

To sum up, the component parts are thus representative :

The red cross with its white border, of *England*.

The white portion of the saltire, and the blue ground of the whole, of *Scotland*.

The red portion of the saltire and its white border, of *Ireland*.

The proportions of the 'charges,' according to 'Admiralty rules,' are as follows :—

The depth of the flag being taken as 30, the width of the cross is 6, of its white fimbriation 2, of the white saltire 3, of the red saltire 2, of its white border 1. In other words, the red saltire *plus* its border equals in width the white saltire; and the width of these three together is equal to that of the cross. Another rule gives  $2\frac{2}{3}$  and  $\frac{2}{3}$  for the last two numbers respectively.

The proportions above given imply that the white border of the saltire is carved out of St. Patrick's red portion. This curtailment seems to be a genuine Irish grievance; and according to the account and illustration given in Boutell's 'Heraldry' the saltire is *equally* divided (red 3, white 3), and the white border *added*, *i.e.*, taken out of the field (Fig. 3). The arrangement of lines is thus prettier and less monotonously symmetrical, but of course this result is of no importance heraldically.

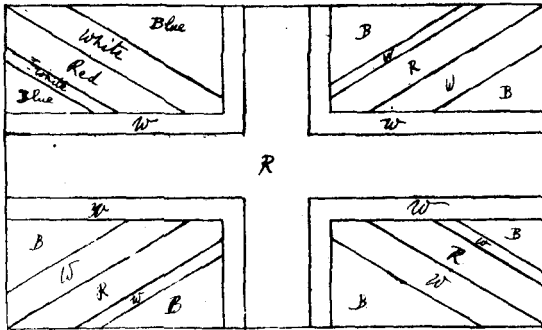


Fig. 3

The Union Jack is usually oblong. Its length is fixed by some at double its depth, *i.e.*, according to the present scheme, 60.

In the illustrations herewith, the 'length-twice depth' rule is not observed: and in Nos. 2 and 3 the saltire arrangement adopted follows Boutell—without prejudice to other views. It is maintained by some that in the two upper quarters the saltire's uppermost line, and in the two lower quarters its lowest line, should meet the angle-points of the fimbriation of the cross. This result follows,

if, besides the other rules and proportions, the 'length-twice-depth' rule is observed.

But in any case it is important that the lines parting St. Andrew from St. Patrick in the saltire should be the diagonals of the whole flag.

The name 'Jack,' it has been suggested, represents King James I. ('Jacques') but the term 'Jack' appears to be used as early as 1633 to mean any small flag, especially one flown from the *Jack-staff* at a vessel's bow, every maritime nation having a *Jack* of its own. There are other theories. Professor Laughton says that *Union Jack* is a misnomer except when the flag is in a canton of a larger ensign.

In displaying the Union Jack, the one important thing to observe is that it should be hung the *right way up*—that is with the white saltire, the broader band of white, uppermost in the left-hand upper quarter. If hung the wrong way up, it signifies distress or danger.

The depth of the flag is called the 'hoist'; the length the 'fly.'

At sea, the Union Jack is the distinctive flag of an Admiral of the Fleet, when he is afloat.

The White Ensign is the Cross of St. George with a Union Jack in the upper left hand corner. It is now the Ensign of the Royal Navy.

The Blue Ensign, a plain blue flag with a Union Jack in the upper left hand corner, is now the Ensign of the Naval Reserve.

The Red Ensign, a plain red flag with a small Union Jack in the upper left hand corner, is, like the Union Jack, an Ensign of the British Empire. From 1707 it has distinguished all vessels *not* of the Royal Navy or R.N. Reserve. This is the proper flag for private persons to use.

With regard to combining foreign bunting with English flags, the soundest advice is 'Don't.' If any foreign flag, *e.g.*, that of France or that of the United States, is displayed beneath the English flag, it is an insult to a friendly Power; if it be placed above, it is an insult to our own country.

## SHOOTING.

On July 3rd the School VIII. shot at Middlewick Range, Colchester, in the match between Cadet Corps in the Eastern District, and with the excellent score of 457 won and brought home the (Eastern District) Cadet Trophy Shield.

The score is 13 points higher than any score yet made by the School at Bisley, and was made under conditions of a very shifty and jerky wind at the 500 yards. Full score:—

	200yds.	500yds.	Total
Gore .....	4-4545545-32	2-4455455-32	64
Sandys i .....	5-5554545-33	2-4255535-29	62
Sandys ii ..	4-4455555-33	5-4225554-27	60
Hearsey .....	2-4555554-33	3-2455352-26	59
Cherrington	4-5454544-31	3-2235554-26	57
Grant .....	2-2445525-27	0-3434553-27	54
Glünicke .....	3-4424443-25	2-2555225-26	51
Bacon .....	4-3435254-26	2-5442432-24	50
	240	217	457
Wellingboro' ...	...	...	404
Framlingham ...	...	...	375
Ipswich .....	...	...	275
Bury St. Edmund's ...	...	...	255

**Shooting Averages for Matches, 1902.**

1 Gore .....	59.75	5 Glünicke.	54.142857
2 Sandys ii .....	59.625	6 Sandys i.	52
3 Cherrington.	59.125	7 Grant .....	49.8
4 Hearsey .....	57.158	8 Bacon .....	48
Average of Team .....	432.625		

**BISLEY.**

W. A. Radice, Christ's College, shot as one of the Cambridge IV. v. Oxford for the Humphry Cup on July 15th, scoring at 800 yards 62, at 900 33, and at 1000 50, total 145. His 1000 yards score was the fourth best in the two teams.

Sergeants W. Gore and Cherrington tied with a Harrow representative for the Fry (Service Rifle) Competition, 7 shots at 200 yards. These three, and a Cheltenham boy on the next day, made 35.

At the 500 yards Gore scored 32.

On July 17th, the Public Schools Day, our VIII. shooting for the Ashburton Shield, scored 440, being 13th of the competing 35 school teams (an unprecedented number). Cheltenham's winning score was 469.

	200yds.	500yds.	Total
Gore .....	4-5544544-31	4-5555355-33	64
Needham ...	3-4444544-29	3-3555455-32	61
Sandys i .....	4-4355455-31	5-2533555-28	59
Sandys ii .....	4-5444554-31	2-3345454-28	59
Cherrington	4-4445445-30	2-2445524-26	56
Hearsey .....	3-4554244-28	4-2552242-22	50
Glünicke .....	5-3244434-24	2-3433423-22	46
Bacon .....	2-4544444-29	3-4204402-16	45

The School 233 207 440

The wind was very tricky and shifty in the afternoon and caused many poor scores even in the best teams.

For the Spencer Cup (500yds.) Sergeant Gore was 3rd of the 25 with a score of 32, the winner's being 34.

For the 'Coronation Prize' Competition he came out as the winner of a £5 prize, making the excellent score of 98 points out of a possible 105, though he had to shoot at 7 p.m. in a failing light. He also made 93 (out of 105) in the first stage of the 'King's Prize.'

**CRICKET SEASON, 1902.**

Matches played 15, won 2, lost 6, drawn 7.

**BATTING AVERAGES.**

	Inns	not out	Highest in innings	Total	Average
F G Brooks (capt)	15	1	165	764	54.5
F B Brooks .....	16	2	153	510	36.4
C L K Peel .....	17	3	83	388	26.5
G B Hebden .....	8	2	73	143	23.9
G R Home .....	16	2	107	267	19.1
C H Milton .....	12	1	51	172	15.6
J G Milton .....	14	2	52	181	13.9
F M Joyce .....	7	2	18	56	11.2
F D Saner .....	12	1	22	105	9.5
W P Vint .....	15	1	57	123	9.2
H E Solano .....	9	2	14	17	2.4
G C B Loos .....	8	2	5	13	2.1

**BOWLING AVERAGES, 1902.**

	overs	maidens	runs	wickets	average
F M Joyce .....	78.1	9	257	16	16
J G Milton .....	107.5	14	349	21	16.8
F G Brooks .....	57.4	8	194	10	19.4
G C B Loos .....	94	9	319	16	19.8
H E Solano .....	136	9	511	21	24.3
G R Home .....	187	25	641	16	40

Also bowled: C L K Peel 5 wickets for 55 runs; and J N Webb 6 wickets for 122 runs.

**Cricket.**

Mr. H. R. Grellet's XII., who met the School on Wednesday, July 9th, were:

Messrs. H. R., E. H., and R. C. Grellet, S. O. Purves, D. L. Townshend, H. M. Langdale, H. W. Wyatt, R. Willan senr., R. Willan junr., A. E. Collins, W. Cooper, and H. Williams