

ple to be represented in the cities where they lived, the governments organized those people into guilds—tailor-guilds merchant-guilds, guilds of artisans, and conceded to each guild its peculiar coat-of-arms, shield and banner. These arms were not noble and were distinguished from the noble arms of aristocratic Aryan Race distinction.

NOBLESSE ALONE BEAR NOBLE ARMS

Old Feudal France was the state where the Armorial Noblesse was first organized into a self-governing Order under Karl Magnus, chief of the Austrasian Aristocracy, King of the Franks and Germanic Emperor. It was there also as a Corporation of the State that the Noblesse created its own Orders of Chivalry to maintain race-purity and honor, and by its own elected Deputies in the States-General of France, corrected the abuses which were appearing when ignoble persons bought titles and arms from needy kings. These persons were refused admittance into the Orders of the Noblesse; their arms were pronounced non-noble, and their titles, although under the King's seal, were declared incapable of the honors of Nobility by the Chamber of Nobles that decided that Nobility is a race-distinction—not a parchment one—and these persons were recorded in the Registers as the Anobli, to distinguish them from the *Noblesse-de-race*.

CANADIAN REGISTERS OF NOBLESSE.

It was during this dominance of the Order of the Noblesse in France that Canada was brought under the French Crown as a territory of the Kingdom. In the commission of Francis II for Canada, the officers, magistrates and others of the Noblesse established and establishing in Canada were organized to govern Canada, subject to the King, on the condition that they maintain the country "in tuition and defence."

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

By the *Arret du Conseil* of Louis XIV, in 1663, Canada was granted provincial autonomy and government on the