

any of his subjects elsewhere; secondly, that Canada, an integral part of the British Empire, has emerged from the war a member of the League of Nations; and lastly, that Canada was founded by the men of four different races—French, English, Scottish and Irish—and that Canadians inherit the language, laws, literature and arms of all four mother countries.

The arms are those of England, Scotland, Ireland and France, with a "difference" to mark them as Canadian, namely, on the lower third of the field, a sprig of maple on a silver shield.

The crest is a lion holding in its paw a red maple leaf, a symbol of sacrifice.

Issues of the *Canada Year Book* of recent years also contain information, not only as to the arms of the dominion, but in complete detail as to each province. I refer to the *Canada Year Book* of 1942 opposite page 32 and the issue of 1943-44 opposite pages 40 and 41.

You have copies of that before you, I think.

PROVINCIAL FLAGS

In this connection I might refer to a statement that has often been made to the effect that Nova Scotia is the only Canadian province that has a flag of its own. This is only a partial truth due to the fact that the governments of other provinces have not seen fit to make use of their authorized devices by placing them in colour on bunting, for a royal warrant granting arms covers the placing of authorized devices on flags. The provincial flags if designed and composed in the manner of some other well known flags, such as that of the United States of America would be handsome and striking, for example Ontario would have a flag of the provincial colours green and gold, a green field with a sprig of three gold maple leaves, and in a canton or upper corner the cross of St. George (an honourable augmentation). New Brunswick would display an ancient galley at sea, with oars, white sail and red flags complete on a golden background, and in a canton one of the golden lions of England on a red field another honourable augmentation. Saskatchewan also green and gold, a green field with three sheaves of golden wheat, and in a canton a red lion on a field of gold.

All these provincial devices may be examined in this building, in the memorial chamber together with many national and civic devices and hundreds of military devices which I arranged in perspective so that the whole forms a history of Canada and an individual memorial to every soldier, sailor and airman who ever served in or for Canada up to 1921. This extensive use of symbols, which I supported by written history and carved pictures, taken together with the decorative devices and emblems which I arranged in the book of remembrance, forms a complete example of the practical application of symbolism.

(13) *Mistakes, Misunderstandings and Misinterpretations*

In heraldry, as in other sciences, mistakes are not unknown: mistakes of both omission and commission, and misinterpretations due to oversight or lack of knowledge. These result in duplications and anomalies. May I give you some examples. In the artist's presentation of the ensigns armorial of Canada, which is his interpretation of the royal proclamation, there are several. The proclamation gives explicit direction that the shield shall be tierced—that is, divided into three equal areas—but the artist has divided the shield so that the third division carrying the national symbol of Canada is about one fifth. The proclamation states that the mantling, or cloth helmet covering, is "argent doubled gules" which means "white lined with red" an unusual arrangement in heraldry—but the artist has turned it inside out and made it red lined with