WESLEY CHURCH (CONGREGATIONAL), MONTREAL

The interesting ceremony of laying the corner stone of this beautiful new church was performed by Mrs. G. B. Burland on the 18th July last. We give an illustration of the beautiful silver trowel manufactured for the occasion, which was presented to Mrs. Burland by the Rev. Mr. Roy, the pastor, as a tribute and memorial of the esteem in which Mr. Burland is held by the congregation.

The following description of the building was read on the occasion by Mr. Crane, one of the building committee :

The site is on the south side of St. Catherine street, between Phillips' Square and St. Alexander street, a very favourable one, being on an eminence from which a splendid view of the city can be had. The foundations of the whole building are now completed to the ground floor level, eight feet high above the ground; they are massive and constructed of limestone, the dressings and quoins chiselled, and courses rock faced. The work is not sufficiently advanced to give an idea of the symmetrical and striking beauty of its architectural proportions. Our engraving represents the finished edifice, which will be one of the most imposing structures of the kind in the Dominion, bold in design, simple in detail, but noble in expression. Our view is on St. Catherine street (taken from a drawing prepared by Mr. John James Browne, the architect), with the easterly side of the structure in perspective. The front has three door ways, the centre one deeply recessed with moulded jambs, detached columns with bases and foliated capitals, moulded arches, being the main entrance thirteen feet in width and twenty-four feet in height, with a flight of stone steps to give easy ascent to the main hall. The doors on either side give access to the basement, with circular staircases to the main hall and to the galleries. In the tympanum over the main entrance "Wesley Church, Congregational" will be cut on a band; richly carved and panelled gable with a grand foliated octagonal dacha nobly comming it initial for for for the the state of the state o flèche nobly crowning it rising fifty feet above the ground level On each corner is an octagonal tower terminating with orna mental finials; between these towers and over the entrances the front wall recedes three feet, having richly panelled and moulded pediments running the whole length of front. Below the superby ornamented apex of the main gable is a large rose window, the tracery of which is wrought in a style of rare ornamentation the lower arc of the circumference of this grand window touch the mouldings above the panels with columns, bases and cary caps. This window is deeply recessed 14 feet in width and feet in height, having columns, pilasters and moulded jambs and arched mouldings, richly carved tympanum terminating in a vel rich cross of foliated design. Between this window and end octagonal tower there will be a rose window seven feet in diameter filled with ornamental tracery. Above the apex rises a blocking with pilasters and columns, moulded bases and carved capital water tables and grand foliated pinacles. This church will, specially adapted to requirements of Congregational worshing and oral instruction. The plan determined upon by the archite is cruciform with short nave. Choir and transepts meeting a circular centre of fifty-four feet in diameter, having tweld clustered columns, moulded bases, enriched and foliated capital to support the arches and dome (fifty-five feet above the flo level), ceiling light, twenty-five feet diameter, filled with cut coloured glass, with lantern above to give light to the centre the church. The number of sittings to be provided rendered in necessary to introduce galleries, which are placed across the new and the transept. The choir and organ will occupy the platform in rear of the minister. which will be one foot then the floor in rear of the minister, which will be six feet above the floor, with steps ascending on either side ; in the centre is a desk with steps ascending on either side ; in the centre is a desk rich in design, and in front a circular railing for communicante. The seats are all curved and radiate from the centre; eve sitting (eight hundred in number) will have an unobstruct view of the minister, and he will have a view of the faces of all the congregation. Vestries for the minister and choir will be under the platform. There is also a capacious and well-lighted basement, twelve feet in height which will entry in chock room basement, twelve feet in height, which will contain school-root or lecture hall, 48 x 52, library, five class-rooms — two of the have sliding glass partitions, which at any time will afford one ditional space to the Sabbash and the state of the state of the state of the sabbash and the sabbash and the sabbash and the sabbash and the sabbash at any time will afford and ditional space to the Sabbath-school, or the two made into the for weekly meetings. for weekly meetings. There is a sub-cellar in front under the hall for fuel and furnesses to but of the sub-cellar in front under the hall for fuel and furnesses to but of the sub-cellar in front under the hall for fuel and furnesses to but of the sub-cellar in front under the hall for fuel and furnesses to but of the sub-cellar in front under the hall for fuel and furnesses to but of the sub-cellar in front under the subhall for fuel and furnaces to heat Sabbath-school and class rooms with hot water, and the should be should with hot water, and the church with warm air. Ventilating for are placed in nave transepts, and a large shaft in dome, gulated with iron rods.



POSTAGE STAMP MUOILAGE.—The following is said to be the formula for the mucilage used on the United States postage stamps : Dextrine, 2 oz.; acetic acid, 1 oz.; water, 5 oz.; alcohol, 1 oz. Add the alcohol to the other ingredients, when the dextrine is completely dissolved.

THE ART OF MOULDING.—At a meeting of the King's College Engineering Society, Mr. E. W. Anderson read a paper on this subject. He gave the following general rules to guide the moulder in the running-in of the metal in moulding, which are not altogether novel but will bear repeating: 1. Choose, if possible, the thickest part of the casting for the runner. 2. If the casting is deep, run in the metal at the bottom. 3. Where the casting has a flange in the form of a pipe it is generally preferred to run the metal in at the flange; but this case is subject to rule 6. 4. When the casting is thin, and has many branches, or when it is of great length, it is advisable to run in the metal in the center. 5. Care should be taken to choose a place in the mould so that the metal will have no tendency to wash any part away in its first rush. 6. (This rule may be called a continuation of No. 5.) The metal should not be allowed to fall from any height upon a weak part of the mold, or it will be liable to break down portions thereof.