

try is cut up. They are not only an industrious but very steady set of laborers. No rows mark their hours or days of rest, to which peculiarity their general temperance undoubtedly contributes. We notice further that buildings are going up upon that part of the basin which has been left dry by the central embankment, the builders thus securing ready made cellars.

In February, 1850, the Legislature granted an extension of time to complete the lock, and in the spring following some work was done; but the contractor exhausted his funds, and left it unfinished. In 1851, the Legislature provided for the appointment of a commissioner to superintend the completion of the work, the cost to the State not to go beyond the original appropriation. John Almy was appointed Commissioner, but the job never was completed, and the lock never was built. About two-thirds of the appropriation had been used; the remainder (some 7,000 acres of land) was subsequently expended for the clearing of a channel in mid-stream, from the dam to the foot of the rapids, for rafting purposes. Wilder D. Foster and John M. Fox were the contractors for this last work.

River and Harbor Appropriations.

According to the Governor's message in 1845, \$34,658 had been expended the previous year under the State law for the improvement of Grand and Maple Rivers. Liberal appropriations have been made by Congress in later years for the improvement of Grand River below the rapids, the following being the items:

1881.....	\$ 10,000
1882.....	15,000
1884.....	25,000
1896.....	50,000
1899.....	75,000
1902.....	150,000
1905.....	100,000
	\$325,000

The following is taken from recent reports of the United States engineers concerning the improvement of Grand River. The annual report for 1903 says:

“Before any work of improvement was done upon Grand River