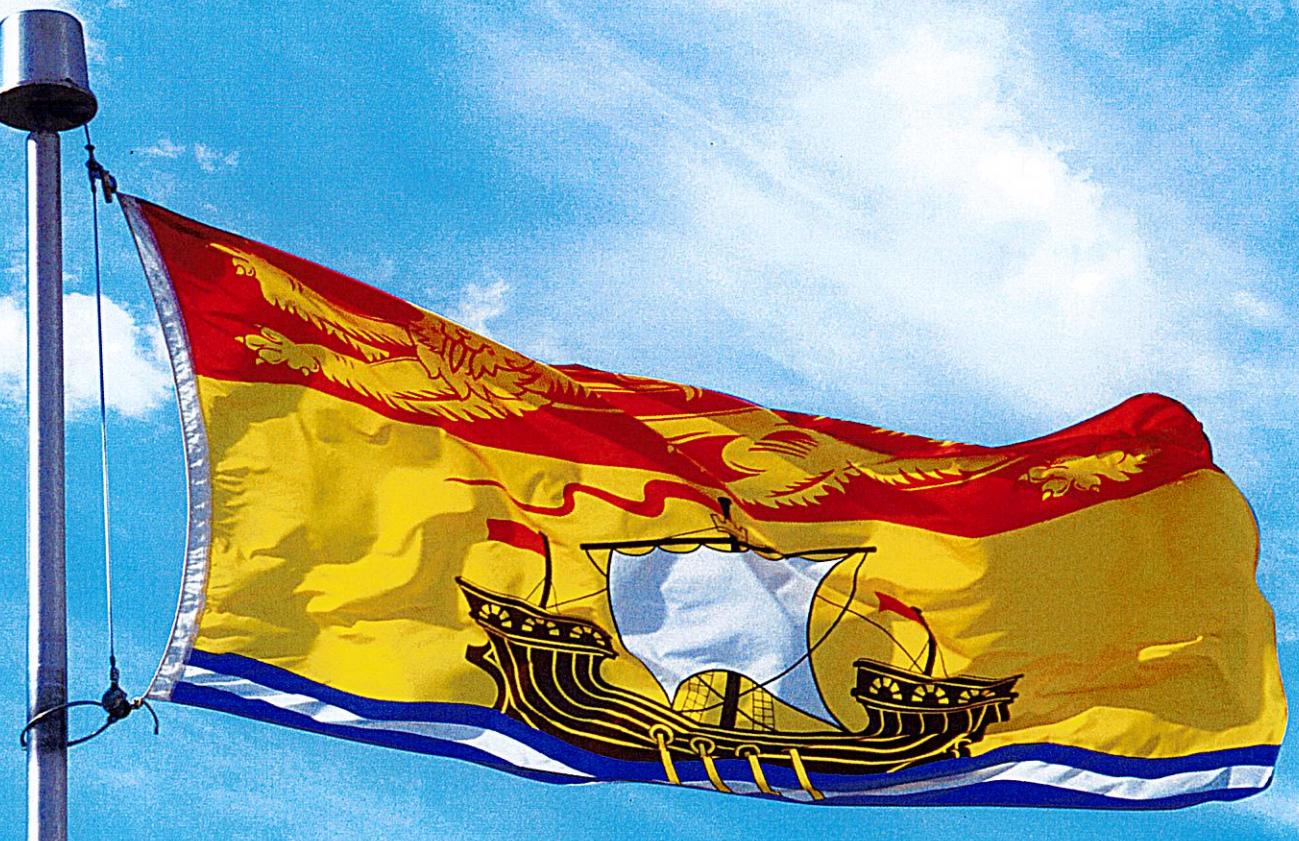




159 Main Street
Plaster Rock, NB
E7G 2H2

The Municipal Council of the District of Tobique Valley adopted the Province of New Brunswick's *Flying and Displaying Flags in New Brunswick* policy. This provincial policy now serves as the District of Tobique Valley's official policy governing the flying and display of flags and standards within the district, effective the 15th day of September, 2025.

RULES GOVERNING THE USE OF FLAGS AND STANDARDS IN NEW BRUNSWICK



*Flying and Displaying
Flags in New Brunswick*

Flying and Displaying Flags in New Brunswick
Rules Governing the Use of Flags and Standards in New Brunswick

Province of New Brunswick
PO 6000, Fredericton NB E3B 5H1

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History of the New Brunswick Flag

Shortly after confederation, Queen Victoria assigned Coats of Arms to the four original provinces: Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, by royal warrant dated May 26, 1868. A copy of this royal warrant is preserved in the Legislative Library of the province of New Brunswick. All other provinces and territories that now form part of the Canadian Confederation have been assigned Coats of Arms or Armorial Bearings by the Sovereign, in whom is vested this right.

In the Royal Warrant of 1868, it is specified that these Armorial Bearings shall "be borne for the said respective Provinces on seals, shields, banners, flags or otherwise according to the laws of Arms". This constitutes the authority for a provincial flag of New Brunswick. In fact, therefore, New Brunswick, as well as the three other original partners in the Canadian Confederation, have had flags assigned to them since 1868.

On February 16, 1965, the Government of New Brunswick announced its intention to activate its provincial flag according to the terms of the royal warrant of Queen Victoria. The announcement was contained in the Speech from the Throne read by the Lieutenant-Governor, The Honourable J. Leonard O'Brien, at the opening of the Third Session of the Forty-Fifth Legislative Assembly. Subsequently, a Proclamation by the Lieutenant-Governor, dated February 24, 1965, was issued under the Great Seal of New Brunswick officially proclaiming the coming into use of the provincial flag and specifying its design and dimensions.

On March 25, 1965, the new flag was first unveiled by the Premier, The Honourable Louis J. Robichaud, in the Legislative Assembly Chamber in the presence of a distinguished gathering. Calling the event a "historic and greatly important one", Premier Robichaud said: "The symbols on this flag tell the story of the romance of our history. Steeped as we are in the tradition of our pioneering ancestors, this flag also embodies the pride of our future." He went on to say that he hoped this flag would provide "a link between our storied past and our bright future."

The symbols depicted on the flag are taken from the Coat of Arms of New Brunswick. They are an ancient oared galley and a lion rampant.

The gold lion rampant on a red compartment is said to be taken from the Arms of England. That is true enough, for three lions on a red field constitute the Arms of England. However, it should also be noted that the province takes its name after the Duchy of Brunswick in Germany which, in 1784, was in the possession of King George III. The Arms of Brunswick consist of two gold lions on a red field. The gold lion in the flag, therefore, reflects New Brunswick's relationship to both England and the Duchy of Brunswick.

The galley is the conventional heraldic representation of an ancient ship or lymphad. It reflects the two principal economic activities carried on in the province, shipping and shipbuilding, when the Coat of Arms was granted. It also carries forward the use of a ship which was depicted on the first Great Seal of New Brunswick in 1784.

The Flag of New Brunswick reproduces the shield of the province. Its artistic rendering differs sharply from the poor Victorian drawing painted in the margin of the Royal Warrant of 1868 and which had served for nearly a hundred years as the model for all subsequent drawings of the Arms. The drawing of the flag, done by the late Lieutenant-Commander Allan B. Beddoe, O.C., O.B.E., R.C.N. (R). of Ottawa, one of Canada's foremost heraldic artists, conforms to the official description of these Armorial Bearings. This description, known in heraldry as the blazon, reads as follows in the royal warrant: "Or on waves a lymphad or ancient galley, with oars in action proper on a chief gules a lion passant guardant or".

The whole appearance of the New Brunswick Flag is a bold and excellent artistic interpretation of the blazon assigned by Queen Victoria.

The Flag of New Brunswick is a representation of the province's shield in a flag or banner form. It may be flown by individuals and organizations and should be given the same respect as the Canadian flag. This booklet provides information on the proper use and care of the provincial flag.

Flying and Displaying the New Brunswick Flag

Introduction

On February 24, 1965, the provincial Flag of New Brunswick was authorized by Proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor acting on the advice of the Executive Council. The New Brunswick Flag displays, in rectangular form, the shield assigned to the province by the Royal Warrant of Queen Victoria dated May 26, 1868.

Description and Specifications

Heraldic description

"Or on waves a lymphad or ancient galley, with oars in action proper on a chief gules a lion passant guardant or."

In layman's terms the New Brunswick Flag may be described as consisting of a gold (i.e. or) field with an ancient galley with oars in action shown in its natural or proper colours, and across the upper third of the shield a red (i.e. gules) field or chief with a gold lion moving from viewer's right to left and with its face looking toward the viewer as a charge thereon.

Size

All New Brunswick Flags shall be rectangular in shape and of the following proportions: four by length and two and one-half by width, with the chief and charge thereon occupying the upper one-third part and the remainder of the armorial bearings occupying the lower two-thirds part.

Colours

The colours red, white and blue are the same as those found in the Union Flag (or Union Jack) and in the Canadian Red Ensign, along with yellow to represent gold. For spot colour reproduction, black plus the following Pantone Matching System (PMS) colours are used: Pantone 186 (red), Pantone 116 (yellow), Pantone 287 (blue).

General

Applications of rules

These rules shall apply whenever and wherever flags are flown at provincial buildings, sites and establishments within New Brunswick.

Individuals and organizations may fly flag

It is appropriate for the New Brunswick Flag to be flown or displayed by individuals or organizations. It should be treated with dignity and respect at all times and flown or displayed in accordance with these rules.

Responsibility for flag policy

The development and interpretation of policies and guidelines for flying and displaying flags in New Brunswick is the responsibility of the Office of Protocol.

Arrangement of flags

In these rules and illustrations the disposition of flags is given from left to right from the point of view of spectators in front of the flags.

Precedence

The Canadian Flag shall be given precedence at all times in New Brunswick and shall occupy the place of honour when flown with the New Brunswick Flag and shall be flown in accordance with the rules set out by the Department of Canadian Heritage.

Within the Province of New Brunswick, the New Brunswick Flag takes precedence over all flags except the Canadian Flag.

The Union Flag, commonly called the Union Jack, ranks next after the New Brunswick Flag. The Union Jack was approved by the Parliament of Canada on December 18, 1964, for continued use as a symbol of Canada's membership in the Commonwealth of Nations and of her allegiance to the Crown. Appendix A sets out dates on which the Union Jack may be flown if it is not displayed on a regular basis.

The flags of other countries, when flown with the New Brunswick Flag, rank after the New Brunswick Flag and are normally flown in English alphabetical order. For specific occasions, the Office of Protocol should be consulted.

The flags of provinces, territories, and municipalities, when flown with the New Brunswick Flag, rank after the New Brunswick Flag in that order. The order of provincial flags is based on the date of entry of each province into confederation. For specific occasions, the Office of Protocol should be consulted. Refer to Appendix D.

Manner of Flying

Flags flown or displayed will be kept clean and in good repair. They will be hoisted close up to the mast head and flown freely from taut halyards.

Height of flag staffs and flag sizes

Flag staffs mounted together should be of the same height.

The length of a flag staff will help determine the flag size to be flown from it. Generally speaking the taller the flag staff, or the higher a flag is above the viewer at the base of the staff or the building from which the flag is flown, then the larger the flag should be. The following dimensions are a guide to selecting an appropriate flag size:

Length of Staff	Flag Size
5.5 – 6.5 m (17 – 20 ft.)	1.14 x 1.83 m (45 x 72 in.)
9.5 – 11.5 m (30 – 35 ft.)	1.70 x 2.74 m (67 x 108 in.)

Flags flown together

Flags flown together should be approximately the same size and should be flown at the same height.

Two flags should not be flown on the same staff except where the pennant or banner of an organization is flown to mark a special occasion, it may be flown on the same staff but beneath the New Brunswick Flag if no other arrangement can be made.

Etiquette

Hours of hoisting

The New Brunswick Flag may be flown on land daily from sunrise to sunset. Normally most government buildings operate only on weekdays, therefore, flags should be flown from the start to the close of business each day. Where provincial facilities operate daily throughout the week, the flag will fly during the daylight hours of operation.

Order of hoisting and lowering

When more than one flag is to be flown, all the flags should be hoisted and lowered together, but if that is not possible then the senior flag should be hoisted first followed by the next ranking flag and so on. When the flags are to be lowered the junior flag will be lowered first, followed by the next ranking flag and so on with the senior flag lowered last.

Flying at night

The New Brunswick Flag should not be flown at night for convenience and should only be flown at night where it can be properly illuminated.

Draping

The New Brunswick Flag may be used as an unveiling drape for a monument, picture, or tablet or draped on a casket but should be properly draped and prevented from falling to the ground.

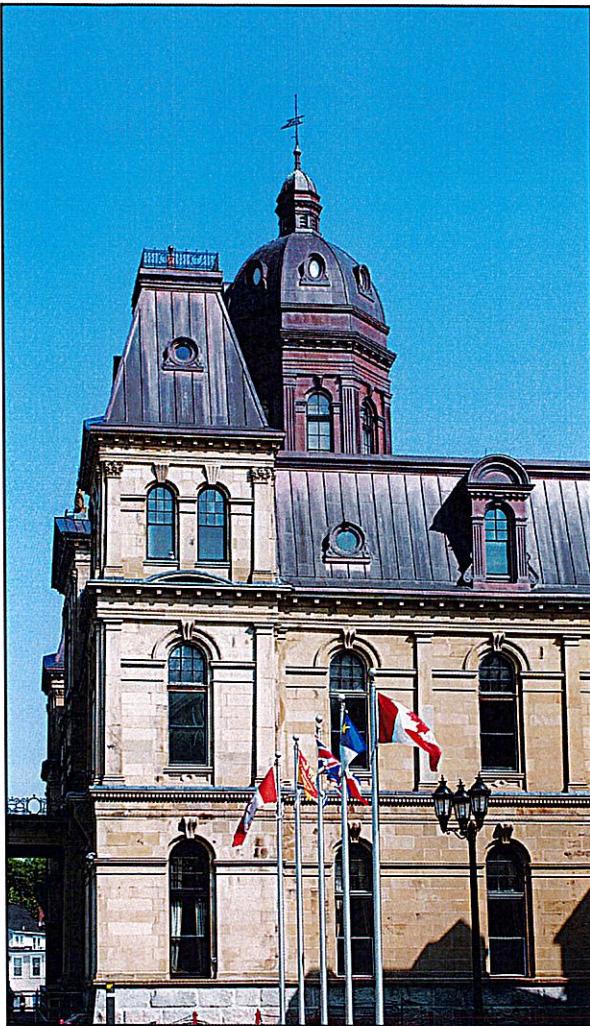
Under no circumstances should the New Brunswick Flag or other flags be allowed to touch the ground or floor.

Prohibited use

The New Brunswick Flag should never be used as a covering for a box, desk, podium, table or any other object.

The New Brunswick Flag should not be festooned over doorways and arches, tied in bows or fashioned into rosettes.

The New Brunswick Flag should not be used for commercial advertising purposes. It is appropriate to fly the flag at business establishments or to identify New Brunswick exhibits at commercial fairs. Use of the flag in these, as in other cases, should reflect respect for the flag.



Legislative Assembly Grounds, Fredericton — Courtesy Flags

The Courtesy flag staff in front of the Legislative Assembly Building will normally fly the New Brunswick Flag. With the approval of the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly at the request of the Office of Protocol:

- a) flags of international organizations, countries, provinces, territories and other jurisdictions during the official visit to Fredericton of their Heads of State, or Heads of Government or other official representative as determined by the Office of Protocol may be flown;
- b) the Lieutenant-Governor's Standard may be flown during official visits to the Legislative Assembly such as the Opening of the Legislature;
- c) flags recognizing occasions of provincial, national or international significance may be flown; and
- d) flags of countries or First Nations significant to the heritage of the people of the province may be flown.

A flag on the Courtesy flag staff will fly for the duration of the event being recognized, or such period specified by the Clerk.

Notwithstanding the above, the flag of a visiting dignitary shall replace any other flag or pennant during the period of an official visit.

The fifth flag staff in the grouping on the grounds of the Legislative Assembly Building will normally fly the Canadian Flag. With the approval of the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly at the request of the Office of Protocol:

- a) flags representing broadly recognized national or international days that respect diversity and equality may be flown; and
- b) flags recognizing occasions of provincial, national or international significance may be flown.

Display of Flags

Legislative Assembly Grounds, Fredericton

The Clerk of the Legislative Assembly is responsible for flying the New Brunswick Flag and any other flags at the Legislative Assembly buildings and grounds in accordance with these rules and any special advice from the Office of Protocol.

Five flags shall fly on the grounds of the Legislative Assembly Building in the following order, from left to right, as seen by spectators: the Canadian Flag, the New Brunswick Flag, the Union Jack, the Acadian Flag, the Canadian Flag. The Acadian Flag flies by resolution of the Legislative Assembly passed on April 10, 1984.

These flags shall fly by day and, if flown by night, shall be illuminated.

Provincial government buildings and sites

The New Brunswick Flag shall fly at all provincial buildings, sites and establishments throughout the Province where flag staffs are provided.

Where additional flag staffs are available the Canadian Flag, the Union Jack and the Acadian Flag may also be flown.

With permission from the Office of Protocol, on special occasions, where additional flag staffs are available, flags of countries or First Nations significant to the heritage of the people of the province may be flown.

Provincial schools

The New Brunswick Flag and the Canadian Flag shall be flown at schools throughout the province where flag staffs are provided.

Where additional flag staffs are available the Union Jack and the Acadian Flag may also be flown.

With permission from the Office of Protocol, where additional flag staffs are available at provincial schools:

- a) flags representing broadly recognized national or international days that respect diversity and equality may be flown; and
- b) flags of countries or First Nations significant to the heritage of the people of the province may be flown.

Provincial parks

The New Brunswick Flag and the Canadian Flag shall be flown at the entrance to all provincial parks.

Vessels

The New Brunswick Flag and the Canadian Flag shall be flown on all provincial government vessels where appropriate masts or staffs are available.

The Canadian Flag shall be flown from an ensign staff at the stern of a vessel. If no ensign staff is available, it shall be flown at the mast in one of the following positions, in order of preference: gaff, masthead, or outer-most starboard halyard.

The New Brunswick Flag shall be flown at the mast in one of the following positions, in order of preference: masthead, outer-most starboard halyard, or outer-most port halyard, depending on the location of the Canadian Flag which takes precedence.

On vessels where only one halyard is available, the Canadian Flag shall be flown rather than the New Brunswick Flag.

On double-ended ferries with a staff at each end the Canadian Flag may be flown at one end and the New Brunswick Flag at the other, regardless of the direction of travel, when the ferries are on their usual runs. When double-ended ferries are operating outside of their usual runs, e.g. when transiting to a shipyard, the New Brunswick Flag shall be flown from the staff nearer the bow and the Canadian Flag from the staff nearer the stern.

Parades and processions

The New Brunswick Flag may be carried in parades and processions and, *if the Canadian Flag is not flown*, occupies the position of honour at the marching right or centre front.



Marching Right



Centre Front

Church, auditorium, school or other meeting place

The New Brunswick Flag may be flown in a church, auditorium, school or other meeting place in the following way:

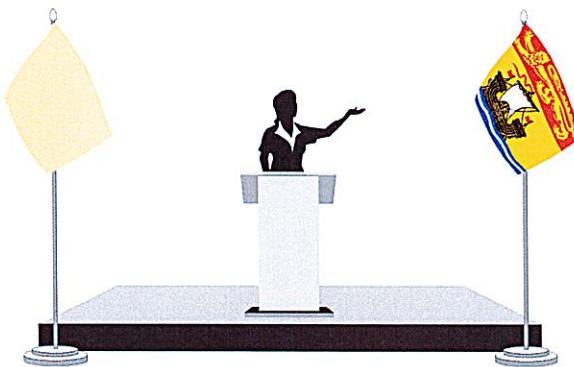
- a) In the chancel of a church, on a speaker's platform or in a classroom, the New Brunswick Flag should be flown to the right of the clergyman, speaker or teacher with the next ranking flag on the left of the clergyman, speaker or teacher unless the Canadian Flag is flown in which case the New Brunswick Flag would occupy the position to the left of the clergyman, speaker or teacher.



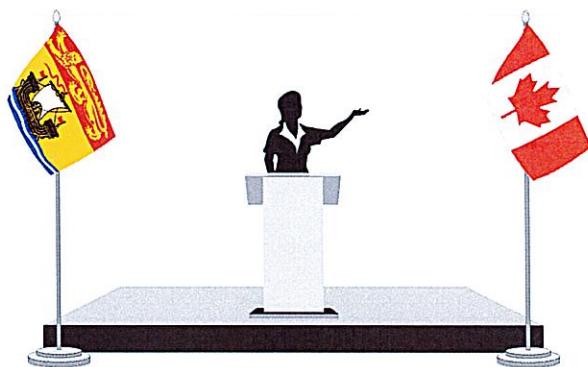
When the Canadian Flag is *not* displayed

When the Canadian Flag is displayed

- b) In the nave or body of a church or in the body of an auditorium, the New Brunswick Flag should be flown on the right of the congregation or audience unless the Canadian Flag is flown in which case the New Brunswick Flag would be flown on the left.



When the Canadian Flag is *not* displayed



When the Canadian Flag is displayed

On a wall

The New Brunswick Flag may be displayed flat against a wall and should be to the rear of the platform and above the speaker as follows:

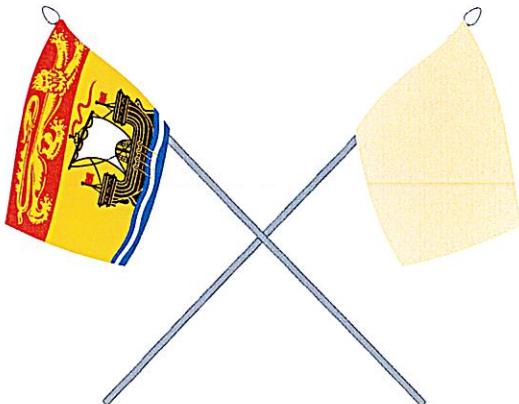


**Horizontally
with the sleeve to the left
as seen by the observer**



**Vertically
with the sleeve uppermost and
the lion to the left of the observer**

When the New Brunswick Flag and another flag are displayed together from crossed staffs against a wall, the New Brunswick Flag will be on the left and the other on the right as viewed by the observer. The staff of the New Brunswick Flag, or the senior flag, will be in front of the staff of the other flag.



When the Canadian Flag is *not* displayed



When the Canadian Flag is displayed

When two or more than three flags are flown together, the New Brunswick Flag occupies the position of honour on the left as seen by spectators in front of the flags. If a number of countries, provinces or other jurisdictions are displayed then the provincial Flag may be flown at each end of the line of flags.

Two or more than three flags together

When the Canadian Flag is not flown

Two flags together



New Brunswick

Other

More than three flags together



New Brunswick

Visiting Country

Visiting Province

Other

When the Canadian Flag is flown

Two flags together



Canada

New Brunswick

More than three flags together



Canada

New Brunswick

Visiting Country

Visiting Province

Other

Three flags together

When three flags are flown together, the New Brunswick Flag occupies the centre flag staff with the next ranking flag to the left and the third ranking to the right from the point of view of spectators in front of the flags.



When the Canadian Flag is flown



Half-Masting



Purpose and timing

The flying of flags at half-mast is a symbol of mourning. Nothing precludes individuals and private organizations from flying the New Brunswick Flag at half-mast as a sign of mourning but the timing, manner, position of flying and exceptions should be followed as outlined herein.

The New Brunswick Flag is flown at half-mast, upon the death of an important person, at provincial buildings, sites, establishments, schools, and vessels usually from the time of notification of death up to and including the day of the funeral and in accordance with these rules.

Manner of half-masting

Flags will only be half-masted on those flag staffs fitted with halyards and pulleys. Flags flown from some buildings on horizontal or angled poles, without halyards, to which flags are permanently attached will not be half-masted.

The flag should first be hoisted close up to the masthead then lowered to the half-mast position.

Position of flag

The position of the flag at half-mast will depend on its size, the size and length of the flag staff, and its location but, as a general rule, the centre of the flag should be exactly half-way down the staff. See Appendix B for illustrations.

When two or more flags are flown together all flags will be half-masted.

Exceptions to half-masting

During periods of half-masting, flags are raised to full mast at the Legislative Assembly and at all provincial buildings, sites, establishments and schools on statutory holidays, and at the Legislative Assembly when a Head of State is visiting. This procedure does not apply where flags are half-masted for the death of the Sovereign; then they are only raised to full mast for the day on which the Accession of the new Sovereign is proclaimed and are returned to half-mast the following day.

Occasions of half-masting

Subject to special instructions from the Office of Protocol or unless otherwise specified herein, the flags shall be flown at half-mast from the notification of death until sunset of the day of the funeral. When two or more flags are flown together all flags will be half-masted.

To demonstrate a period of official mourning for the following individuals or days of significance:	Legislative Assembly grounds of NB	Provincial buildings, sites, establishments, schools, and vessels in the province of NB	Provincial buildings, sites, establishments, schools, and vessels within the provincial or federal constituency or within the municipality or community of residence
The Sovereign or a member of the Royal Family related to the Sovereign in the first degree ¹	All flags	All flags	
The Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick or a former Lieutenant-Governor	All flags	All flags	
The Governor General of Canada or a former Governor General	All flags	All flags	
The Premier of New Brunswick	All flags	All flags	
The Prime Minister of Canada	All flags	All flags	
The Chief Justice of New Brunswick	All flags	All flags	
The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly	All flags	All flags	
A former Premier of New Brunswick	All flags	All flags	
A former Prime Minister of Canada	All flags	All flags	
A former Chief Justice of New Brunswick	All flags	All flags	
A Member of the Executive Council of New Brunswick	All flags	All flags	
Members of the Royal Family other than those related in the first degree to the Sovereign	All flags	All flags	
A Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada from New Brunswick	All flags		All flags
A Member of the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick	All flags		All flags
A Senator from New Brunswick	All flags		All flags
A Member of the House of Commons from New Brunswick	All flags		All flags
A Mayor			All flags
A Member of the Canadian Forces			All flags
April 28 — Workers' Mourning Day	All flags	All flags	
June 23 — National Day of Remembrance for Victims of Terrorism	All flags	All flags	
Last Sunday in September — Police Officers' National Memorial Day	All flags	All flags	
November 11 — Remembrance Day ²	All flags	All flags	
December 6 — National Day of Remembrance and Action on Violence Against Women	All flags	All flags	
Any other person whom it is desired to honour (subject to special instruction by the Office of Protocol)	All flags	All flags	All flags

1: spouse, child, parent, sibling

2: at a place where remembrance is being observed, half-masting can occur at 11:00am or according to the prescribed order of service, until sunset

Note: Flags are not normally half-masted upon the deaths of current or former foreign or Commonwealth Heads of State or government as they fall under federal jurisdiction, nor for federal Ministers, Senators, or Members of Parliament who are not from New Brunswick.

Standards

Definition and precedence

Standards are the personal flags of the Sovereign, the Governor General, the Lieutenant-Governor and members of the Royal Family, Heads of State or other high officials. When flown, this personal flag indicates that its holder is present or in residence.



The Queen



The Lieutenant-Governor



The Governor General

The Standards of the Sovereign, the Governor General, the Lieutenant-Governor and members of the Royal Family outrank all other flags, including the Canadian and New Brunswick Flags, and are given the place of honour in a display of flags. Refer to Appendix C.

Half-masting

Personal standards are never half-masted.

Use by Administrator

The Standard of the Lieutenant-Governor is used by the Administrator of the Province, who is entitled to the same honours as the Lieutenant-Governor when performing the duties as Administrator.

Flying Standards

Government House and other residences

The Standard of the Lieutenant-Governor is flown at Government House or any other building in which the Lieutenant-Governor is in residence.

The Standard of the Lieutenant-Governor is outranked only by the Queen's Personal Canadian Standard and shall not be replaced at Government House or any other residence by the Governor General's Standard or the standard of a member of the Royal Family. Those standards may be flown on a flag staff provided for that purpose.

The Standard is not lowered at Government House for a mere absence from the building to attend a local function or where another standard is flown at another location in the capital city region.

On vehicles

The Standard may be flown on the vehicle in which the Lieutenant-Governor travels whether that vehicle is a car, train, aircraft or vessel.

At public functions

The Standard is broken behind the saluting base at inspections of guards of honour.

The Standard may be flown at buildings where the Lieutenant-Governor is attending a public function and is broken only upon arrival of the Lieutenant-Governor and is lowered immediately on departure.

The Lieutenant-Governor's Standard shall be flown on the Courtesy flag staff at the Legislative Assembly Building only when the Lieutenant-Governor is present on the grounds or in the building.

Care of Flags and Standards

Cleaning

To clean a soiled nylon flag or standard launder only, **do not** dry clean. Wash for ten minutes in soft water, if possible at 40 to 45 degrees Centigrade, using a neutral laundry soap with no bleaching agent. Rinse in cold water. Remove excess water by using gentle pressure and hang up to dry, out of public view. Press if necessary, using warm iron only, set for synthetics.

Repairing

Should fraying or tearing of a flag occur, it should be repaired at once to avoid further damage. If the appearance after repair is not presentable, it should be replaced.

Destruction

When a flag becomes worn, faded, or otherwise unfit for use, it should be disposed of privately by burning so that it will not suffer any indignity as refuse, waste rags, etc.

*For additional information regarding the flying of flags,
please contact:*

Executive Council Office, Intergovernmental Affairs
Office of Protocol
PO 6000, Fredericton NB E3B 5H1

Telephone: 506-453-2671 | Fax: 506-444-5612

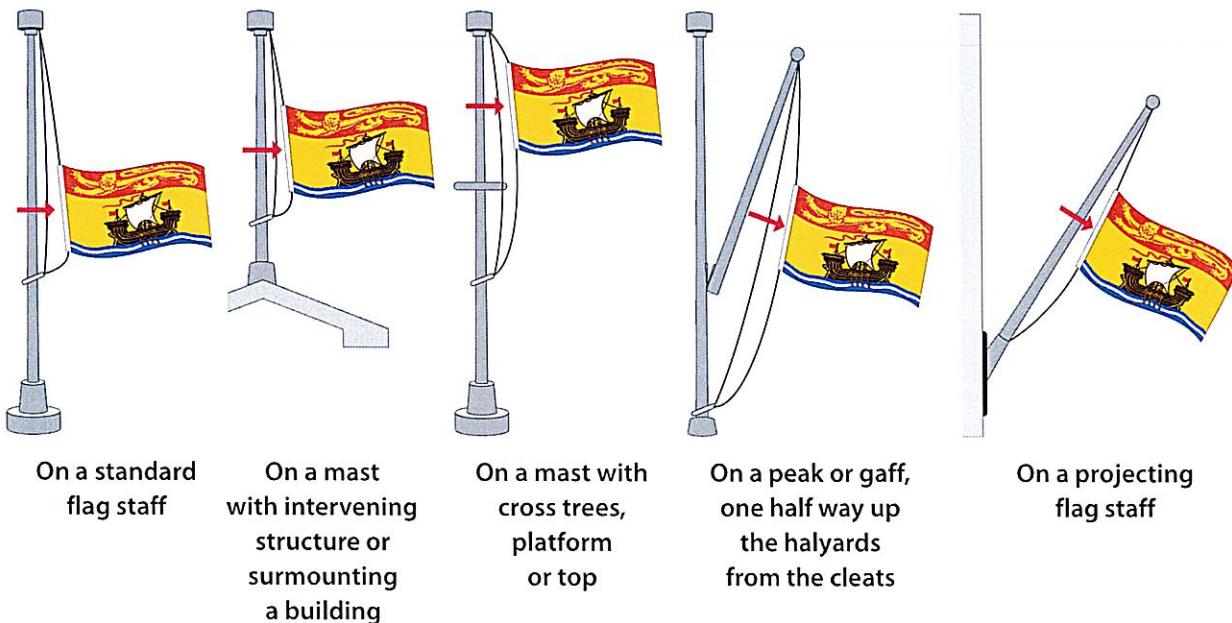
Appendices

A: Dates for flying the Union Flag

Dates when the Union Flag (or Jack) may be flown at provincial buildings, sites and establishments when not displayed on a regular basis:

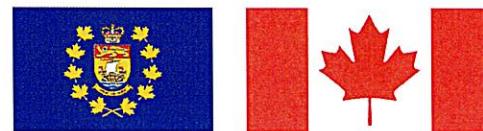
- February 6 — Accession of Her Majesty The Queen to the Throne (1952)
- March * — Commonwealth Day (*the second Monday in March*)
- April 21 — Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen
- May 18 — Loyalist Day
- May * — Victoria Day (*the Monday preceding May 25*)
- June 2 — Coronation of Her Majesty The Queen (1953)
- June 18 — Establishment of the Province of New Brunswick (1784)
- August 4 — Birthday of Her Majesty The Queen Mother
- November 11 — Remembrance Day
- November 14 — Birthday of The Prince of Wales
- December 11 — Statute of Westminster (1931)
- *Any other days for which notification is given*

B: Position of the New Brunswick Flag at Half Mast



C: Vice-Regal Flag Displays

Two flags



Three flags



Four or more flags



NOTE: Each top row is when the Canadian Flag is *not* flown.

D: Precedence for the Flags of Canada, Provinces and Territories

In order of Precedence (*from spectators point of view*)



In order of Precedence with New Brunswick as host province



If the Union Jack is included in either of these displays, it may be placed immediately before Ontario or after Nunavut depending on local preference.

E: Flag Precedence — Resumé

From the point of view of the spectators facing the flags:

- **Two flags** — The flag which has most precedence on the left.
- **Three flags** — The flag which has most precedence in the centre, second ranking at the left, and third ranking on the right.
- **Four flags or more** — The flag which has most precedence is on the left; the other flags in order of precedence from left to right.



Order of Precedence when displaying flags in New Brunswick, when the Union Jack is being displayed:

1. Royal or Vice Regal Standards
2. Canadian Flag
3. New Brunswick Flag
4. Union Jack
5. Flags from other countries (in English alphabetical order)
6. Provincial Flag(s) (see Appendix D)
7. Municipal Flag(s)
8. Others