

the banners, or "Je 'is" of Ireland and England, and the white diagonal Cross of St. Andrew with the blue ground for the Banner of Scotland.

This is the British "Union Jack" of the present day, and is combined in the Red, White and Blue Ensigns, and in the Union Ensigns of Canada and Australasia, with distinguishing emblems, according to the services which they signal. Further details of the history of all these flags is found in "The History of the Union Jack," Methodist Publishing Co., Toronto.

CASE 25

Red Ensign of Drummond Island.—This flag, made of hand-made bunting, has the three-crossed Union Jack in the upper corner, and the large red fly. Its appearance would indicate a date after 1801, and it is stated to have been the military flag which floated over the old British Fort on Drummond Island.

CASE 26

Blue Ensign of Mackinac.—This flag of hand-made bunting presents some peculiarities—the blue fly would indicate its use as a boat flag—and the fact that there are only two crosses, a cross of St. George shape, and the white diagonal Cross of St. Andrew, would evidence a date prior to 1801. It is noticeable, however, that the Cross of St. George is blue, instead of being, as usual, red. It is stated to have been one very early used on the Island of Michillimackinac. It is certainly very ancient, and would appear to have been of local construction, possibly by one of the great British Trading Companies which in the early century made the Fort at Michillimackinac, now called Mackinac Island, the centre of their fur-trading, canoe and boat fleets for all the Upper Lakes and the far interior stations in the North-West.

CASE 27

Red Ensign of Fort Malden, 1812.—This flag, with the three-crossed Jack and the large red fly, was obtained from Chief Oshawana, Tecumseh's chief warrior. It was stated to have been used in the operations at or near