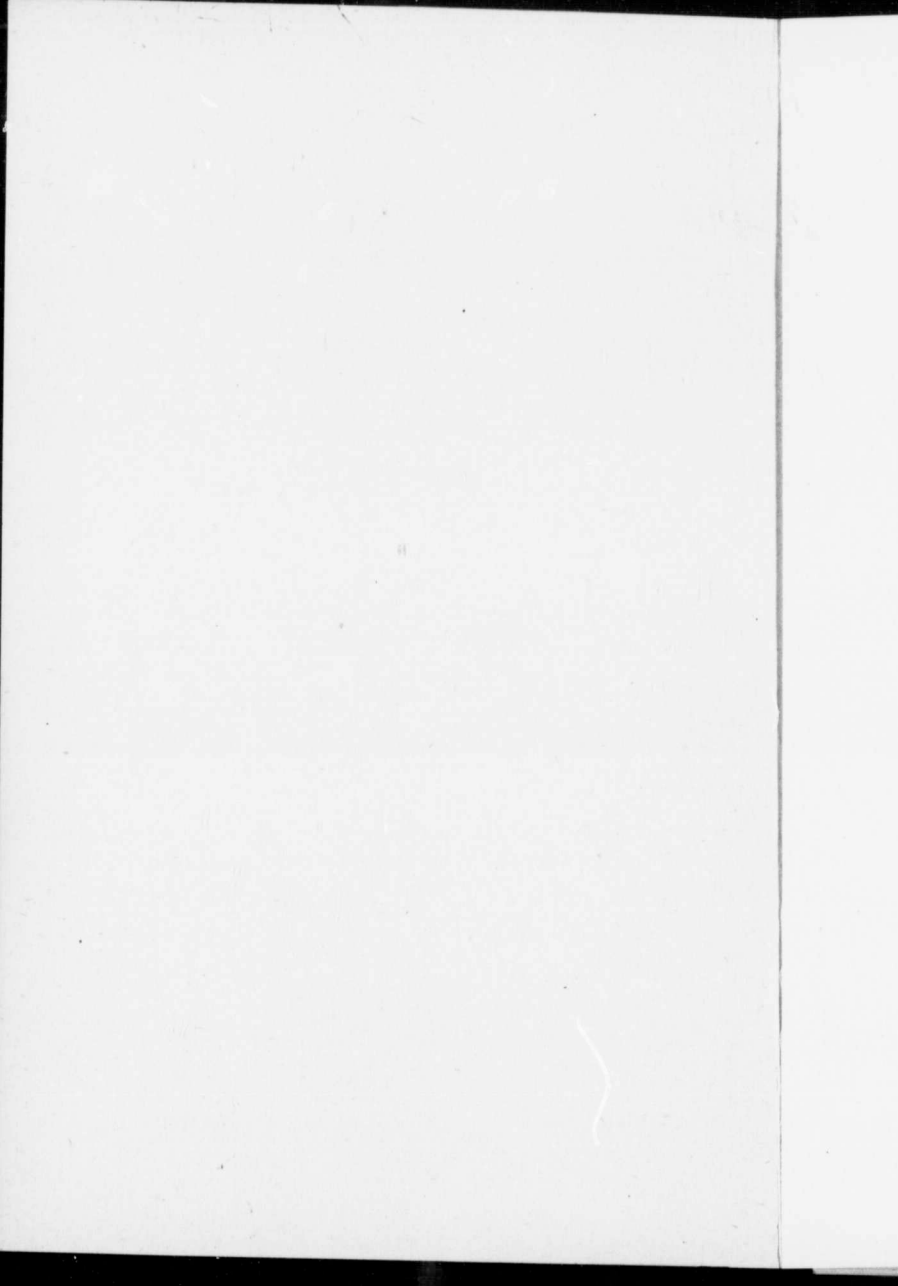
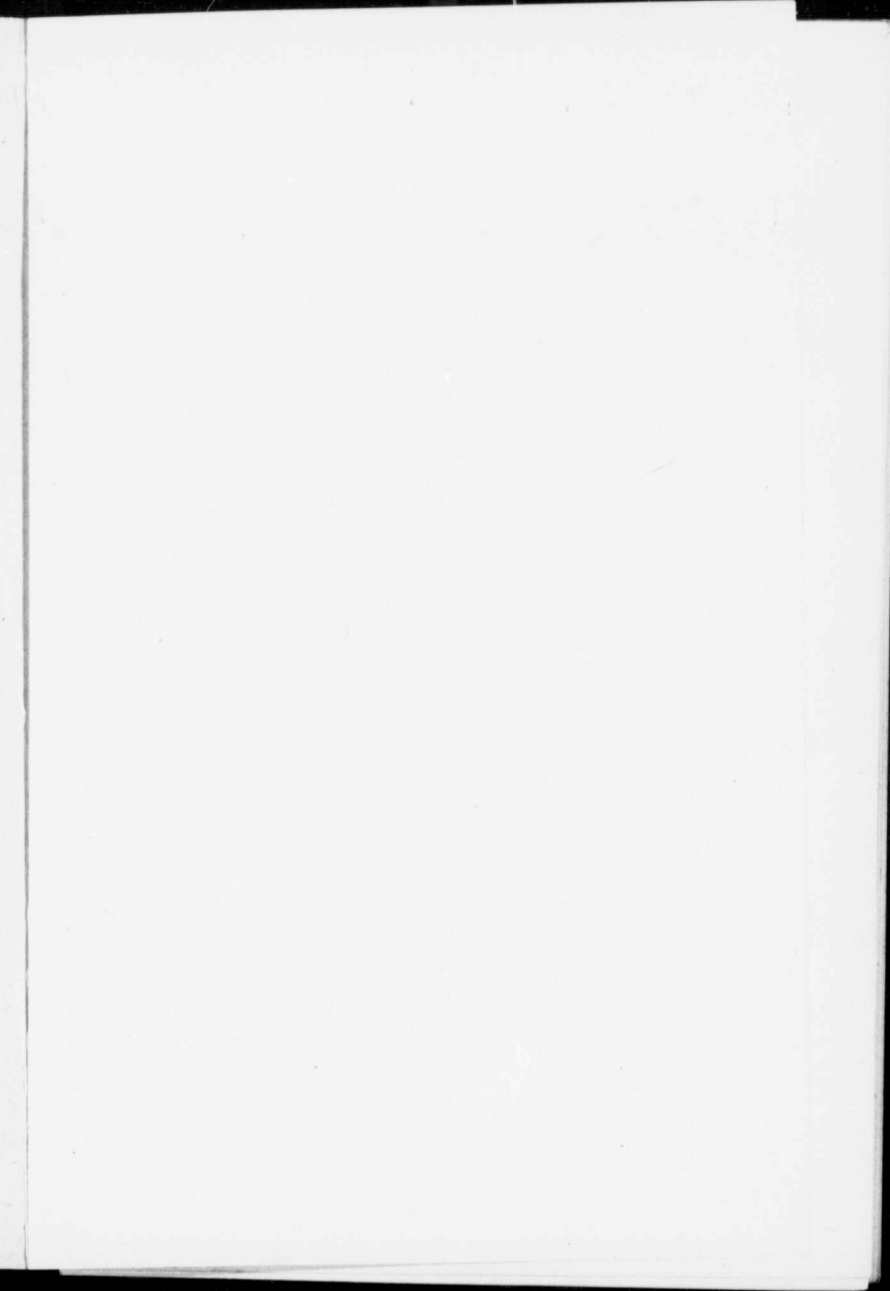
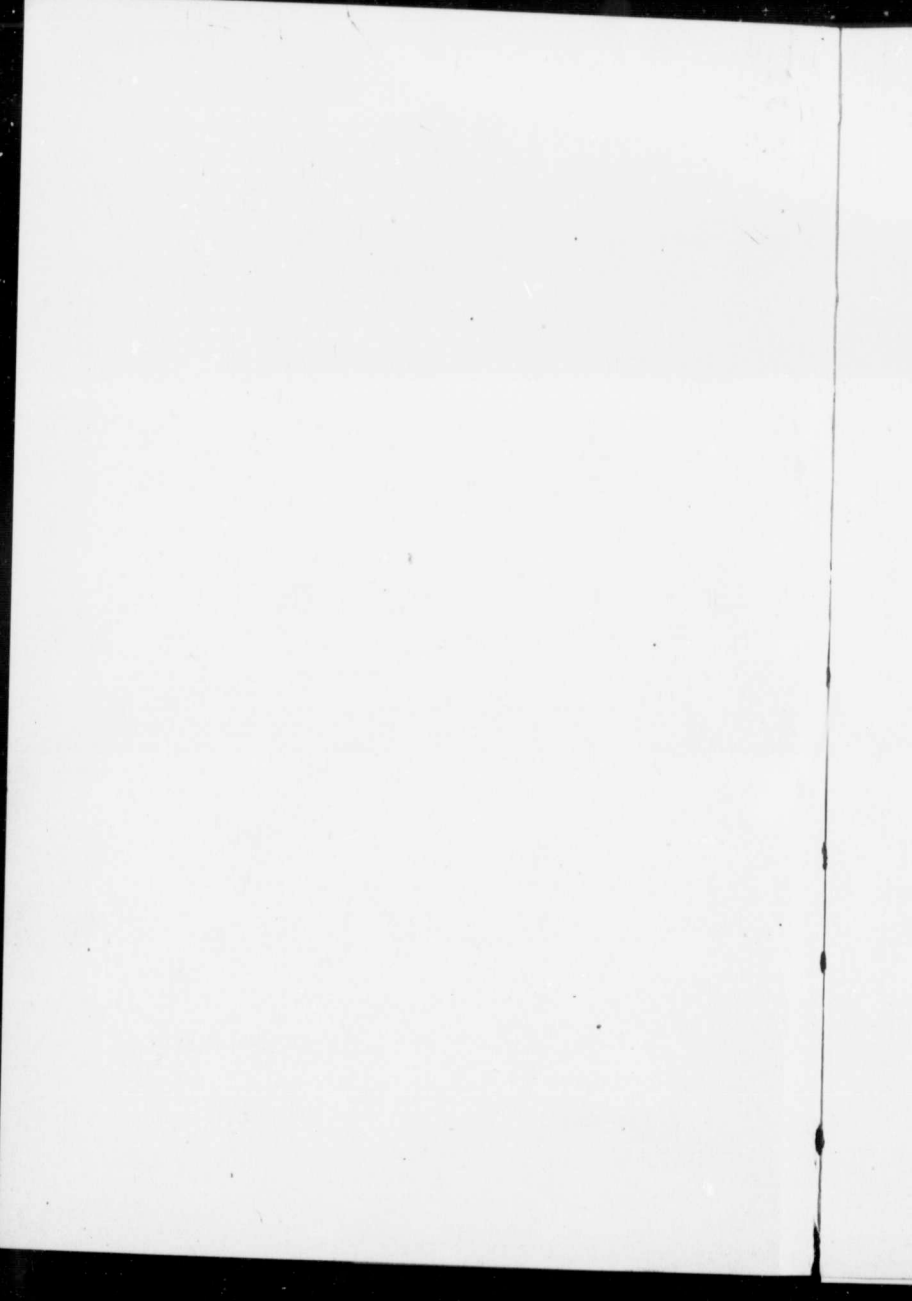


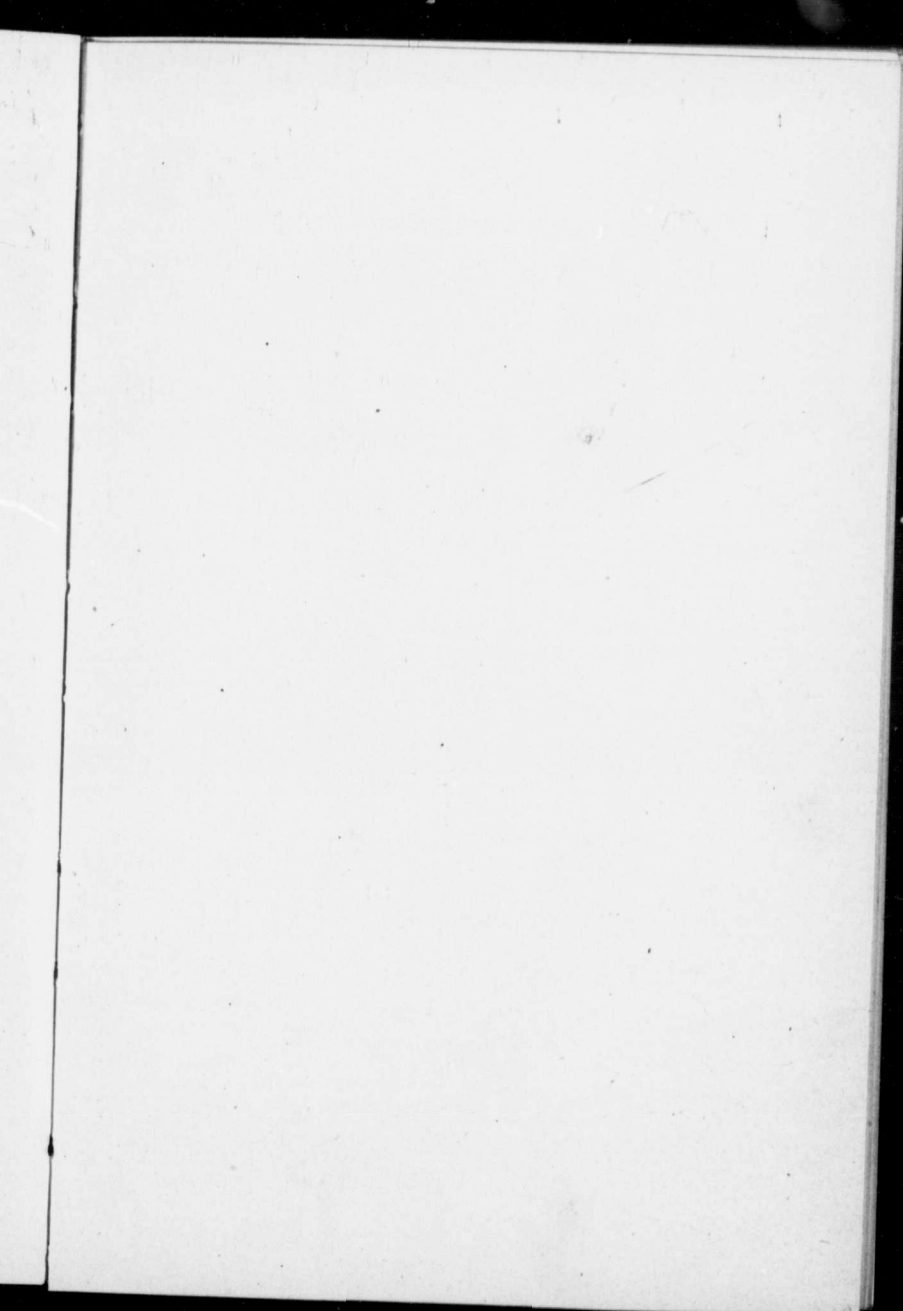
~~Carr. Bonds, Charles~~ 12







OUR FLAG
AND COATS OF ARMS





THE UNION JACK OF TO-DAY

**The Union Jack of the reign of King George V.
The Flag of the British Empire.**

OUR FLAG AND COATS OF ARMS



By Charles P. Band & Emilie L. Stoyel

With an Introduction by

J. CASTELL HOPKINS, F.S.S., F.R.G.S.

*A concise Illustrated History of our Flag
and the Coats of Arms of the Dominion
of Canada and its various Provinces.*

ILLUSTRATED IN SEVEN COLOURS.



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“Ye Mariners of England!
That guard our native seas,
Whose flag has braved, a thousand years,
The battle and the breeze.

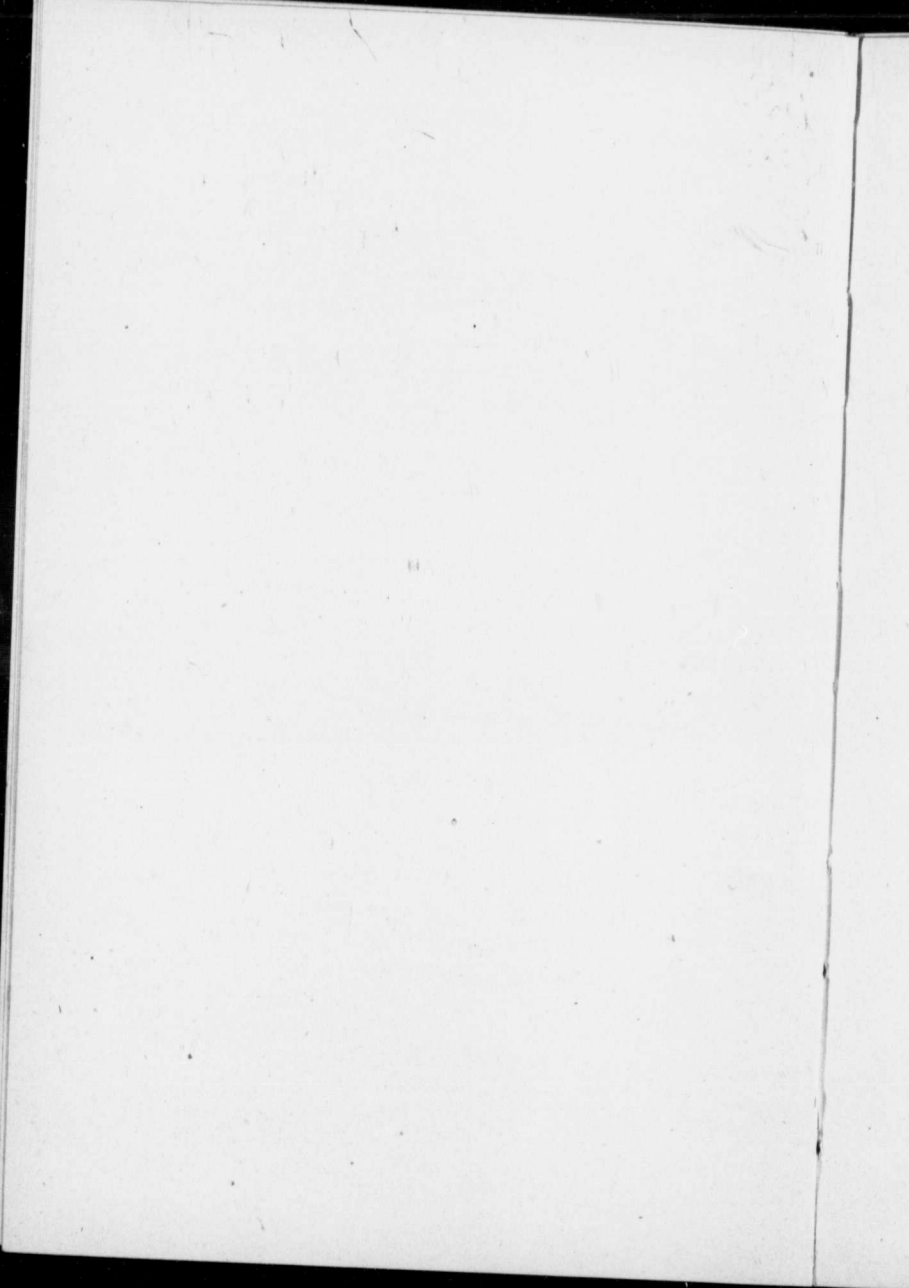
“Britannia needs no bulwarks,
No towers along the steep;
Her march is o’er the mountain waves,
Her home is on the deep.”

THOMAS CAMPBELL.

“Admirals all, they said their say
(The echoes are ringing still),
Admirals all, they went their way
To the haven under the hill.

But they left us a Kingdom none can take,
The realm of the circling sea,
To be ruled by the rightful sons of Blake
And the Rodneys yet to be.”

SIR HARRY NEWBOLT.



INTRODUCTION

By

J. CASTELL HOPKINS, F.S.S., F.R.G.S.

It is always a pleasure to recognize good work or to commend the results of patriotic initiative. In presenting this little volume to the public, Mr. Band and Mrs. Stovel have rendered service to the cause of truth and to ever-widening spheres of public inquiry and interest.

No subject comes home more closely to the heart of a people or appeals more clearly to the intelligence of its citizens than the Flag—its traditions, its history, its *prestige*, its many and vital meanings. In the British Empire there are many ensigns—Royal, Naval, Mercantile, Local—but there is only one Flag of the whole people.

The Union Jack, as it developed through the varied forms described in these pages, waved over Nelson and his seamen when they saved England at Trafalgar, as it did over Wellington and his soldiers when they saved Europe at Waterloo; it was planted by Wolfe on the Heights of Abraham and waved over the heads of our United Empire Loyalists as they sang "God Save the King" in the wilds of Upper Canada; it was thrown to the breezes of Quebec as the French-Canadians fought for local liberty in 1812 against the United States, and to the winds of France as they led the van at Courcellette for the freedom of the world; it waves over India after centuries of bloodshed and oppression, over the

sands of the Soudan and the historic monuments of Egypt, over the hill-tops of Palestine and the Plains of Mesopotamia, as Britain strives to lift the crushed races of the East toward the regions of hope and light; it led in the van of nations during the world-war and still sweeps the seas in the interest of world peace.

The British flag, and we are Britons as well as Canadians, has always stood for international honour, for national liberty, for individual freedom; it stands to-day for the fellowship of men within the Empire, for the maintenance of law and order under democratic institutions, for a constitution under which every man and woman has a voice, for a system of Monarchy which provides a vital link of unity and peace and co-operation amongst British nations all over the world.

Hence the value of this monograph, hence the appreciation which should be shown the compilers, hence the thanks which they desire me to express to Mr. E. M. Chadwick, K.C., an authority on heraldic subjects, for overseeing the valuable work upon Canadian Coats of Arms.

J. CASTELL HOPKINS.

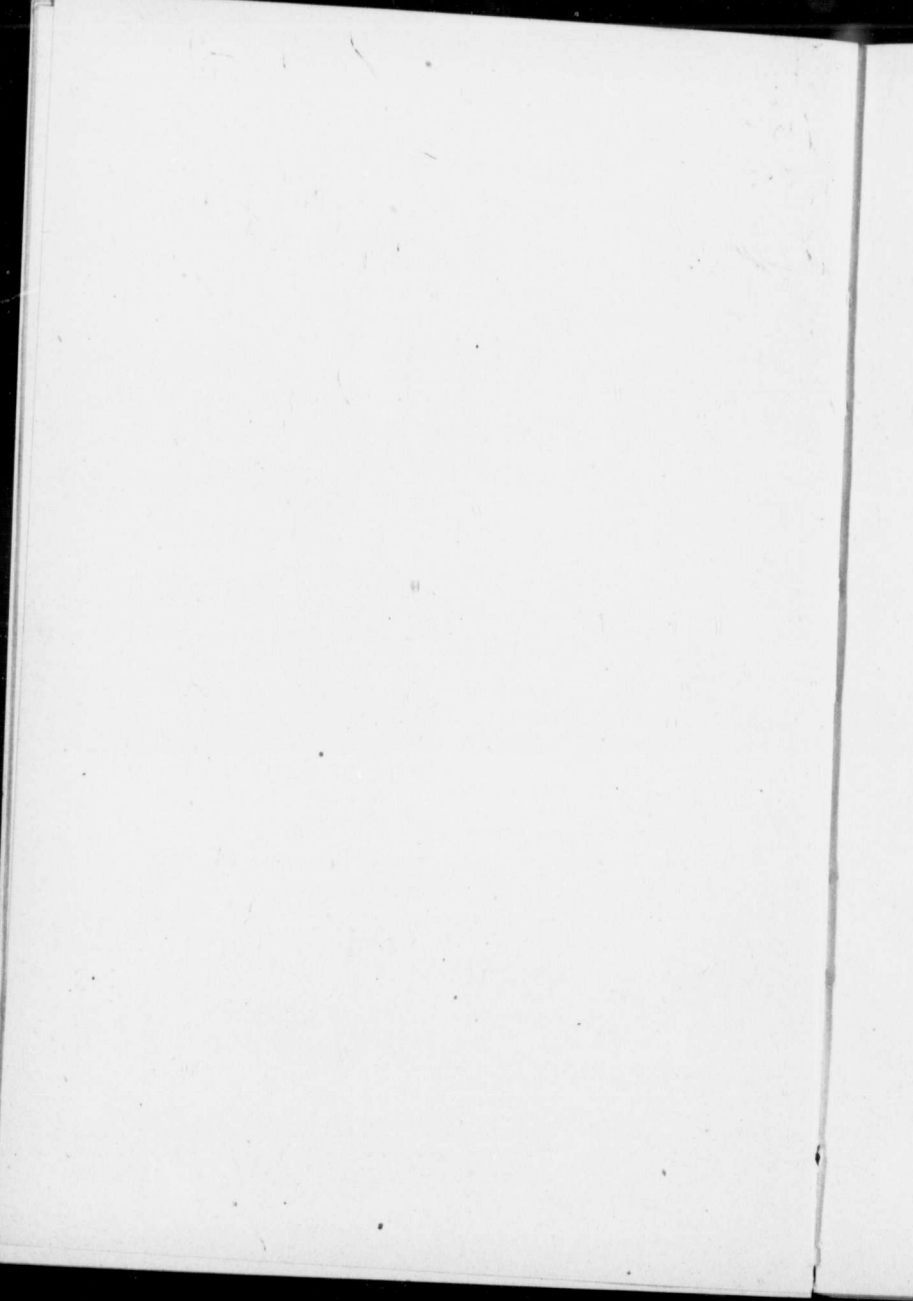
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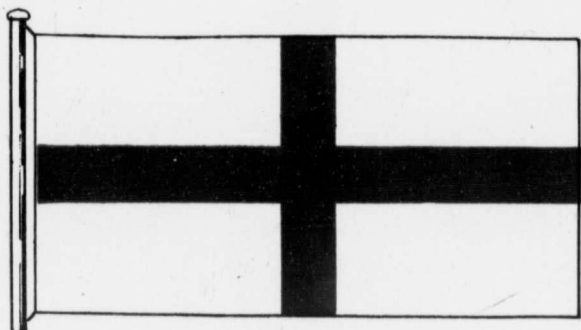
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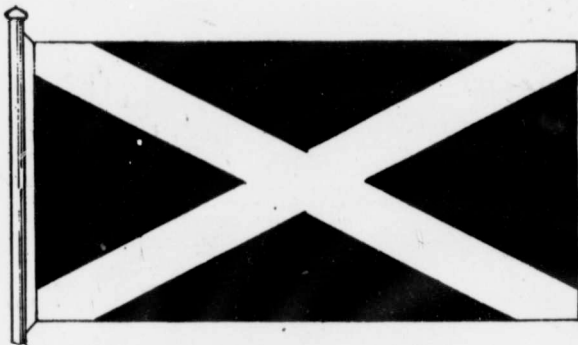
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- 1194 or 1274 -
English Jack
St. George's Cross

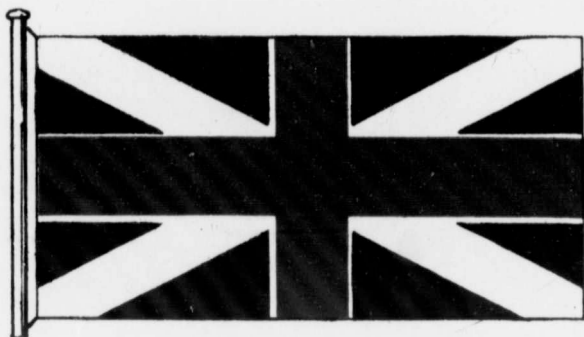
St. George has been the patron Saint, and his emblem, the national emblem of England for over six centuries. It is said to have first been used in the year 1194, after the third great Crusade, when the troops of Richard Cœur de Lion won a gallant victory near the grotto where the great Christian hero St. George, the legend says, "redeemed the king's daughter out of the jaws of a dreadful dragon." There is another tradition, "that our wearied soldiers, at the siege of Antioch, suddenly saw a company of heavenly soldiers descend from the mountains to succour them, St. George being one of the leaders." His emblem, a Greek Cross of the national colour red, was, however, not generally accepted till 1274, in the reign of Edward I. Being worn on the surcoats, or jacques, of the soldiers, "it was from the raising of one of these upon a lance or staff at the bow of a ship (in order that the nationality of those on board might be made known) that a flag, bearing on it only a cross, came to be known as a jacque or jack."



- 987 -

Scotch Jack St. Andrew's Cross

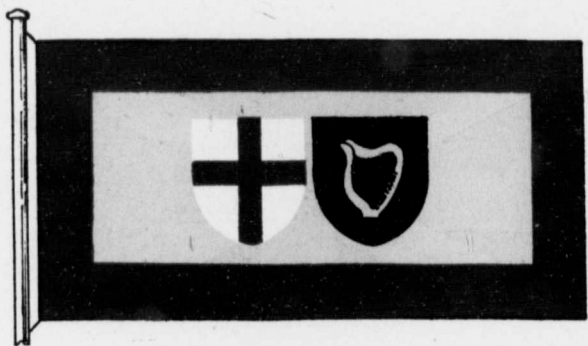
The same honour has been accorded St. Andrew in Scotland as St. George in England. According to tradition, the saint, deeming it far too great an honour to be crucified as was his Lord, gained from his persecutors the concession to this variation, namely, a saltire instead of a Latin cross. After his martyrdom his remains were preserved as relics, and a Greek monk, having been warned in a vision to carry these away in a ship, was wrecked on the shores of Caledonia (Scotland) about A.D. 370. Here he was given land on which to build a church to enshrine the sacred relics. It was to this church, the legend says, after a great victory, that Achaius, King of the Scots, went barefoot and vowed to adopt the saint's cross as the national emblem, A.D. 987. The night before the battle he had been praying to God and St. Andrew when the cross of the martyr saint, formed in white clouds, appeared upon the background of blue sky.



- 1606 -

Union Jack of James I.

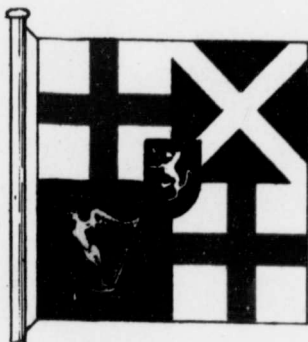
Known as the Union Jack of James I, and called also the "Additional Jack," being flown in addition to the St. George's by the English, and the St. Andrew's by the Scotch. It was devised in 1606 to indicate that the two crowns were united in the one sovereign, James I of England and VI of Scotland, although the two Parliaments remained separate. Some slight ill-feeling was caused by the placing of the St. George's Cross over the St. Andrew's, but this was unjustifiable, as the heralds, in carrying out the order of the proclamation to unite the two Jacks, reduced the white field of St. George almost to a nullity, whereas the blue field of St. Andrew had all the remaining space.



- 1648 -

A Commonwealth Flag

By the death of Charles I the union between England and Scotland was dissolved and a new flag was devised by the Council of State for the Commonwealth. It was ordered that it should take the place of the Union Flag of James I until, in 1651, Scotland being brought under the sway of the Commonwealth, the old Union was reverted to and Ireland represented by a golden harp placed in the centre. The order for the making of the new flag was "the Armes of England and Ireland in two severall escotcheons in a Red Flagge within a compartment, or." In some flags the compartment, or (gold), is left out, and some are surrounded by a green wreath. Authorities differ concerning the flags in use at this time, but nearly all agree that the Ships of Parliament reverted to the simple Cross of St. George.



- 1654 -

Great Union of Cromwell

When Cromwell became Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland, in 1651, he decreed that there be a Standard for the Protectorate. After undergoing several modifications the form that it finally assumed was, a St. George's Cross in two quarters, a St. Andrew's in one, and an Irish Harp in another. On a shield, in the centre, was placed his own coat-of-arms.

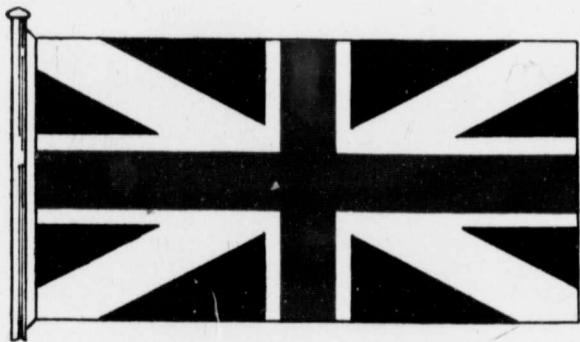


- 1660 -

Re - established

Union Jack of James I.

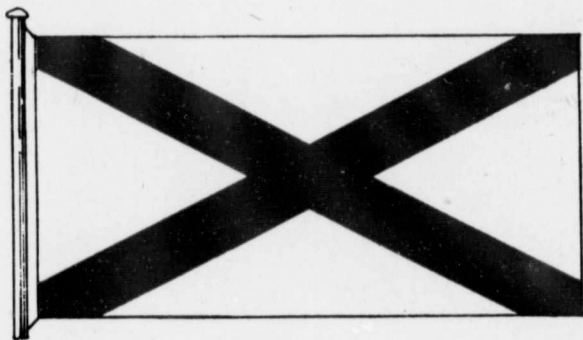
At the Restoration of Charles II, in 1660, this flag returned to places where it has been displayed before changes made by the Commonwealth, and the Irish Harp which had been imposed upon its centre was removed. This two-crossed Jack was never introduced into the national ensigns.



- 1707 -

Union Jack of Queen Anne

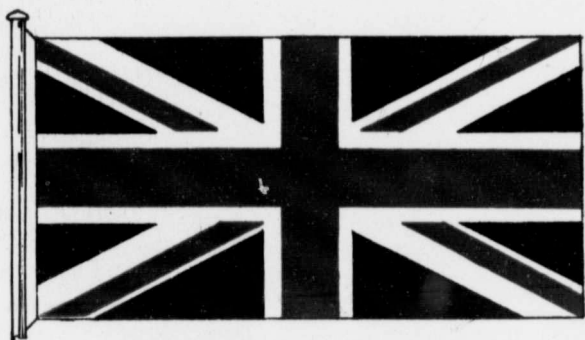
This flag was created in 1707, and called the real Union Jack, as it denoted the union, not of the thrones only, but of the Parliaments of England and Scotland which heretofore had remained separate. The St. George's Cross, which in the first Union had had its field reduced to a mere margin, was in this to be shown with a broad white border. In the King James I flag the crosses were "joyned together according to the forme made by our heralds;" in the Queen Anne flag they are to be "conjoyned in such manners as we should think fit," in accordance with the request of the Parliaments of the two Kingdoms. It has been suggested that "it was but due to its centuries of glorious service that evidence of the whole English Jack, its white field as well as its red cross, should be displayed in the new national emblem."



- 1690 -

Irish Jack St. Patrick's Cross

St. Patrick was the Christian apostle of the Irish and became their patron saint. How the saltire cross became associated with the name of St. Patrick is not by any means clear. Legends date back to 411, but it has been suggested as most probable that the X-like form of the cross was derived from the sacred monogram $\chi\rho$ on the Labarum of Constantine the Great where the X is the first letter of the Greek word for Christ. It was under this emperor that the Christians were rescued from persecution in Britain, and this symbolic meaning of the form might readily have been adopted in the early Churches, thus becoming associated with the Christian labours of St. Patrick in Ireland. It was finally adopted as the general national emblem, though not formally recognized until about 1690.



- 1801 -

Union Jack of George III.

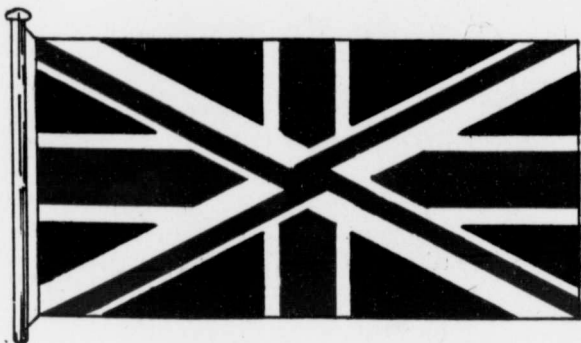
King George III had reigned for 40 years before the Parliament of Ireland united with those of England and Scotland and became the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. It was not, therefore, until 1801 that the Irish Jack, the red cross of St. Patrick, was added to the two-crossed Jack which had flown for nearly 200 years. By Royal Proclamation, "the Union flag shall be azure, the crosses saltire of St. Andrew and St. Patrick, quarterly per saltire counter changed, argent and gules."* St. Patrick's Cross being of the same size and shape as St. Andrew's, the space allotted to the latter was equally divided, and the white edging necessary to separate the red from the blue, taken

*See explanatory illustration.

from the St. Patrick cross and not from the St. Andrew field. The broad white border around the St. George's Cross represented the white fields of both St. George and St. Patrick. This three-crossed Jack of George III is our Union Jack, which has remained unchanged for over 100 years.

The Union Jack with the Arms of Canada (arms of the four original provinces) on a white escutcheon in the centre, surrounded by a wreath of maple leaves and surmounted by a crown, is the Boat Flag of our Governor-General. That of a Lieutenant-Governor bears no crown and has the arms of his own province only. Imperial sanction was given in 1870 to use maple leaves for the wreath instead of laurel, as in the other colonies.

In the heraldic and traditional interpretations of colour, red, white and blue are the emblems of courage, purity and truth, therefore the colouring, as well as the design of the National Flag, is full of meaning. "Its value is priceless, for the national honour is enwrapped in its folds, and the history of centuries is figured in the symbolism of its devices. It represents to us all that Patriotism means. It is the Flag of Freedom and of the greatest Empire the world has ever known. Countless thousands have freely given their lives to preserve it from dishonour and defeat, and it rests with us now to keep the glorious record as unsullied as of old . . . and to inscribe on its folds fresh records of duty nobly done."



Construction of Union Jack of George III.

This is the Union Jack with the central section of St. George's Cross and border cut out to show St. Andrew's and St. Patrick's crosses "quarterly per saltire counter-changed,"† that is, the red saltire with white border placed below the diagonal dividing lines in the 1st and 3rd quarter and above them in the 2nd and 4th.

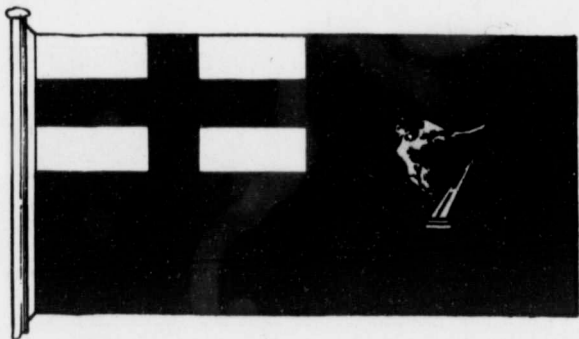
*See explanatory illustration next page.

†See proclamation in "Union Jack of George III."

Evolution of Canadian Naval Union Ensign

Origin of Ensigns

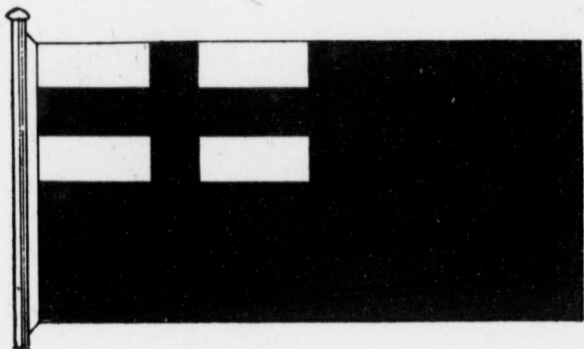
In the olden days, a flag in which was inserted a smaller flag bearing an emblem, crest or coat-of-arms, was called an ensign. During the reign of Charles I the Fleet was divided into squadrons, the Admiral's bearing a red, the Vice-Admiral's a blue and the Rear-Admiral's a white flag. In these flags, in the upper quarter next the staff, a small flag bearing the emblem of England, the Cross of St. George, or St. George Jack, was placed by Cromwell in 1649. These were our first Naval ensigns.



- 1649 -

Commonwealth Naval Ensign

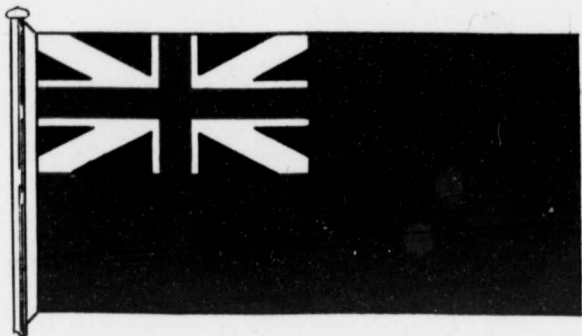
In 1649 Cromwell's Parliament created this ensign to replace the King's Standard at the stern of men-of-war. It had the St. George Jack in the first quarter and the Irish Harp in the fly. Scotland was not represented, the union with England being dissolved by the death of Charles I. Red being the colour of the Admiral of the highest rank and the typical colour of England, the red ensign was termed the paramount national ensign.



- 1660 -

Naval Ensign of Charles II.

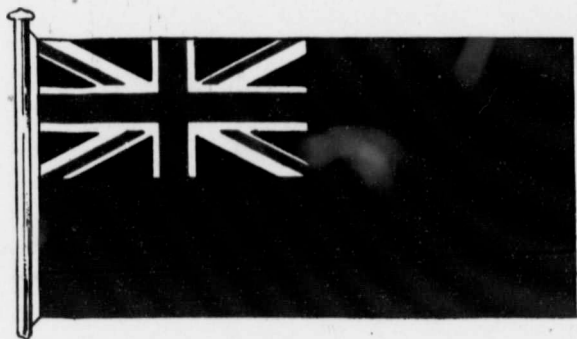
After the Restoration of Charles II in 1660, the Irish Harp was removed from the ensigns and the St. George Jack alone remained until replaced by the Union Jack of Queen Anne. The "Union Flagge" of James I having been used only in addition to the local national Jacks, was not introduced into the ensigns. In 1663 a proclamation issued by Charles II, confirming the position of the red ensign at the stern, not only of the ships of the Navy but of merchantmen (by whom it had been adopted), established this as the National Ensign.



- 1707 -

Naval Ensign of Queen Anne

The St. George Jack in the ensigns was replaced in 1707 by the Union Jack of Queen Anne. The Red Ensign had been flown at the stern of both men-of-war and merchantmen since the Restoration of Charles II in 1660, and was officially authorized by Queen Anne after the change had been made in it. The Union Jack was to be "used in all flags and ensigns both at sea and land."



- 1801 -

Naval Ensign of George III.

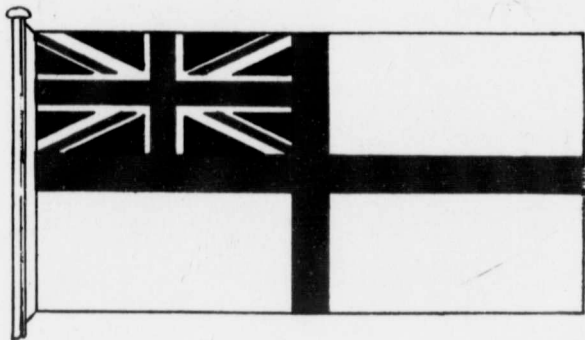
When our Union Jack was created in 1801 it replaced that of Queen Anne in the ensigns. In 186b, after having been used in various ways for over 200 years, distinctive duties were allotted to each ensign.

- 1801 -

Naval Red Ensign

The Red Ensign—to be used by all British merchantmen other than those permitted to fly the blue. It is said by one writer to have been authorized for use on land also, but there is no confirmation for this in Admiralty Regulations.

In the Red Ensign the Union in the upper quarter next the staff is to be "in length half the length of the flag, in width half the width of the flag."

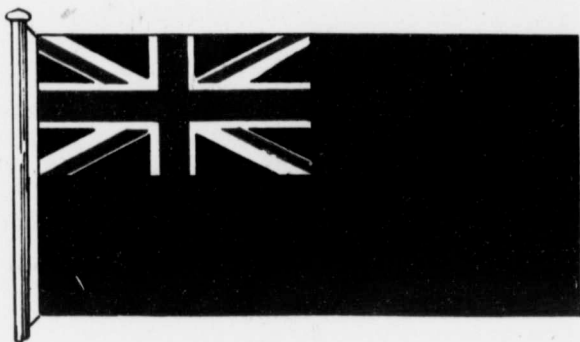


- 1801 -

Naval White Ensign

To be used only by ships of the Royal Navy, or Yacht Clubs to which special license has been granted. This flag differs from the Red and Blue, having in addition to the Union Jack, a St. George Cross through the whole flag.

This cross is to be $\frac{2}{5}$ ths of the width of the flag; the Union to occupy the upper quarter next the staff, as in the other ensigns, but leaving the Cross of St. George intact.

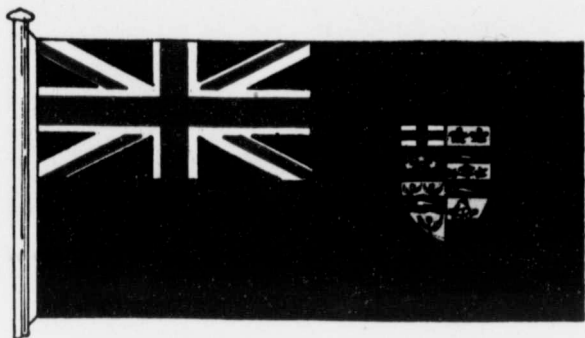


- 1801 -

Naval Blue Ensign

To be used by merchantmen commanded by officers of the Royal Naval Reserve or those on the retired list of the Royal Navy (under certain regulations), the Public Service other than the Royal Navy, Colonial Government vessels and warships, and yacht clubs to which special license has been granted. In all of these flags, except that used by the Royal Naval Reserve, a seal or badge is inserted in the fly.

In the Blue Ensign the Union in the upper quarter next the staff is to be "in length half the length of the flag, and in width half the width of the flag."

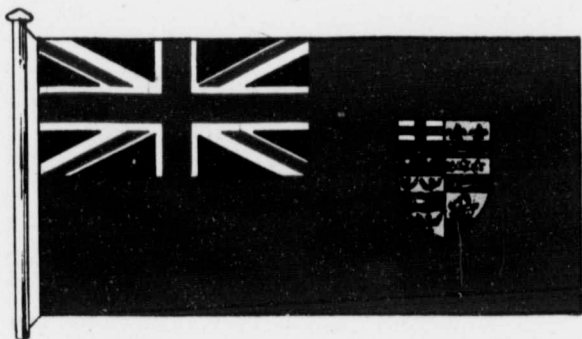


- 1865 -

Canadian Blue Ensign

In 1865,* or shortly after, the privilege of using the Blue Ensign, with the Arms of Canada in the fly, was given to the fishery protection cruisers of Canada and all other vessels owned by the Government. The arms are of the four original provinces only, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

*The Colonial Defence Act of 1865 provided for the use of the Blue Ensign with the badge of the Colony in the fly, by certain colonial vessels, but the arms of Canada were not granted by Royal Warrant until 1868.



- 1892 -

Ensign of Canadian Merchant Marine

In 1890 the Canadian Government applied to the Imperial authorities for permission, on behalf of merchant vessels registered in the Dominion, to use the Red Ensign with the Canadian Coat of Arms in the fly. Accordingly, an Admiralty Warrant was issued, dated Feb. 2nd, 1892, authorizing "the Red Ensign of Her Majesty's fleet, with the Canadian Coat of Arms in the fly, to be used on board vessels registered in the Dominion." On May 21st, 1912, in response to many inquiries, the Secretary of State for the Colonies (Rt. Hon. L. Harcourt) in a despatch to the Governor-General of Canada, requested him to state that: "The Union flag is the National flag of Canada, as of all other parts of His Majesty's Dominions and may be flown on land by all British subjects, and that the Red Ensign, with the arms of the Dominion of Canada in the fly, is intended to be used only by Canadian merchant vessels."

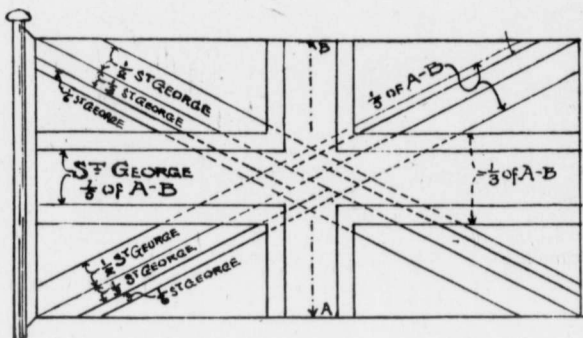
This ensign is to be used only by Canadian merchant vessels. The Union Jack is the national flag of Canada, as of all other British Colonies, and is the correct flag to be flown on land by all British subjects.

Regulations for the Making of the Flag

“That the utmost care should be exercised in the making of our flag is beyond all question. It is the record of our history, the emblem of the British nation; to display one incorrect in form is to do dishonour to it, to our history and to our nationality. No patriot would do this intentionally, and yet some may do it ignorantly.”

The following regulations issued by the Admiralty for the making of the flag should therefore be studied, and care taken to see that it be correctly hoisted with the broad white of St. Andrew uppermost next the staff.

According to the received rules of strict heraldry, a cross should be given one-third and a saltire one-fifth of the width of the flag. Taking the Cross of St. George and its two borders as one cross, and the Crosses of St. Andrew and St. Patrick (these two having been each allotted half the space of a saltire) and its border as one saltire, the Admiralty regulations comply with the rules of heraldry.



Sizes of crosses generally used, according to Admiralty Regulations:—

One Combined Cross

Red Cross of St. George, 1/5 of width	3/15
Upper white border, 1/3 of 3/15	1/15
Lower white border, 1/3 of 3/15	1/15

$$5/15=1/3$$

One Combined Saltire

Broad white of St. Andrew, 1/2 of 3/15	3/30
Red of St. Patrick, 1/3 of 3/15=1/15 or 2/30.....	} 3/30
White border of St. Patrick, 1/6 of 3/15=1/30.....	

$$6/30=1/5$$

Measurements for making crosses of the Union Jack, whether square or oblong, in which latter case the length to be twice as great as the width:—

Red Cross of St. George	1/5 of width of flag
White borders, St. George	1/3 of red of St. George
Broad white of St. Andrew	1/2 of red of St. George
Red Cross of St. Patrick	1/3 of red of St. George
White border to St. Patrick	1/6 of red of St. George

THE COATS OF ARMS
of the Dominion of Canada
and its various Provinces

Explanation of Heraldic Terms

Used in official descriptions of the
Canadian Coats of Arms.

- “Argent” means Silver (shewn as white).
- “Azure” means Blue.
- “Base” means lower third of shield.
- “Blazon of Arms” means the concise technical statement of the shield and its divisions, and the devices on it.
- “Charge” means device, or object depicted.
- “Chief” means upper third* of shield.
- “Dexter” means on the right-hand side of a man behind the shield.
- “Fesse” means two horizontal lines across the shield, enclosing the middle third of the shield.
- “Field” means surface of the shield or one of its divisions.
- “Gardant” means on the watch, looking towards the front of the shield.
- “Gules” means Red.
- “In Splendour” means with rays issuing from the sun, which often contains a human face.
- “Naint” means swimming.
- “Or” means Gold (shewn as yellow).
- “Passant” means walking with right fore-paw raised.
- “Proper” means natural colour.
- “Sable” means Black.
- “Sinister” means on the left-hand side of a man behind the shield.
- “Statant” means standing on four legs.
- “Vert” means Green.

* The term “third” can be used only as an approximate measurement.



Arms of the Dominion of Canada

GRANTED IN 1868

“And forasmuch as it is our Royal Will and pleasure that for the greater honour and distinction of the said Provinces certain Armorial Ensigns should be assigned to them,

Know Ye therefore that We of Our Princely Grace and Special Favour have granted and assigned and by these Presents do grant and assign the Armorial Ensigns following.

And We are further pleased to declare that the said United Provinces of Canada being one Dominion under the name of Canada shall upon all occasions that may be required use a Common Seal to be called the “Great Seal of Canada” which said Seal shall be composed of the Arms of the said Four Provinces quarterly.

All which Armourial Bearings are set forth in this Our Royal Warrant.”



Arms of Ontario

GRANTED IN 1868

“Vert, a Sprig of three leaves of Maple slipped Or; on a Chief Argent, the Cross of St. George.”

This means—On a background of green, a sprig of three gold maple leaves; and in the upper third of the shield, on a silver background, the red Cross of St. George.

This device signifies—the sovereignty of the British King, shown by the Cross of St. George, and that the maple leaf had for many years been looked upon as an emblem of Canada. It had been used as a military badge and on the reverse of the coinage of Canada.



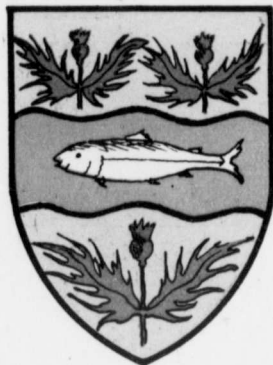
Arms of Quebec

GRANTED IN 1868

“Or, on a Fesse Gules, between two Fleurs-de-lis in Chief, Azure, and a Sprig of three leaves of Maple, slipped, Vert, in Base; a Lion passant, gardant Or.”

This means—on a gold background, two blue fleurs-de-lis in the upper third of the shield, a sprig of three green maple leaves in the lower third, and on a red background occupying the central part of about a third of the shield, a gold lion walking with right fore-paw raised, watching, and looking towards the front of the shield.

This device signifies—in the British Lion, the sovereignty of the King, in the Fleurs-de-lis, the French origin of this Province. The Maple leaf, as the emblem of Canada is now known as such all over the world.



Arms of Nova Scotia

GRANTED IN 1868

“Or, on a Fesse wavy Azure, between three Thistles Proper, a Salmon naint Argent.”

This means—on a gold background, three thistles in natural colours, between which, on a wavy blue background occupying the central part of about a third of the shield, a silver salmon is swimming.

This device signifies—in the Scottish emblem of the thistle, what the Province’s name “New Scotland” implies, that it had been settled by Scotch colonists, and in the swimming salmon, its fishing industry and its geographical features of rivers and inlets.



Arms of New Brunswick

GRANTED IN 1868

“Or, on Waves, a Lymphad or Ancient Galley with Oars in action, Proper, on a Chief Gules, a Lion passant gardant Or.”

This means—on a gold background an ancient galley with oars in action is seen on waves, all in natural colours, and in the upper third of the shield on a red background, a gold lion walking with right fore-paw raised, watching, and looking towards the front of the shield.

This device signifies—in the British Lion, the sovereignty of the King and in the boat the early ship-building industry and present marine activity. The ancient galley represents the ship which was formerly the coinage badge of the Province.



Arms of Manitoba

GRANTED IN 1905

“Vert, on a Rock a Buffalo, statant, Proper, on a Chief Argent, the Cross of St. George.”

This means—on a green background a buffalo is seen standing on a rock, both in natural colours, and in the upper third of the shield, on a silver background, the red Cross of St. George.

This device signifies—the sovereignty of the British King, shown by the Cross of St. George, and by the buffalo, that which at one time was the predominating feature on the prairies.



Arms of Prince Edward Island

GRANTED IN 1905

“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.”

The Motto is “Parva Sub Ingenti.”

This means—on a silver background, a green island, on the left side of which an oak tree bearing its fruit, or acorns, and on the right side three young oak-trees springing up are seen, all in natural colours, and in the upper third of the shield on a red background, a gold lion walking with right fore-paw raised, watching, and all looking towards the front of the shield.

The Motto means—“The Small beneath the Great.”

This device signifies—in the British Lion, the sovereignty of the King, in the island with the protecting oak-tree and the three saplings, British protection of the Province which is divided into three counties.

The Motto also signifies that the small island is under the protection of the great British Empire.



Arms of British Columbia

GRANTED IN 1906

“Argent, three Bars wavy Azure, issuant from the Base a Demi-Sun in splendour, Proper, on a Chief the Union Device charged in the centre point with an Antique Crown Or.”

The Motto is “Splendor Sine Occasu.”

This means—on a silver background, three blue wavy bars; issuing from the bottom of the shield a half sun with rays extending over the bars, and in the upper third of the shield the Union Jack with an oriental gold crown on the centre of the Cross of St. George.

The Motto means—“Brightness without setting.”

This device signifies—the sovereignty of the King shown by the Union Jack, the Flag of Great Britain; the crown imposed upon it indicating that in the past it had been a crown colony. The wavy bars typify the Pacific Ocean.



Arms of Saskatchewan

GRANTED IN 1906

“Vert, three Garbs in Fesse Or; on a Chief of the last, a Lion passant gardant, Gules.”

This means—on a green background, a row of three gold sheaves of wheat, and in the upper third of the shield, on a gold background, a red lion walking with right fore-paw raised, watching, and looking towards the front of the shield.

This device signifies—in the British Lion, the sovereignty of the King, and in the wheat sheaves, the character of the Province as a great wheat-growing land.



Arms of Alberta

GRANTED IN 1907

“Azure, in front of a Range of Snow Mountains, Proper, a Range of Hills Vert, in Base a wheat-field surmounted by a Prairie, both also Proper, on a Chief Argent, a St. George’s Cross.”

This means—on a blue background, a range of snowy mountains in natural colours, in front of which is a range of green hills; in the lower part of the shield, a wheat-field with a stretch of prairie above it, both in natural colours, and in the upper third of the shield, on a silver background, the red Cross of St. George.

This device signifies—the sovereignty of the British King, shown by the red Cross of St. George, and the nature of the land in this Province, great wheat-fields and prairie lands stretching out to the foot-hills, with the great snow-capped Rocky Mountain peaks in the distance.



Arms of Ontario, 1868

With Crest, Supporters and Motto added in 1909

Crest—"Upon a Wreath of the Colours a Bear passant Sable."

Supporters—"On the Dexter side a Moose and on the Sinister side a Canadian Deer, both Proper."

Motto—"Ut Incepit Fidelis Sic Permanet."

This means—above the shield, on a twisted strand of the colours of which the body of the shield for Ontario is composed, viz., silver and green, a black bear walks with right fore-paw raised. On the right side of the shield a moose, and on the left side a Canadian deer, both in natural colours, are represented as supporting the shield.

The Motto means—"As loyal she began so shall she ever remain."

The significance of these lies in the fact that "the black bear is the principal beast of prey in the Province, the moose is the largest inhabitant of the woods and the deer is the most common. The motto alludes to the original settlement of Upper Canada by the United Empire Loyalists."



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