

of the beaver from the request of Canada to the King for armorial bearings in 1920, which resulted in a Royal Proclamation which I shall quote later.

The selection of the maple leaf as the national symbol of Canada reflects the transition from the Land of the Beaver to the Land of the Maple. The maple leaf is appropriate in that it is indigenous to most of the provinces, and grows in all of them from coast to coast. In competition some years ago for the finest maple leaf of the year, when the entries were exhibited in Ottawa, the first prize was carried off by British Columbia for a leaf adjudged better than any from Ontario or Quebec, whose provincial floral emblem is a spray of maple leaves.

This maple leaf of ours is well and widely known today, everywhere reminiscent of Canada, having been worn by Canadian soldiers in 1914-1919, and having more recently been placed on the funnels of ships of the Royal Canadian Navy and on war vehicles and on every packing case containing war supplies made in Canada and forwarded by the Department of Munitions and Supply to Russia, China and our other allies.

(10) *Arms or Ensigns Armorial:*

Method of obtaining and Promulgation—

Patent; Copyright; Warrant; Real Property;

Registration and Penalties for infringement or improper use.

Honourable Augmentations

Arrangement.

Scope of Warrant—Materials used in reproduction.

*By Hon. Mr. Martin:*

Q. I do not want to interrupt but I think it is desirable that your story should have sequence. Are you not going to tell how the Royal Proclamation of 1921 came about?—A. This is showing the officers and offices under the British Crown to whom application must be made before a warrant or proclamation is issued. It is in explanation of how arms and ensigns armorial are chosen, requested, assigned and promulgated. After that, I would read the Proclamation verbatim and explain its meaning.

“Arms”, “Ensigns Armorial”, “Arms and Bearings” and “Heraldic Achievement” are terms all meaning an arrangement or orderly grouping of appropriate symbols assigned for identification of a person, or corporate body, including a private citizen, a company, a city, province or country. The various symbols all have a meaning or significance, and are arranged according to a system established and followed for some 500 years.

The process and practice of selecting, arranging, depicting and describing in words these symbols constitute the science and art of heraldry. In England, Scotland and Ireland there are officials whose duty it is to see that symbols are appropriate and properly displayed, to attend to their registration, to write the necessary descriptions for the patents, warrants and copyrights issued, and to advise the King in armorial and heraldic matters—for all patents of arms are issued in the King's name or on his behalf. In England the officials constitute the College of Heralds, of which the Garter King of Arms is head; in Scotland the Court of the Lord Lyon is presided over by a government official designated Lord Lyon King of Arms. In Ireland there are the “Ulster Office” and “Ulster King”. Other officials include “Heralds” and “Pursuivants” who are “Officers of Arms”.

These three offices perform functions similar or akin to those of other government patent or copyright offices or registries, in that they investigate applications for the assignment of symbols comparable to trade marks, and ensure that the patent rights of other holders of “letters patent” and “title deeds” are not infringed. Once assigned and granted, “Arms” are “real property” in the legal