

provinces quarterly." No other arms of the Dominion have since been authorized; and, until some later arrangement is set forth by authority, the arms of the first four provinces only, arranged 1 Ontario, 2 Quebec, 3 Nova Scotia, and 4 New Brunswick, will remain the proper arms of the Dominion of Canada.

*Manitoba.* On the 10th of May, 1905, King Edward, by royal warrant, assigned the following armorial ensigns to the Province of Manitoba: Vert, on a Rock a Buffalo statant proper; on a Chief Argent the Cross of St. George. The buffalo, or bison, the noblest animal of the western plains, makes an appropriate device for the shield of the first province of the Great West, which differs from that of Ontario only in having this device instead of the maple leaves. Statant means standing. In the old and unauthorized form of the arms of Manitoba, a form which made its appearance soon after the province was admitted to the confederation, the buffalo was represented as plunging across the field, either in flight or in attack upon some imaginary enemy. The correct and more dignified form is suggestive of strength and stability. (My drawing of the buffalo may be too tame. It is not copied from the official drawing, which I have not seen; but is drawn from published photographs of bisons in captivity.)

*Prince Edward Island.* Arms were granted to the Island Province on the 30th of May, 1905. They are blazoned thus: Argent, on an Island Vert to the sinister an Oak Tree fructed, to the dexter thereof three Oak Saplings sprouting, all proper; on a Chief Gules a Lion passant gardant Or. Dexter means the right hand and sinister the left of the person bearing the shield, not of the observer who is facing it. Fructed, of course, is fruited; and sprouting is growing up. A tree with a few branches, a few oak leaves and a few acorns may represent the oak, and the saplings may be equally simple in form. The island is not surrounded by water; it is merely a green patch of suitable outline on the silver shield—a suggestion rather than a representation. Landscape arms, it is true, are not unknown in heraldry; but they are looked upon as a degraded form of heraldry, unworthy of the best traditions of the art. The device for the Prince Edward Island coat of arms is taken from the old provincial seal, which was assigned to the province by imperial order in council in 1769. Its reference is, of course, to the colonies being under the protection of the Mother

Country. The motto of the seal, "*Parva sub ingenti*," is omitted; for a motto, though it may be used on a seal, is out of place in a coat of arms. The device expresses the same thought. The little ones being the subject, the saplings are put on the dexter side. A moment's consideration will show that a transposition of the trees, making the parent oak the principal figure, would be decidedly less complimentary if not wholly inappropriate. As the province has changed its name since 1769, and now bears the name of King Edward's grandfather, it was eminently fitting that there should be assigned to it the addition of a lion from the royal arms.

A curious attempt to supply armorial bearings for Prince Edward Island was made some years ago. The province, it would appear, was indebted to the grace and favour of someone in Ontario for an unauthorized coat of arms, which seems to have been first published in Toronto. The shield was divided into two parts, upper and lower—to describe it in heraldic terms would involve more definitions, and would give it rather more dignity than it deserves. It was half of gold and half of silver: in the upper half was a sprig of oak leaves, hanging head down, suspended by a cord; in the lower, a sprig of maple leaves—a violation, taken as a whole, alike of the grammar of heraldry and of the first principles of decorative design. And the inartistic features were not the worst of it. It is not clear why the oak should be hung, or hanged. Otherwise, perhaps, there was nothing wrong with the sentiment; but the presumption of such an attempt to displace the old badge of the colony by offering a very bad substitute aroused much displeasure in Charlottetown. Happily it led to an application to the authorities in England for duly authorized armorial ensigns. The present coat of arms of the province was granted in response to this appeal: and perhaps it was as a further result that at about the same time, as will be seen above, the arms of Manitoba, which were before unauthorized, were adopted with slight changes and set forth by royal warrant. (To L. W. Watson, of Charlottetown, is due the credit for moving in the matter of the appeal.)

*British Columbia.* Some years ago, the executive council of British Columbia assumed arms for that province, taking for the purpose, without any alteration, the lines and colors of the Union Jack—an achievement which might seem to imply that British Columbia governed the United Kingdom. To this