

The arms are those of England, Scotland, Ireland and France, with a "difference" to mark them as Canadian, namely, on the lower third of the shield, a sprig of maple on a silver shield.

The crest is a lion holding in its paw a red maple leaf, a symbol of sacrifice.

The supporters are, with some slight distinctions, the lion and unicorn of the Royal Arms. The lion upholds the Union Jack, and the unicorn the ancient banner of France.

The motto is new—"A mari usque ad mare"—"From sea to sea", or, in a phrase familiar in Canadian politics and Canadian literature, "ocean to ocean". It is an extract from the Latin version of verse 8 of the 72nd Psalm, which in the Authorized Version is: "He shall have dominion also from sea to sea, and from the river unto the ends of the earth." The Latin reads: "*Et dominabitur a mari usque ad mare, et a flumine usque ad terminos orbis terrarum.*" There is a tradition that the Fathers of Confederation derived the designation "Dominion" from this verse.

II.—PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN CANADA.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

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The constitution and legislative powers of the provinces of the Dominion are in their general outlines as settled and regulated by the British North America Act, 1867, and amending acts. But in the development of local administration and in the working out of local problems, the provinces have varied considerably. These variations have depended primarily upon the stages and forms of local self-government in force at the time of Confederation, and secondarily upon the financial and industrial policies of the legislatures which then assumed control. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were two of the original provinces which formed the federal union of Canada. Prince Edward Island became part of the federal system in 1873.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, immediately after entering the union, found themselves each equipped with a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor-General. This official holds office, generally speaking, for five years from the date of his appointment. He is not removable except for cause assigned and communicated to Parliament. The provisions relating to the powers, duties and responsibilities of Lieutenant-Governors are to be found in sections 58 to 68, inclusive, of the British North America Act, 1867, and apply uniformly to all Lieutenant-Governors throughout the Dominion.