

tions of clean large-grained sharp sand. The general proportions may be one part of lime to two parts of sand, but this may be varied according to the quality of the lime or cement. Mortar will be only made as required, and it must be prepared and used under the immediate direction and to the satisfaction of an Inspector, by the Contractor's men, failing which the Inspector may employ other men to prepare the mortar, and any expense incurred thereby shall be borne by the Contractor. Grout shall be formed by adding a sufficient quantity of water to well tempered and well proportioned mortar.

57. When mortar is used, every stone must be set in a full bed and beaten solid; Grouting. the vertical joints must be flushed up solid, and every course must be perfectly level and thoroughly grouted.

58. In all walls built in common lime, the exposed faces will have a four-inch lip- Lipping. ping of cement.

59. All masonry must be neatly and skilfully pointed, but if done out of season, Pointing and protection in or if from any other cause it may require repointing before the expiration of the con- winter. tract, the Contractor must make good and complete the same at his own cost. Work left unfinished in the autumn must be properly protected during the winter by the Contractor, at his risk and cost.

60. Retaining wall (with a sharp batter on the face,) shall be built of dry ma- Retaining masonry, and shall be formed of large well shaped stones hammered to form good beds, walls. and carefully laid to bond as in bridge masonry, but without mortar.

FOUNDATIONS.

61. Foundation pits must be sunk to such depths as the Engineer may deem Depths of proper for the safety and permanency of the structure to be erected; they must in all pits. cases be sunk to such depths as will prevent the structures being acted on by the frost, or by nature; in some cases coffer damming, pumping and baling will be necessary. The material excavated therefrom to be deposited in embankment, unless the Engineer directs otherwise.

ARTIFICIAL FOUNDATIONS.

62. Foundation timbers where required will be of such dimensions and of such Timber. kinds as the Engineer may direct. The timber employed will be tamarac, hemlock, pine or Douglass fir from 3 to 6 inches thick or timber flatted on two sides only, and ranging from 6 inches to 12 inches thick. The faces of the flatted timber will at least measure as much as its thickness, and the bark will be removed from the sides not flatted.

63. All spikes, bolts, straps or other iron work found necessary to be used on Iron. timber foundations, must be of the best quality of iron usually employed for similar purposes.