

BOSTON SPA CHURCH.

DESIGN FOR A CHURCH.

We copy from the *London Builder* a design for a church and school-room :

BOSTON SPA CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

It consists of a nave with small transepts, porch, lobbies, and tower, and will seat 260 persons. The length of the nave internally is 53ft., its width 34ft., the whole roofed in one span, with open timbers, and boarded. Its acoustic properties are described as satisfactory. The seats are open benches, and the walls are lined to a height of 3ft. with wood.

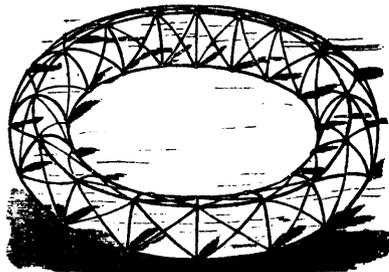
The tower, which is intended to form a staircase to give access to an end gallery to be added at some future date, is 50ft. high, and has a slated spire, the total height to the top of the final being about 90ft. The total cost was about £3,000, of which amount £372 were paid for the land, much less than it would cost in Canada.

Behind the church, and on the same level, is a school-room, 30ft. by 25ft., with separate entrance, class-room, minister's vestry, and lavatory.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS' SOCIETY.—On Saturday last, the 6th inst., the members of this society paid their last visit to works for the present session. The gasworks in the Old Kent-road were selected for the visit. Much interest was manifested in the gas holders and tanks, the largest holder, 180 ft. diameter with a capacity of 2,200,000 cubic feet, being constructed without any internal trusses or bracing, the cover or crown, when empty, being supported on a timber staging erected in the tank ; but the most remarkable feature is the tank, 184ft. diameter, 47ft. deep, constructed entirely of concrete, without either brick lining or puddle backing. Another striking example of the use of concrete was seen in the new retort houses in course of construction, the floor being raised 10ft. above the level of the ground, was carried by piers and concrete arches 21ft. span, rising 1ft. 9in. centre, 18in. thick at the crown. The next session of the society for the reading and discussion of engineering papers will commence in December.

A NEW EDGING TO FLOWER BEDS.

Numerous plants are used as edging to flower beds, but we do not often see those that are altogether satisfactory. Where the edging is made by numerous plants set closely together, the failure of one or more from any cause, leaves an unsightly gap, and one that is very difficult to fill. A circular galvanized wire-frame, of which a cross-section is a semi-circle, is made of a proper size for the bed, if a small one, or in segments, if for a large bed ; this frame, which has wires crossing it to form a coarse basket-work, is placed around the bed, where the honeysuckle or creeping vine plants have been previously set, and as the plants grow, their shoots are worked into this wire frame. In a short time the frame is completely hidden, and the effect of such a circle of gorgeous foliage and rich coloured flowers in neatly kept grass, is surprisingly beautiful. This frame may be used to advantage with any edging plants, as it raises the prostrate ones, and allows them to be kept in a neat line, with very little trouble.



WIRE FRAME FOR EDGING.

JUDGING from the number of patents taken out, it would seem that the long pent-up talent of the Germans is expending itself on new inventions. The number of patents granted in German States, from the 1st of January to the 30th of June, 1877, is given in *Trade Marks*, so far as is known, as follows :—For Prussia, 566 ; Bavaria, 124 ; Saxony, 256 ; Wurtemberg, 113 ; Baden, 147 ; Hesse, 48 ; Brunswick, 57 ; Saxe-Meiningen, 16 ; Saxe-Altenburg, 16 ; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 18 ; Anhalt, 22 ; Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, 14 ; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, 13 ; Wai-dek and Pyrmont, 8 ; Reuss Old-line, 15 ; Schaumburg Lippe, 9 ; and Lippe, 10.