

Children of that age or over may not be employed on Sunday for more than two hours or on any school day before the close of school nor on any day before six in the morning nor after eight at night. There are several provisions for exemptions. There are also several provisions for exceptions to this rule to be arranged by the local educational board and parents. Boys under 14 and girls under 16 may not be exhibited for profit in entertaining or offering things for sale between eight at night and six in the morning. No child under twelve may engage in this work. Children twelve or over may be licensed to take part in public entertainments. No children may be employed in factories, workshops, mines or quarries. Any child who is engaged in an occupation that injures his health or interferes with his receiving full benefit from his education, even though all legal points are observed, may be removed from that occupation.

By the Act of 1910 it was possible for boys or girls under 17 to obtain help in entering a suitable occupation. This age limit has been raised to 18 years.—*Office of Director of Public Information.*

#### FLAGS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

J. Vroom

The following brief descriptions of flags of the Allies, associated belligerents and friendly neutrals that will probably form the proposed League of Nations, though it may soon be out of date because things are changing so rapidly, may be of some use in making preparations for Empire Day and Peace celebrations.

**BRITAIN**—The Union Jack is the proper British flag for use on land, not the red ensign or the white ensign.

**FRANCE**—The French tricolor, with blue next the staff, white in the middle and red in the fly, is proper for use on land or sea.

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**—The well known Stars and Stripes, with forty-eight stars and thirteen stripes, is correct for land or sea.

**ITALY**—The Italian flag is like the French flag with the blue changed to green, and with the addition of the arms of Savoy in the centre of the white. These arms consist of a blue bordered red shield with a white cross running through the red. They were added to distinguish the Italian flag from that of Mexico, after the Mexicans had adopted the same colours.

**JAPAN**—The white flag with the red disc of the sun in the centre is correct for use on land. It is the flag of merchant ships. The naval ensign has rays, sixteen in number, and is never used on shore.

**BELGIUM**—The flag is a tri-color divided vertically, like that of France; but the colours are black, yellow and red.



**QUEEN'S  
UNIVERSITY**  
KINGSTON,  
ONTARIO

**SCIENCE SUMMER SESSION**  
FOR  
**Returned Men**

In all four years. Counting as full  
University Year.

Mining, Chemical, Civil, Mechanical and  
Electrical Engineering

Preparatory classes for any soldier wish-  
ing to study Engineering.

Classes Open April 28th, 1919

For further information write  
GEO. Y. CHOWN. 23

**BRAZIL**—The national flag is green, oblong in shape, with a yellow diamond, the corners of which nearly touch the edges of the flag at the middle of each side and each end. The green refers to the forest wealth of the country, and the yellow to its mineral wealth. A blue disc, which nearly fills the yellow diamond, is dotted with white stars, and represents the starry sky. It is crossed by a white band that bears the letters "Ordem e progresso."

**RUSSIA**—Though the country is now divided, each section having a flag of its own, it seems probable that before it comes into the League it will be reunited under its old flag, a horizontally divided tri-color of white over blue over red.

**JUGO-SLAVIA, or GREATER SERBIA**—This new state, officially known as the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, has adopted the flag of the old Kingdom of Serbia; which is like the Russian flag turned upside down, except that the Serbian blue is of an unusual hue, somewhat resembling that popularly known as old blue.

**CZECHO-SLOVAKIA**—The Czechs and Slovaks have adopted the old white and red flag of Bohemia, of which the upper half is white and the lower half red.

**POLAND**—The Polish flag is red above white, like the Czecho-Slovak flag inverted.

**ROUMANIA**—The flag of Roumania is like that of France with yellow instead of white between the blue and the red.

**GREECE**—In Greece, as with us, the jack of the navy is the national flag for use on land. It is a square flag of light blue with a white cross running through it, the width of the arms of the cross being one-fifth the width of the flag. The oblong Greek flag of nine stripes, alternately pale blue and white, with the cross in the staff-head corner, is only to be used at sea.

**PORTUGAL**—The Portuguese flag is green for two-fifths of its length, and red for the other three-fifths,