

sense, and their misappropriation or unauthorized display is a "real injury" for which the offender can be prosecuted in a court of law—in Scotland, at least.

In the pictorial display of a heraldic achievement, such as that assigned to the Dominion of Canada in the Royal Proclamation of 21 Nov., 1921, the arrangement consists of a central shield having on it the "coat of arms"—(so named because the devices displayed on it were in earlier times embroidered on the actual coat of the owner). But the important part is not the shield itself nor its shape, but the devices, symbols and colours displayed on it according to the verbal description contained in the written patent, or proclamation, which I am going to read. For this is a comprehensive warrant for the use of certain symbols and devices, whether painted on canvas or wood, carved in wood or stone, printed on paper, embossed or stamped in any material, cast or chased in metal, or woven in cloth. Any kind of reproduction in any material is covered by the warrant. This includes flags.

About the shield are grouped the other less important heraldic devices; resting on the shield is the helmet, with its mantling or covering of cloth in the national colours and surmounted by the crest. At either side are the "supporters", usually human or animal figures, which may hold a lance bearing a flag with a device on it. The Imperial Crown above, and a floral wreath, of the flowers assigned, with a motto on a scroll beneath, complete the Arms.

As to the symbols: those depicted on the shield are selected as being the most typical for the ready identification of the person or body authorized to display them. Those selected for Canada are the well-known and long-established devices of England, Scotland, Ireland and Royal France, chosen on account of their association with Canada. The fifth device, occupying the lower third of the shield, is the symbol assigned to Canada by the King at the request of Canada, to be used on all occasions to represent Canada. It is the device of the nation, the national symbol, the emblem of Canada—a symbol of unity; three Canadian maple leaves conjoined on one stem, on a field or background of white.

(11) *The Canadian Ensigns Armorial.* Our National Colours and National Emblem.

National colours and emblems, both as to colour and presentation are of the highest importance, for they are the common means of identification and recognition at a distance; they are in fact visual signals. For that reason they should be individually distinctive in colour, arrangement and form. Thus Belgium, as well as Scotland, displays a lion; but the Belgian lion is black with red tongue and claws, and rampant on a field of yellow or gold; consequently the national colours of Belgium are black, yellow and red. Similarly the shield of the United States, with its white stars on blue, and bars of red and white, confirms the national colours red, white and blue.

But what of Canada? Have we not colours? Have we not an emblem?

Twenty-five years ago Canada had neither authorized colours nor national emblem. Up to that time the shield of Canada carried a grouping of provincial coats-of-arms, sometimes four, sometimes nine. The beaver was sometimes used as an emblem, but the two most widely known Canadian companies also used it. The British Royal Arms and the Red Ensign of the Mercantile Marine had to serve for some purposes owing to the absence of anything distinctively Canadian.

At that time the increased sense of individual nationhood, and the strong feeling of advancement from colonial status following the War of 1914-1919, led to action by the government of Canada. A committee of senior officials of the Canadian Government was formed to draw up proposals for national insignia, their recommendation was adopted by the Government, and a formal request was made by Canada to King George V, as King of Canada—for it is