

## The Rockwood Review.

returned next morning to its proper custodian, after suffering slight injury. In 1854, when the Parliament Buildings were destroyed by fire in Quebec, it was saved, as it was once more, a few months later, when the Convent of St. John's Suburbs, of that city, then in course of preparation for the meetings of the Legislature, was consumed. At Confederation, it properly passed into the hands of the Dominion Parliament, and is now used at its annual Sessions.

In the Province of Ontario, a new mace was procured by the Government of the Hon. J. Sandfield Macdonald, for the opening of the first Parliament after Confederation. It is much more modest in its appearance and value than that of the Dominion, is made of copper and is highly gilded. It was manufactured by Charles C. Zollicoffer, of Ottawa, at an expense of \$200, and bears some resemblance to the much more costly one belonging to the Dominion Parliament.

At the time of the Union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, in 1841, the mace of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada was regarded as more valuable than that of Upper Canada, and was used by the United Parliament until the purchase of a new one, as described, in 1845. One authority states that it was restored to Lower Canada at Confederation and is used in the Quebec Assembly, while another asserts that the mace now there was purchased in 1867. In the absence of more definite information, these varying accounts are given for what they are worth.

In New Brunswick, no mace has ever been employed. Prior to the entry of the Province into Confederation, the Serjeant-at arms wore a sword with silver mounting, which since 1879 has been gilt. When receiving report of the message to attend the Lieutenant-Governor, the Serjeant carries a staff, as a substitute for the orthodox mace,

doubtless, as he does whenever the Assembly meets the Lieutenant-Governor.

In Manitoba, a mace of somewhat primitive form and style is used, but it is probable that it will soon be superseded by a more fitting emblem of authority.

In the Province of Prince Edward Island, a mace is not now and never has been in existence, and Nova Scotia, although following British forms in other respects, has never adopted "the bauble!" In British Columbia we learn that the mace has been in use since Confederation.

Enquiries addressed to officials in the thirteen original United States, have elicited some facts with reference to the use of the mace therein, which are worthy of record. In Massachusetts, as might have been expected in a colony settled largely by Puritans, no evidence, after a careful search of the archives, can be found of the adoption of the mace at any period of its history. New Jersey and Georgia supply similar answers. From New Hampshire Gov. Bell writes: "This State began life as a royal province in 1680, on a very limited scale, with an Assembly of about a dozen delegates. It probably would have seemed idle to set up formalities in such a body, and the records show that their proceedings were conducted with amusing simplicity; and probably at no time before the Revolution was there any occasion for introducing any formidable badge of authority." The journals of the State afford no proof that the mace was ever employed there. From Connecticut the State Librarian writes: "I have some familiarity with our old Colonial proceedings, having edited our Colonial Records from 1689 to 1762, and having now ready for publication a volume 1762-1767. I have never seen any reference to a mace, nor do I believe that one was used here; we had not so much state here as in some of the other Colonies, but were from the beginning