

except opposite the entrance to the lock, and on the east side at both ends of the new Aqueduct; where formed in cutting and at places unconnected with structures, its front edge will be 99 feet from the centre line at 24½ feet above the bottom of the canal, or 22 feet over the present mitre sill of the old lock at Port Colborne. It will, for the most part, be made 15 feet wide on top, and have an inclination of about 12 inches outward to a ditch in the rear or at the toe of the slope of the adjoining bank.

The ditch to be at least 3½ feet wide on top and at the bottom to have such an inclination as will carry the surface water freely to off-take drains formed at such places as circumstances may require.

It will be observed from the nature of the work that all that portion of it under the water surface, connected with the enlargement and deepening of the prism, can be done by machinery during the summer months, provided proper precautions are taken to guard against interfering with the navigation. Contractors will, therefore, be expected and required to provide the necessary equipment for that purpose, and be fully prepared to excavate, haul, transport and elevate the material in such a manner as will enable it to be expeditiously removed and deposited at the places above mentioned, unless they are able to show to the full satisfaction of the Department of Railways and Canals that they are in a position to execute the work in some other way, in a more expeditious manner, within the time agreed upon for its completion.

If any of the adjoining proprietors are desirous of having their land raised, to an extent that it would render it an object for spoil ground, the contractor, on receiving the sanction of the Department of Railways and Canals, may use part of the excavated material for that purpose.

*Spoil Banks*—are in no case to be formed on ground where the surface inclines towards the canal, unless level benches are first cut for a foundation for the bank. The new material deposited must be kept back at least 10 feet from the top of the bank slope, and must not be raised more than 10 feet above the level of the towing path, within a distance of 85 feet from the surface water line of the canal, on that side on which the spoil bank is formed. Beyond the distance stated, the height may be increased, after suitable drains and other provisions have been made to carry the surface water to the back ditches, provided that the nature of the bank and material on which it is placed warrants the adoption of this course.

The spoil banks, as nearly as circumstances will admit, must be made of an uniform height, and invariably have a declivity outward of at least one in twenty, and throughout be of a regular width.

*Back Ditches*—to carry off the surface water, and such other natural drainage as it may be necessary to provide for, are to be formed at the places and of the dimensions required; care being taken that the old ditches are not interfered with, or the drainage in any way interrupted before the new ditches are fully available. For any damages that may arise from this cause, whether the result of inattention or otherwise, on the part of the contractor, he will be held strictly and legally liable to the owners of the adjoining property.

To form an outlet for the new ditches, or present water courses, other than those specially referred to, wells are to be sunk in connection with them, from which off-take drains or culverts are to be made with such inclinations as will discharge the water freely into the canal, 2 feet or more below the assumed level of Lake Erie.

These wells will be from 2 to 3 feet square, and the culverts from them are to be from 15 to 24 inches square. They are to be built of rubble masonry laid in cement mortar; but the bottoms of both wells and culverts are to be of flat stones, of a size to reach across the respective openings, and to pass at least 6 inches under the walls on both sides; the covering of the culverts must also be of flat stones, of a length which will bear at least 6 inches on the side walls. The wells and channels from them may, however, be formed of timber and plank, and a bridge be made over the outlet, if so directed. In either case, the excavation and work connected with the water courses must be done by the contractor at the rates stated in the tender.