

THE EDUCATIONAL REVIEW.

S. Then the Union Jack is called the *Union* because it is a union of the English, Scottish, and Irish crosses, and this represents the united three Kingdoms.

JACK. And the *Jack*, because it was the English Jack, the sailor, who won for it the most glory at first.

T. Very good.

S. It is not the English flag then.

T. No more than it is Scottish or Irish flag. The English cross is in front; but the whole blue field as well as the white cross is Scottish. It is the Scottish banner plus the cross of St. George and St. Patrick. It is now the British flag, the flag of the world-wide Empire.

S. What is the British Ensign?

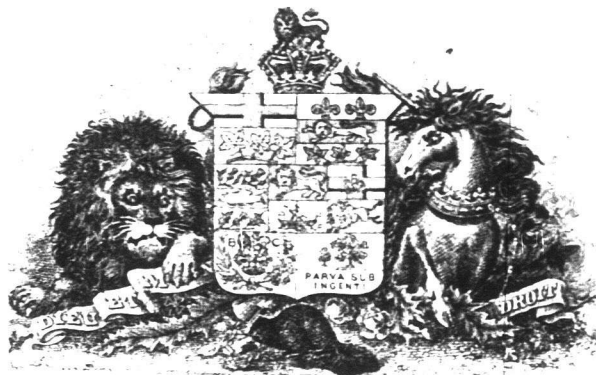
T. It is a red flag with the *Union* in the upper corner next the flag staff. The part most distant from the staff is called the *fly*. This flag is also known as the British Merchant Flag. The Naval Reserve Flag has a blue fly. The Man-of-War flag has a white fly divided by a St. George's cross the upper inner angle of which is filled with the *Union*. The flag of the Admiral of the Fleet is simply the *Union*; of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland a union with a harp in the centre. There are many modifications of the flags to indicate particular kinds of service; but we are concerned only with the *Union Jack* and the Ensign.

S. Isn't there a modification of the Ensign which indicates the Dominion of Canada?

T. So there is. And as it is so near Dominion Day, I must let you know it. The Dominion Flag is simply the British Ensign with the Canadian Coat of Arms on the fly.

S. And what is the Canadian Coat of Arms?

T. Here it is, on the shield between the supporters, the Lion and the Unicorn.



Canada is made up of its provinces; and its Coat of Arms consists of those provinces quartered, "as the heraldic term is, on the one shield."

S. The Canadian Flag, then, represents the Empire generally and each Province in particular. Which of them are the Arms of Nova Scotia?

T. The fish with two thistles above and one below in the centre of the shield.

New Brunswick's is on the left. What is it?

S. A ship with a lion above it.

T. Prince Edward Island's at the bottom on the right?

S. The little tree under the great one.

T. British Columbia's to the left —?

S. The wreath and crown.

T. Manitoba's to the right of Nova Scotia's —?

S. The buffalo and red cross.

T. Quebec's, the upper right corner —?

S. The three maple leaves, lion and two fleur-de-lis.

T. Ontario's on the left side —?

S. The three maple leaves and red cross.

T. What is the tendency of civilization to break up countries into small independent states, or to unite small states into larger ones?

S. Union is the tendency.

T. What advantage is there, generally speaking, in union under one government?

S. All matters in the united countries will be settled by law, while if they were separate they might be settled by war.

T. Which is the most widely spread empire in the world?

S. The British Empire.

T. Is it united into one.

S. Yes, but not so closely as smaller states.

T. Would it be any advantage if all the world were united in one great state?

S. I think it would. They would settle matters then by their laws, and there would be, perhaps, no possibility of war; and there might be fairer trade.

T. Perhaps. What orders of governments subordinate to each other are covered by our flag, beginning with the smallest.

S. The School Section Corporation, then the County Municipality, then the Province, then the Dominion, then the Imperial Government.

T. What might come next?

S. Perhaps Tennyson's federation of the world and parliament of man.

T. Well, the *Union Jack* has evidently the lead in this great work of union. Hurrah for the *Union Jack*.

On last Tuesday, at Ottawa, at the opening meeting of the Royal Society, Rev. Principal Grant delivered an address, taking Australian Confederation for his theme. In the course of this address he said:

"Referring to the difficulties the Australians would have to overcome in effecting union, he pointed out that they had one advantage over us. No one of them doubted that Australia had a future. There was no party there that corresponded to our repealers, nationalists, or annexationists. 'We do not know,' he said, 'whether those who have lost faith or who never had faith in a great Canadian commonwealth are many or few; but whether few or many they are our supreme difficulty. What of this or any other difficulty, however? Every nation has difficulties of its own, and in struggling against and overcoming these, men are tested and men are made.' —*Herald* (Halifax.)

The Rev. Principal, who has been elected to the Presidency of the Royal Society, ought to be satisfied with the progress of unity in Nova Scotia; for we have just seen something better than a "repeal" government destroyed within the last month. We have seen it converted and endorsed by the country, and especially by the so-called "repeal" party, as a "non-repeal" government. This means a unanimous abandonment of such an agitation for the future.