

The extensive area, great depth, clear cold waters, abundant feeding banks, shoals, and spawning grounds, of the principal Upper Canadian lakes, render the fish found therein numerous, of good quality and large size.

The annual take of the different species of fish is carefully estimated at 380,000 dols. value.

This produce is variously disposed of, by export, fresh and cured, to the neighbouring United States, and for domestic sale and consumption.

Ready markets are found, both at home and abroad, for any seasonable catch.

Tracts of arable land, bordering on the great lakes, are still at the disposal of the Government for sale and settlement.

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#### HER FORM OF GOVERNMENT AND CONNECTION WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Canada is a colony of Great Britain, but is as free and unfettered as an independent nation. The wisdom of the mother country has entrusted to Canadians the management of their own affairs. The Governor of Canada, who is also Governor-General of British North America, is appointed by the British Crown, and is its representative in the colony. He nominates an Executive Council, who are his advisers on all matters. There are two legislative bodies, called the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council, the members of which are elected by the people. The Legislative Council was formerly filled by nominees of the Crown.

The system of government is that of legislative majorities, and responsibility to electors, in imitation of, and as similar as possible to, that which exists in Great Britain. All public offices and seats in the Legislature are open to any candidate possessing the confidence of the people, and holding a certain limited amount of property, and being at the time a British subject. The elective franchise is nearly universal. Every man paying an annual household rental of 30 dols. (£6 ster.) in the cities and towns, and 20 dols. (£4 ster.) in the rural districts, is entitled to vote.

Aliens or foreigners can acquire and hold lands; and when naturalized, which takes place under the easy conditions of three years' residence, and taking the oath of allegiance, they enjoy the full privileges of natural born British subjects, in electoral and all other matters.

The British Government maintains a small force in Canada and the neighbouring provinces for protection against foreign invasion, and for the maintenance and preservation of the fortifications of