

P.L.S. At the present time Mr. Mountain is chief engineer in charge of construction and maintenance-of-way on what is known as the Booth system of railways, comprising Canada Atlantic Railway; Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway; Vermont and Province Line Railway; Nipissing and Nonsbonging Railway.



C. E. W. DODWELL, MEM. CAN. SOC. C.E.

C. E. W. Dodwell, B.A., is a son of the late Rev. G. B. Dedwell, M.A. He was born in England in 1853, and in 1862 he came to Canada, beginning his education at Bishop's College school, Lennoxville, and finished at King's College, Windsor, N.S., where he took a full course of engineering and the degree of bachelor of arts, with high honors in mathematics and natural sciences. From 1873 to 1877 he was employed as assistant engineer on the location and construction of the principal lines of railways in Nova Scotia, namely, the Western Counties, the Nova Scotia Central and the Eastern Extension Railways. In 1877 he was appointed assistant provincial engineer under the Government of Nova Scotia. This position he resigned in 1881 to accept an appointment upon the staff of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Montreal. Mr. Dodwell was in the service of this company for about eight years, and during that time was engaged almost exclusively upon construction. The preliminary surveys and estimates for the St. Lawrence bridge were his first work, performed for the company with G. H. Massey, C.E. He was next employed upon the construction of the Ontario and Quebec Railway, first in the position of section engineer, subsequently in charge of the construction office in Toronto. He was next resident engineer in charge of the portion of the C.P.R. from Montreal to Vaudreuil (24 miles), which comprised some heavy work, namely, the large stone viaduct entering the city and the bridges, 33 spans of steel, over the Ottawa River at St. Anne's and Vaudreuil on which latter work he submitted a very clever paper to the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers in 1888. (See Vol. II., part I.) In 1889 he resigned his position on the C.P.R., and in partnership with A. I. Hogg, M.I.C.E., Mem. Can. Soc. C.E., established the firm of Dodwell & Hogg, for a general engineering practice. Occupying his time at this period may be mentioned the waterworks and sewerage systems of Dartmouth, and the waterworks of Amherst N.S. In 1891 he accepted an appointment under the Federal Government as resident engineer of the Public Works Department, at Halifax, N.S., which position he still occupies. Mr. Dodwell was elected an associate member of the Institution of Civil Engineers in 1881, and he was transferred to the class of members in 1891. He took an active part in the formation of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, being one of the original Montreal committee.

FIRES OF THE MONTH.

Jan. 10th. Joyner & Elkington's grist mill, Fort Qu'Appelle, N.W.T., burned; loss is \$25,000.—Jan. 11th. Bell & Co.'s tannery, Tilsonburg, Ont.—Jan. 12th. Tara, Ont., public school; loss, \$3,000.—Jan. 15th. The charcoal works at Bridgeville, N.S., burned down; loss, \$10,000.—Jan. 15th. St. Anne's College, Digby, N.S., loss, \$75,000.—Jan. 20th. Roman

Catholic church at Rockland, Ont., destroyed.—Jan. 22nd. I.C.R. coal sheds at Moncton, N.B., loss, \$1,500.—Jan. 24th. Hercules' Cement Works, Hamilton, Ont.; buildings gutted and stock destroyed.—Jan. 26th. Small fire in Montreal Gas Co.'s works, Montreal, caused damage of \$500.

CORRECTIONS.

On page 242 of the January issue of The Canadian Engineer, in the last paragraph of J. M. Williams' article, "Oiling Up," the word "animal" was used instead of "mineral." The sentence should read: "... we may be satisfied that in the mineral oils and greases, with their great range of body, their freedom from impairment by atmospheric action and other physical changes, that we may obtain a lubricant fitted especially for our requirements. . . ."

The editorial paragraph in the December issue of The Canadian Engineer did not imply that the Quebec gold areas were the property of the De Lery family, but stated that those of the seignory of Rigaud-Vaudreuil were so held.

REVIEWS.

The Canadian Magazine for February contains some interesting Canadian matter; the portraits of forty editors of Canadian dailies and biographical sketches of each; St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, which was destroyed by fire recently, is the frontispiece; Joanna E. Woods' novel is continued, and the usual complement of short stories and poems finds its place. Unfortunately the series of papers on actors and actresses is kept up. The public will not pay twenty-five cents for a magazine which publishes theatrical portraits. It is distinctly a "marked down" commodity and should be dropped.

Diane of Ville Marie is the title of a new romance of French Canada by Blanche Lucile Macdonell, of Montreal. Miss Macdonell is the author of a number of charming sketches of French-Canadian history and folk-lore, and the present tale, her most ambitious venture, founded on events which took place on the Island of Montreal at the close of the 17th century, shows her to be well versed in early Canadian history. It is well for English-Canadians to know how rich French Canada was in the material of heroes and heroines, for the story is woven around the personalities and lives of actual historical personages, as stated in the preface. The work is handsomely produced from the press of Wm. Briggs, Toronto.

La Quincena Rural.—We have received the first two numbers of this journal published in Buenos Ayres, which is devoted to agriculture and the kindred arts. As its name implies, it will be published twice a month. The subscription price is \$20 per year for the capital, and \$22 in the country, rates which it is feared will not ensure a large circulation. The rates for advertising are in proportion. One article complains of the want of affection for rural life in the young people of the country preferring to agriculture almost any other occupation, and even "passa los dias en intrigues politicas." Sons of the Spanish-American farmers everywhere possessing a territorial patrimony cannot be induced to continue to reside on it, much less to study its proper management. From this practice the agriculture of the country suffers severely. The deserters of the country districts do not appear to despise their properties, but either leave the management of them to a dependent or try to direct the management from the town in which they have taken up their residence. And as the proprietor does not know how to manage the property advantageously each of these plans is equally fated. The small farmers who remain on the land manage much better. The work is done by the family, male and female, and the surplus produce sold. Here in Canada we know as a rule very little about South America. It is obvious from this glance that there is much in the agriculture of that country that is similar to what is found in ours. The editorials in this paper are brightly written and are of a very high class, comparing favorably with the best we have in America.