

The programme decided on includes four groups of exhibits, divided into twelve principal classes. In the first group will be all appliances required for a modern city; plans of administration and development, plans for reconstruction and for the beautifying and sanitation of a modern city, precautions being taken to respect the style of architecture of each district, the diversity of which styles add so much charm to French cities, and for the preservation of historic monuments and particularly of beautiful beauty spots. The second group will include general buildings, public buildings, private dwellings and road and factory buildings. The third group will include modern building methods and materials for construction with models, and the fourth group will be specially devoted to legislation concerning the construction, development and beautification of French cities. Meetings and numerous conferences will tend to make familiar the necessary elements of a healthy national life. It is believed that this important economic manifestation will once again show both the friends and enemies of France that, confident in final victory assured her by her army, she can organize her workmen to rebuild the ruins made by her enemies and place the country once again worthy of the dedication she has made of it, to the development of Liberty, of Justice and of Progress.

Group I., which is devoted to the development of towns and villages, will present plans for reconstruction, part plans, and plans for the whole work, and for the development and use of undamaged sections. Class 2 of this group will offer plans of administration of towns and villages. Class 3 will be devoted to public highways and promenades, squares for public use, gardens, parks, fields for play and sports, wood preserves, upkeep of roads and pavements, methods of repair and construction, public lighting, public conveyances, etc. Class 4 will deal with the appearance of a city and its beautification, general schemes of decoration, general co-ordination of buildings with the landscape, the preservation of monuments, historic styles and archaeological spots. Class 5 will cover the sanitary question, illustrating sanitation methods before reconstruction, sanitation of city, country and factories, the protection of drinking water, filtering, purifying and sterilization; conduits and the distribution of water, the collection and disposal of surface water from the public roads and from houses, factories, etc.; filth removal and its treatment; general methods of heat, light and force; sanitary service, health department service, public charities, disinfecting plants, etc.

Group II. deals especially with public buildings, palaces and public monuments. Among them are specially grouped buildings of public utility, city halls and various municipal offices; sanitary establishments for cures and lectures; shower baths, halls and markets, military establishments, the exterior and interior architecture of buildings and temporary buildings. Class 7 in this group deals with private dwellings, the modern dwelling, lodging house, individual house and cheap houses, which will be shown by furnished models. Electric lighting and

distribution of power, electric canalization, telephones, etc., will be illustrated as well as heating and ventilation, the instalment of kitchens, kitchen fittings and vacuum air purifying apparatus. Class 8 will be devoted to farm and factory buildings, showing the model farm and its outbuildings; private dwellings and the distribution of water; barns, stables, cow sheds, sheep folds, pig styes, wells, manure pits, etc. Dairies, butteries, cheese rooms and distilleries will also be exhibited with the methods of draining and purifying dirty water. Factory construction in cities and the country will be illustrated with temporary sheds and portable buildings. In Class 9 materials and supplies used by the building trade, terracing and masonry, iron and wood work, locksmithing, roofing and plumbing, joinery, arrangement of chimneys, painting and varnishing will be exhibited. Also natural and artificial materials, stone, bricks, tiles, wood and iron, with various methods of rapid construction. Fixed and movable decorations of buildings, the furniture making industry and different types of dwellings and healthy rooms, including the "guest room," will also be illustrated in this class.

Group IV., devoted to legislation, will give the principles and application of city and rural economy. Class 11 will compare French and foreign legislation and regulations, and Class 12 will show methods for realization of plans for the development and reconstruction of cities and repairs, covering syndicate and co-operative associations, private and public companies, regulations for the construction of towns and villages, and schools for imparting special technical skill.

Churches as Fire Traps

Boston has just had, for the first time in recent years, a general inspection of churches with a view to fire prevention. Conditions were found very unsatisfactory. A writer in an American exchange says that fire-escapes, automatic-sprinkler systems, and hand-fire extinguishers must be installed in many Boston churches as a result of orders issued to church-trustees by Building Commissioner O'Hearn, who has just completed an investigation of the four hundred churches of all denominations in the city. His inspection lasted several weeks.

Some of the typical unsafe conditions found by the Commissioner and his inspectors were as follows: Doors opening inward; rubbish-piles under stairways and in basements; no means of egress from sides of buildings; basement-screens screwed to the window-frames; lack of fireproofing around steam-pipes and furnace-pipes; improper exits from galleries and choirs; doors that, when opened, blocked stairways; heating apparatus installed beneath wooden stairs.

This is the first general inspection of churches made in recent years. "I am sure" said Commissioner O'Hearn, "none of the violations of the fire hazard laws was wilful. They were simply the result of neglect; and, possibly from a sense of security in the fact, there have been few fires in Boston churches."