cannot leave the pupils on the car to hunt up careless or dilatory parents on the platform of stations.

Be good enough to remit the money for tickets to the Bursar without delay.

The next term will commence on Wednesday, the 27th September, and I hope the pupils will be sent back promptly.

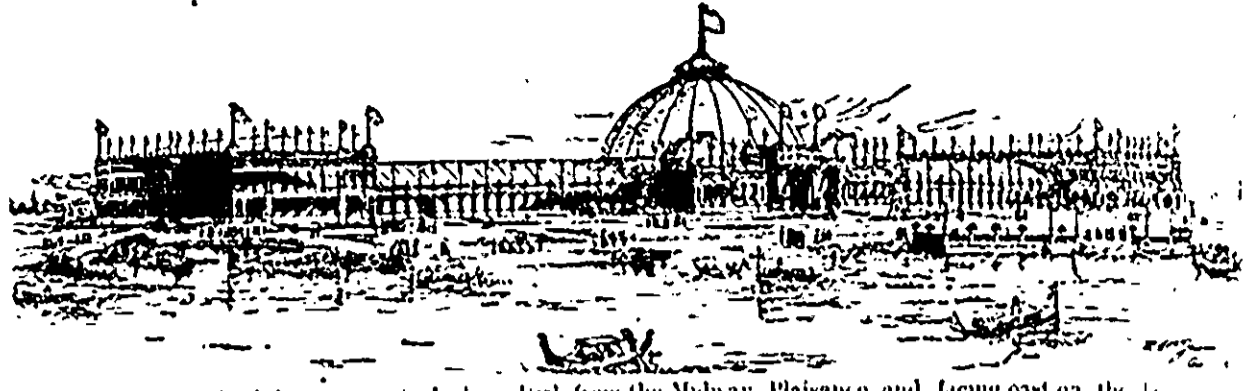
With kind regards,
Yours faithfully,

R. Mathison
SUPERINTENDENT.



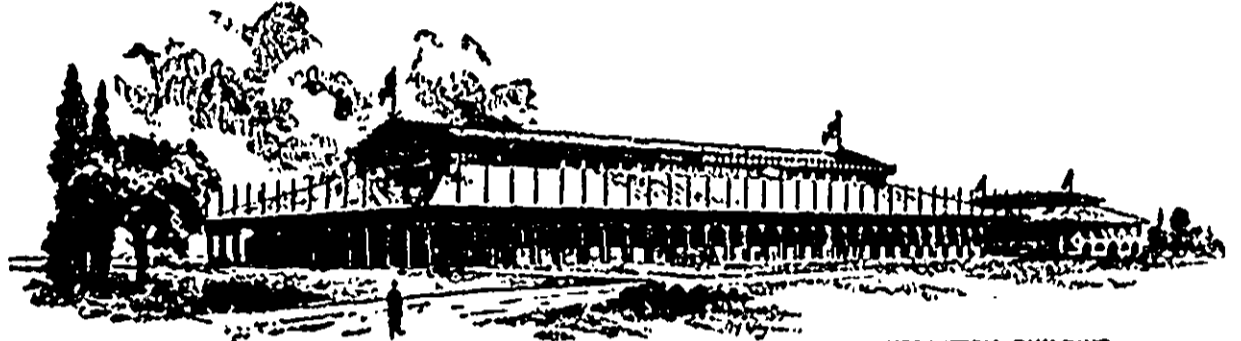
Suit of Rattlesnake Skin.

Peter Gruber, the rattlesnake king of Venango county, Pa., has had made the most unique costume any man ever wore. It consists of coat, vest, trousers, hat, shoes and shirt, and is made entirely of the skins of rattlesnakes. Seven hundred snakes, all caught and skinned by Gruber during the last five years, provided the material for this novel costume. To preserve the brilliancy and flexibility of the skins in the greatest possible degree the snakes were skinned alive, first being made unconscious by chloroform. They were then tanned by a method peculiar to Gruber and are as soft and elastic as woolen goods. The different articles for this outfit were made by Oil City tailors, shoemakers and hatters, and the costume is valued at \$1,000.



Immediately south of the entrance to Jackson Park from the Midway Plaisance, and facing east on the corner of the Horticultural Building. In front is a flower terrace for outside exhibits, including tanks for Nymphæas and the Victoria. The front of the terrace, with its low parapet between large vases, borders the water, and at its center forms a boat basin. The building is 1,000 feet long, with an extreme width of 250 feet. The plan is a central pavilion with two end pavilions, each connected with the central one by front and rear curtains, forming two interior courts, each 88 by 270 feet. These are beautifully decorated in color and planted with ornamental shrubs and flowers. The center of the pavilion is roofed by a crystal dome 187 feet in diameter and 113 feet high, under which are exhibited the tallest palms, bamboos, and tropical plants that can be procured. There are galleries in each of the pavilions. The galleries of the end pavilions are designed for refreshment and the surroundings being particularly adapted to recreation and refreshment. These cafes are surrounded by arcades on three sides from which charming views of the grounds can be obtained. Cost of this building about \$500,000.

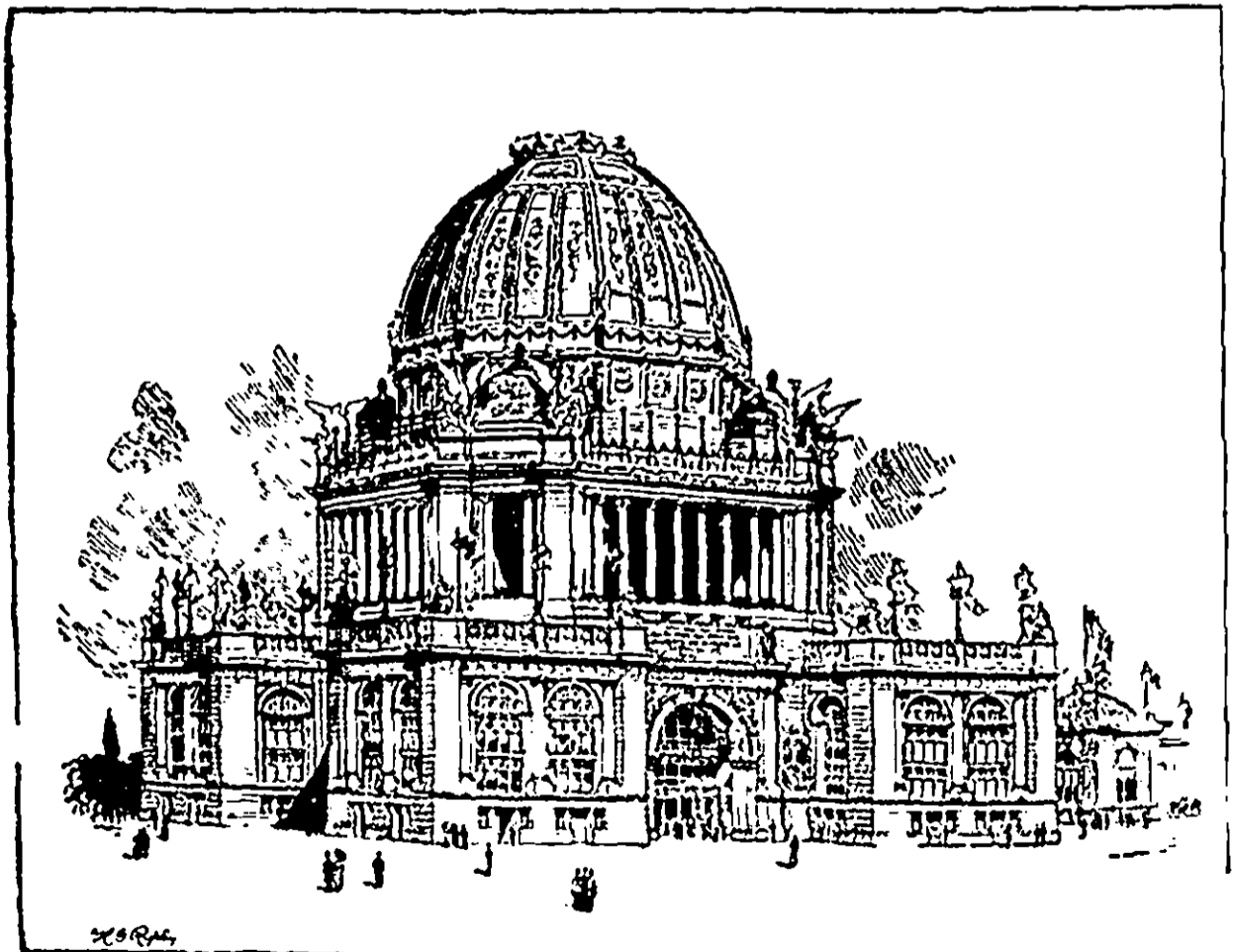
THE FORESTRY BUILDING.



FORESTRY BUILDING,
World's Columbian Exposition.

The Forestry Building is in appearance the most unique of all the Exposition structures. Its dimensions are 200 feet by 250 feet. To a remarkable degree its architecture is of the rustic order. On all four sides of the building is a veranda, supporting the roof of which is a colonnade consisting of a series of columns composed of three tree-trunks each 25 feet long, one of them from 16 to 20 inches in diameter and the others smaller. All of these trunks are left in their natural state, bark undisturbed. They are contributed by the different States and Territories of the Union and by foreign countries, furnishing specimens of its most characteristic trees. The sides of the building are constructed of slabs with the grain of the wood moved. The window frames are treated in the same rustic manner as is the rest of the building. The main entrance is elaborately finished in different kinds of wood, the material and workmanship being contributed by several prominent wood associations. The roof is the timber with tan and other barks. The visitor can make no mistake as to the kind of wood which form the colonnade, for he will see upon each a tablet upon which is inscribed the common and scientific name of the State or country from which the trunk was contributed, and other pertinent information, such as the approximate quantity of such timber in the region whence it came.

THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.



By popular verdict the Administration Building is pronounced the gem and crown of the Exposition palace. It is at the west end of the great court in the southern part of the site, looking eastward, and at its rear are the train facilities and depots. The most conspicuous object which will attract the gaze of visitors on reaching the grounds is this lofty building. This imposing edifice will cost about \$150,000. The architect is Richard M. Hunt, New York, President of the American Institute of Architects, to whose established reputation it is a notable contribution. It covers an area of 260 feet square and consists of four pavilions 84 feet square, one at each of the four angles of the square, connected by a great central dome 120 feet in diameter and 220 feet in height, leaving at the center of each facade a great entrance 82 feet wide, within which are the grand entrances to the building. The general design is in the style of the First Empire. The first great story is in the Doric order of heroic proportions, surrounded by a lofty balustrade and by great tiers of the angle of each pavilion crowned with sculpture. The second story, with its lofty and spacious colonnade of the Ionic order.