

	Rain. In.	Snow. In.	Total. In.
Coast.....	56·56	34·8	60·04
South interior.....	6·06	26·2	8·68
North interior.....	18·67	134·2	32·09
Vancouver Island.....	32·43	22·2	34·65
North part of coast.....	99·98	51·8	105·16

The following are the latitudes and longitudes of Ottawa (the seat of the Federal Government) and of the capitals of the several provinces ; also of the chief commercial centres other than capital cities :—

Province.	Capital.	Latitudes.	Longitudes.
British Columbia.....	Victoria.....	48·24	123·19
Manitoba.....	Winnipeg.....	49·53	97·70
New Brunswick.....	Fredericton.....	45·57	66·38
Nova Scotia.....	Halifax.....	44·39	63·36
Ontario.....	Toronto.....	43·39	79·23
Prince Edward Island.....	Charlottetown.....	46·14	63·10
Quebec.....	Quebec.....	46·48	71·13
North-west Territories.....	Regina.....	50·27	104·37
Dominion.....	Ottawa.....	45·26	75·42

Other Centres.

Montreal.....	45·30	73·35
St. John.....	45·17	66·40
Hamilton.....	43·16	79·54
London.....	42·59	81·13
Kingston.....	44·14	76·29

Representative institutions were granted by the British government to Nova Scotia in 1758, to Prince Edward Island in 1770, to New Brunswick in 1785. Upper and Lower Canada were separated in 1791, each province receiving a Legislature. The Imperial Act creating the two provinces contained the germ of responsible government which was brought into active exercise in 1841, when the two provinces were re-united. Responsible government was definitely established in the province of Canada in 1847. It was granted by the Imperial Parliament to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in 1848, to Prince Edward Island in 1851, and to British Columbia in 1871.

The North-west Territories were governed at first under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba; then by a Lieutenant-Governor and Council nominated by the Dominion Government (Act 1880); then by a Lieutenant-Governor and Council, part elected and part nominated; then in 1888 by a Lieutenant-Governor and an Advisory Council of four persons selected from an elected Assembly of 22 members; then by a Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive and a Legislative Assembly, with powers the same as those conferred on the legislatures of the other provinces, excepting as to the borrowing of money on the sole credit of the province. Finally, by a Lieutenant-Governor and an Executive Council selected by the Governor from the Assembly and re-elected, on accepting office, by the people, the latter arrangement having come into force on 1st October, 1897.