second quarter, the red lion rampant on a gold ground within a. double tressure flory-counter-flory, is for Scotland; and the third quarter, a gold harp with silver strings on an azure background. is for Ireland; the whole shield being encircled with the garter. on which is the motto, Honi soit qui mal y pense (Evil be to him who evil thinks). Separated and directly above the royal crown on the shield is the crest, consisting of a smaller Imperial gold crown, surmounted by a small golden lion crowned, statantguardant. Looking at the above cut, it will be observed that the supporters are, on the left a gold lion guardant and crowned, on the right a silver unicorn armed (with claws and teeth), crined (with mane and tail) and unguled, gorged (with collar), with a coronet of crosses patee and fleur-de-lys, and with a chain affixed thereto passing between the forelegs, and reflected over the back of the last. The motto Dieu et mon droit (God and my right) occupies the scroll below the shield with the union thistle, rose and shamrock engrafted on the same stem, entwined on the scroll. The lion and unicorn rampant stands to mean England. and Scotland united and ready for war; the small lion with crown refers to William III. and the crown of Hanover. Thelion signifies ambition, and was the mystic symbol of Judah on the breast-plate as a ruby. The red lion is England. The unicorn is the lion's natural enemy, and in the arms stands for Scotland. The motto Dieu et mon droit was first used by Richard I.

When Used.—The Royal Arms may be used and placed at will according to good taste, there being no legal restriction in Canada. In England, a tax is levied on heraldic devices, while no such tax exists in the Colonies. The Royal Arms are to be seen conspicuously displayed over chairs of state in all our Legislative Halls, Courts of Law, and in many municipal and other public buildings.

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