

Q. What is the significance of the flag for India which has the Star of India on the centre of the Union Jack?—A. That is the flag of the Viceroy of India.

Q. Not the flag of India?—A. It is the flag of the personal representative of His Majesty the King in India, India being designated by the Star of India placed in the centre in precisely the same way as on the flag of the representative of His Majesty the King in Australia.

*By Hon. Mr. Martin:*

Q. There is no Indian flag?—A. I do not know. I have never seen one.

*By Mr. MacNicol:*

Q. In India they designate the flag with the Star of India in the centre of the Union Jack as the Indian flag?—A. I do not know as to that. I have never seen any flag called the national flag of India.

In the central fly of the British blue or red ensign, the emblem of a British colony in a circle means a government or merchant ship from that place. The ninth illustration already described and now before you is the Canadian Blue Ensign. It has a shield of the Canadian Arms in the fly, which means a Canadian Government ship. The eleventh illustration is the red ensign which has the circle in the fly. The circle contains the shield of South Africa. That is the ensign with a device added in the fly. That flag is the merchant flag of the Union of South Africa.

#### (17) *Heraldic Drawing and Artistic Presentation*

Heraldic art, particularly in the layout of flags, demands a curious combination of freedom, precision and imagination and a fine sense of arrangement and the accurate balancing of areas of colours of different optical value. The best effect is often produced by a clean cut and characteristic silhouette, as in a weathercock or stencil.

Emblems, like portraits, are exaggerated in their characteristic features, but not to the point of caricature. Lines between colours must be clean cut, so that they will register on the eye at a distance, but in the best practice colours and emblems are not outlined in black.

May I now give you a demonstration of one way of constructing a national flag of the type that places national colours first and national emblem second.

#### (18) *Demonstration of Construction*

I shall adhere to the strict specifications suggested earlier.

You remember there were nine of them.

Let us start with an area 1 by 2.

Two vertical bars, white and red will not do—that means Poland or the Island of Malta, and also the letter H in the International Signal Code. Two horizontal bars are Finland and Monaco. Three bars, red, white, red, horizontal are Austria, vertical they are Peru. A greater number of alternate bars, horizontal red and white will not do—the Philippines have 5, Liberia has 11, the United States of America once had 20 and now has 13, and uses them vertically also.

*By Mr. MacNicol:*

Q. How many has China?—A. I do not know. In 1910 the Chinese flag was a dragon on a golden field; about 1926 it was five horizontal bars of red, yellow, blue, white, black; later it was red with a blue canton charged with a representation of the sun. I have not seen any very recent reproductions of Chinese flags.