

**The Centennials of the  
Second Battle of Ypres, the  
Saint Julien Gas Attacks  
and the Writing of  
*In Flanders Fields***



**The Unveiling of the Statue of  
Lieutenant-Colonel John McCrae  
at the National Artillery Memorial in Ottawa**

MAY 3, 2015

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## Message from His Excellency the Right Honourable David Johnston, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada



Canadians know the words of *In Flanders Fields*. Following its publication in 1915, the poem moved millions of Canadians to support our country's war efforts. A century later, it is just as powerful.

Out of the fog of war, Lieutenant-Colonel John McCrae conveyed to us the humanity of those who take up arms. He was a soldier, a doctor, a teacher and a poet. Though he fully recognized the dangers he would face, LCol McCrae felt compelled to fight for his country. Our nation is grateful to all those selfless Canadians who have responded to that same call since that time.

It was during the Second Battle of Ypres that Canadians first made their historic mark on the world stage as an extraordinary military force. Under unthinkable conditions, they persevered in their first major battle on European soil. This tremendous contribution, however, was not without heavy casualties. After the death of his friend in that battle, LCol McCrae was inspired to write the now famous lines, imploring us all not to break faith with those who died.

His iconic poem speaks to the great sacrifices that men and women in uniform make for our country. In return, it is our duty to honour them. For this reason, we wear the poppy each November.

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## Message from the Prime Minister of Canada the Right Honourable Stephen Harper



“In Flanders fields the poppies blow  
Between the crosses, row on row,  
That mark our place.”

These are the first lines of the iconic poem, written by Lieutenant-Colonel John McCrae, capturing an important moment in Canadian history and the grim reality of war.

One hundred years ago, an army made up of everyday Canadians – farmers, fishermen, factory workers, doctors – fought its first major battle on European soil, the Second Battle of Ypres.

Although new to war, the Canadian Expeditionary Force would leave an indelible impression as a troop of exceptional fighters with unwavering resolve.

Despite heavy enemy fire and unimaginable conditions – a field filled with deadly gas – Canadians held their ground on the front line of the strategic Flanders plain.

On April 22, 1915, they witnessed in horror the first known chemical warfare waged upon Allied forces in adjoining trenches. As German forces moved in to claim the six-kilometre breach left in the front line, Canadian soldiers stepped up and held that ground, helping prevent the enemy from marching on Ypres.

On April 24, the Germans launched a second gas attack; this one directly on Canadian troops. With almost no means of fending off the toxic fumes, many died. Amid the devastation, those Canadians who managed to survive held their position once more until reinforcements could provide relief.

The toll was heavy.

Their heroic deeds received accolades throughout the Commonwealth.

As a young Canadian doctor, tending to the wounded, John McCrae was deeply moved by his wartime experience, stirring him to capture in words the hope and the tragedy, the desperation and resolve, known by all soldiers.

Published in 1915, *In Flanders Fields* had a worldwide impact and here at home it moved Canadians to contribute to war efforts.

McCrae’s heart-felt prose causes us to pause, reflect and remember:

“Take up our quarrel with the foe:  
To you from failing hands we throw  
The torch; be yours to hold it high.  
If ye break faith with us who die  
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow  
In Flanders fields.”

These very words are etched in the stone walls at the entryway to the House of Commons.

John McCrae’s wartime ode to his colleagues, and the statue being unveiled today are important reminders of how much our military has sacrificed for the freedom we all enjoy.

Lest we forget.

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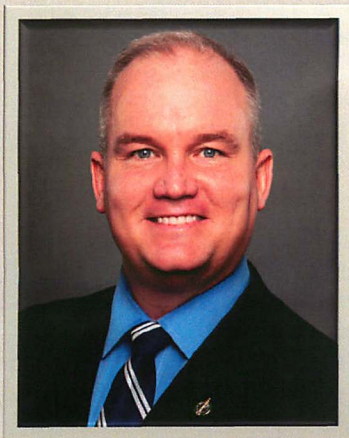
## Message from the Minister of Canadian Heritage and Official Languages the Honourable Shelly Glover



The poem *In Flanders Fields* evokes such powerful feelings within each of us. I am deeply moved as I try to imagine brave young soldiers, facing horrendous circumstances as they trudged through mud and cold in the fight for peace and freedom in a nation so far away, so long ago. I try to imagine how it must have felt to be there, to stand among so many crosses marking so many graves of so many Canadians.

One hundred years ago today—May 3, 1915—John McCrae put down words to capture how he felt as he helped bury his good friend and comrade, Lieutenant Alexis Helmer, who was killed during the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battle of Ypres on May 2, 1915. Those immortal words became one of our nation's most beloved literary works and the voice for every man and woman who has lost their life in the pursuit of peace in the theatre of war.

## Message from the Minister of Veterans Affairs The Honourable Erin O'Toole



Alexis Helmer grew up not far from the National Artillery Memorial, in a home on Gilmour Street. I'm sure he played in the local sandlot with other boys and dreamed of adventures in foreign lands. He graduated from McGill University in 1914 and enlisted just days after the outbreak of the First World War. The young man was both a student and a friend of John McCrae. And it was his sudden death on May 2, 1915, that stirred McCrae to write *In Flanders Fields*.

McCrae delivered the eulogy at Helmer's modest burial. A young man with a promising future cut down in his prime.

Like so many lost in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battle of Ypres.

Like so many lost during the Great War.

McCrae had treated hundreds of wounded and dying soldiers. And through his iconic poem, he gave a voice to those who would not make it home.

Thanks to McCrae's poignant words, generations of Canadians have come to know the sacrifices of those in uniform. Generations have felt the call of duty. And with humility, generations continue to show a nation's gratitude.

To us, from failing hands they have thrown the torch of remembrance.

Let us not break faith with those who have died.

Lest we forget.

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## Message from the Minister of National Defence The Honourable Jason Kenney



Lt. Col. McCrae's poem, which became Canada's most familiar and resonant piece of war poetry, was published by Punch, posthumously, on December 8, 1915. But it was on the night of May 2 when his friend Alexis Helmer, a young artillery officer, was killed at the guns and it fell to McCrae, the surgeon, to lead the service of Christian burial. He prayed over the body as best he could, from memory, before he turned in for a fitful sleep, awakening at 3:00 a.m. In the inspiration that sometimes accompanies exhaustion, and as the darkness gave way to dawn, the muse turned McCrae's mourning into verse.

His lines gave voice to the fallen who could not be silenced by the guns, who refused to surrender to the brutal enemy. Their voice transcends death every November 11 when the poem is read, as I hope it always will be, in schools, at Canadian cemeteries overseas, at citizenship ceremonies, in the hearts of Canadians so that the sacrifice of those who went before us can never be in vain, and so that the torch of freedom will always be held high."

## Message from the Chief of the Defence Staff General Tom Lawson



As the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversaries of the Second Battle of Ypres and the St. Julien gas attacks are upon us, we remember the great sacrifices made by Canadian Armed Forces members in the First World War. Indeed, we take great pride in honouring our members, past and present. We pay tribute to John McCrae, the Canadian gunner, physician and poet whose poem "In Flanders Fields" was inspired by the deaths of his comrades during the Second Battle of Ypres.

This poem came to symbolize the incredible sacrifices of all who fought and died in the First World War. The Saint Julien gas attacks in particular remind us of how dear the sacrifices of our members were. Inscribed on the St. Julien Canadian Memorial are the words: "18,000 Canadians on the British left withstood the First German Gas Attacks the 22nd-24th of April 1915. 2000 fell and here lie buried."

We will remember them.

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## Messages from the Colonel Commandants The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery Royal Canadian Medical Service



**Colonel Commandant The Royal  
Regiment Canadian Artillery –  
Brigadier General (Retired)  
James Selbie**

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“His heart was with the guns” - so wrote Sir Andrew Macphail of Lieutenant-Colonel John McCrae. McCrae’s distinguished record of service to The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, as a member of the Regiment for over 17 years, and later, as devoted surgeon to 1<sup>st</sup> Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery, is a source of great pride to all Canadian Gunners. We are delighted by the outcome of our collaboration with the Royal Canadian Medical Service, the Governments of Canada and Flanders and with artist and sculptor Ruth Abernethy that sees raised here, in our Nation’s Capital, adjacent to the National Artillery Memorial, a fitting tribute to a Gunner, Physician and Poet whose sentiments, expressed so eloquently in the form of *In Flanders Fields*, have profoundly and enduringly shaped the practice of remembrance in Canada and abroad. I am grateful to all – Gunner and partner alike - whose steadfast commitment and unstinting labour have brought this noble undertaking to such satisfying fruition.



**Colonel Commandant Royal  
Canadian Medical Service – Major  
General (Retired) Pierre Morisset**

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John McCrae was no stranger to death. He had seen it closely in the course of his unique career as an artillery officer and military physician on the battlefields of South Africa and Europe and also in peacetime civilian hospitals.

Yet, he was deeply troubled by it and chose to express his feelings through his poignant and memorable poem. In doing so, he did not seek fame, and could not have imagined that such a beautiful statue would be erected in his honour 100 years later.

The country’s medical community, and in particular, the Royal Canadian Medical Service, are most grateful to the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery for having initiated this project and inviting us to pay homage to Lieutenant-Colonel John McCrae, the man, his sacrifice and his work.

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## Introduction

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### *The Second Battle of Ypres*

The Second Battle of Ypres was fought around that small Belgian city from 22 April to 25 May 1915. While the French and German armies had used non-lethal gas prior to this, and the Germans had one failed experience with poison gas on the Eastern Front, Second Ypres marked the first use of poison gas on the Western Front. The Germans unleashed chlorine gas against the Canadian and French troops defending Ypres on 22 April. The gas attack tore a huge gap in the Allied front.

The Canadians managed to slow the German advance and, fortunately, the Germans had insufficient reserves to fully exploit their success. The Canadians were gassed a second time and heavily attacked on 24 April, but once again just managed to hold the line, in spite of having no gas masks. Fierce and costly counter-attacks were mounted in order to try and drive the Germans back.

Fighting raged all around the Ypres Salient until 25 May. The Allies retained control of the city, but the cost had been high, including over 6,000 Canadian casualties, of whom over 2,000 were dead. Almost half of the Canadian casualties were suffered in the gas attack and fighting on 24 April. While most Canadians were in the 1st Canadian Division, the men of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry (PPCLI) fought as part of the British 27th Division. The Patricia's lost over half of their number in the fighting, and their gallant stand won their Regiment its first three battle honours: Ypres 1915, Frezenberg and Bellewaarde.

Four Canadians were awarded the Victoria Cross during the battle: Lieutenant Edward Bellew, 7th Canadian Infantry Battalion; Company Sergeant-Major Frederick Hall, 8th Canadian Infantry Battalion; Lance-Corporal Frederick Fisher, 13th (Royal Highlanders of Canada) Battalion; and Captain Francis Scrimger, Canadian Army Medical Corps.

After the Great War, the Allied Commander In Chief, Marshal Ferdinand Foch, was asked to choose the two most important contributions to victory by each of the Allied powers. For the British Empire, he chose the breakthrough by the Australians and Canadians at Amiens on 8 August 1918 and the stand of the Canadians against the gas attacks at Second Ypres, 22-24 April 1915.

*Lest we forget.*



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*...scarce heard amid the Guns below...*

The statue of LCol John McCrae, gunner physician, and poet is placed at the National Artillery Memorial on Green Island in Ottawa by The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, in collaboration with the Royal Canadian Medical Service. Dedication of the statue will mark the centenary of the writing of his world famous poem, *In Flanders Fields*, and will recognize John McCrae's service as an artillery officer and as a medical officer.

Although John McCrae served during the First World War as a medical officer, he served most of his military career as a gunner. In 1887, at age 15, he became a bugler in the Canadian Field Artillery in Guelph, Ontario. Aside from a short period in The Queen's Own Rifles while at university in Toronto, he remained in the artillery for the next 18 years. He was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in 1893 and served in the Boer War with D Battery, Royal Canadian Field Artillery 1900-1901. He retired from the artillery as a Major in 1905.

Upon completion of a BA degree at the University of Toronto in 1894, John McCrae went on to study medicine, graduating MD in 1898. Following his medical residency, he was appointed as Resident Pathologist at Montreal General Hospital in 1902. He travelled to England in 1904 to further his studies and, while there, became a member of the Royal College of Physicians. He set up a private practice in Canada in 1905 and continued to work in Montreal hospitals. In 1910, he was Expedition Physician for the Governor General's expedition to Hudson Bay. He served as a Lecturer in Medicine and Pathology at McGill University and as a Professor of Pathology at the University of Vermont. In 1912, he co-authored a pathology textbook.

When war broke out in 1914, John McCrae was amongst the first to answer the call for volunteers. He contacted his friend Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Morrison, with whom he served during the Boer War. Specifically, he asked Morrison, the Commanding Officer of the 1st Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery, to find him a gunner position so he could again serve with the artillery. Morrison recommended McCrae as an artillery commanding officer, but was instructed to enlist him as a doctor. In response, Morrison invented the position of "Brigade Surgeon and Second-In-Command" of the 1st Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery.

Major McCrae, as he was at the time, was in the 1st Brigade at the Battle of Ypres in the spring of 1915. From his Aid Post, he could see the guns firing from nearby fields. He also looked out upon a small cemetery just to the south. During the battle, German shell fire killed two young artillery officers from McCrae's unit. The next day, he delivered the funeral service for one of the officers in the cemetery near his dug-out. Following the service, inspired by the deaths of his comrades, John McCrae wrote *In Flanders Fields*.

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## The Centennial of the Second Battle of Ypres Parade

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The Second Battle of Ypres Parade comprises members of the Canadian Armed Forces including representation from the 28 units awarded the Battle Honour "Ypres, 1915; a Guard of 100 personnel drawn from The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery and the Royal Canadian Medical Service; and, the Army Choir accompanied by the Royal Canadian Artillery Band. A brief description of the components follows:

**100-Man Guard and Flag Party** – Members are from the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery from Petawawa, 5<sup>ème</sup> Régiment d'Artillerie Légère du Canada, based in Valcartier, Quebec, and 2 Field Ambulance along with 1 Canadian Field Hospital from Petawawa. The flag party for the guard comes from 11<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery Regiment, RCA of Guelph, Ontario, John McCrae's home town.

**Salute Troop and Minute Gun** - The Salute Troop and Minute Gun for the event are provided by Ottawa's 30<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery Regiment. 30<sup>th</sup> Field Regt perpetuates 1<sup>st</sup> Field Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery; the unit in which John McCrae served during the Second Battle of Ypres.

**Second Battle of Ypres Contingent** – Headquarters units which perpetuate those which fought in the Ypres salient are the 1<sup>st</sup> Canadian Division Headquarters, based in Kingston, Ontario, 1<sup>st</sup> Canadian Mechanized Brigade Group Headquarters based in Edmonton, Alberta and the 2<sup>nd</sup> Canadian Mechanized Brigade Group Headquarters from Petawawa, Ontario.

Artillery units which perpetuate those batteries which made up the brigades of the 1<sup>st</sup> Canadian Division artillery include 2<sup>nd</sup> Field Artillery Regiment, RCA of Montreal, 5 (BC) Field Artillery Regiment, RCA of Victoria, 7<sup>th</sup> (Toronto) Regiment, RCA 11<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery Regiment, RCA of Guelph, 30<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery Regiment, RCA from Ottawa, and 56<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery Regiment, RCA of Brantford, Ontario.

Canadian Army units awarded the Battle Honour "Ypres, 1915":

- The Queen's York Rangers (1st American Regiment) (RCAC)
- The British Columbia Regiment (Duke of Connaught's Own)
- The South Alberta Light Horse
- The King's Own Calgary Regiment (RCAC)
- The Royal Canadian Regiment
- Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry
- Governor General's Foot Guards
- Canadian Grenadier Guards
- The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada
- The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada
- The Lincoln and Welland Regiment
- The Royal Hamilton Light Infantry (Wentworth Regiment)
- The Royal Regiment of Canada
- The Lorne Scots (Peel, Dufferin and Halton Regiment)
- Les Fusiliers Mont-Royal
- The Royal New Brunswick Regiment (Carleton & York)
- The Nova Scotia Highlanders
- The Royal Winnipeg Rifles
- The Essex and Kent Scottish Regiment
- 48<sup>th</sup> Highlanders of Canada
- The Algonquin Regiment
- The Lake Superior Scottish Regiment
- The North Saskatchewan Regiment
- The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of Canada
- The Calgary Highlanders
- The Seaforth Highlanders of Canada

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- The Canadian Scottish Regiment
  - The Royal Montreal Regiment

**Veterans** – Participating in the ceremony today is a contingent of Veterans, representing 22 organizations which provide a support network for Canada's Veterans. Their participation today has been organized by Veterans Affairs Canada with the support of the Royal Canadian Legion.

**Royal Canadian Artillery Band** - The RCA Band was active in both World Wars and the Korean conflict, and has seen service in many parts of the world as well as throughout Canada. During the First World War. The Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery (RCGA) Band was stationed in Quebec City. The quality of the band at this time is mentioned in an article in the Montreal Star of August 16, 1916: The band of the CGA, stationed at the Citadel in Quebec City, is justly known as one of the best bands in North America. Its repertoire is remarkable and it is doubtful if a more diversified series of programs is given by any other band in the country. The RCGA and The RCHA were the only two bands still operational in Canada in the fall of 1918.

The Royal Canadian Artillery (RCA) Band has a long tradition of providing musical support to the Canadian Armed Forces. They have been based in Edmonton since 1997, but their existence can be traced back to the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is one of six Regular Force bands stationed throughout Canada, with a complement of 35 full-time musicians. From military parades, ceremonial occasions, and government functions, to formal concerts or entertaining their fellow soldiers, the RCA Band can be heard performing in a variety of musical styles nationally and abroad.

**The Army Voices** - The Army Voices support Canadian Army ceremonies and significant events since 2006. Its volunteer members share a love of music, a desire to showcase their repertoire across the NCR, and have a military connection. Through the universal language of music, the Army Voices promotes military ethos and fosters morale and esprit-de-corps, projecting a positive image of the Canadian Army and the CAF. Under the direction of Barbara Clark, accompanied by Dianne Ferguson on the piano, they have performed annually at The Army Ball since 2007 and most recently at the 100th Anniversary of ANZAC Day.

**Youth** – Our youth are represented on parade today with speakers from John McCrae Secondary School, located in Barrhaven and Cadets from 2317 RCACC 30 Fd Regt, RCA in Ottawa; 2958 RCACC 1 ATK, RCA in Manotick; and 2804 RCACC 28 Fd Amb in Casselman..

## Gun Salute

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As part of the military honour for the reviewing officer a General Salute involving the firing of cannons will commence as the reviewing officer takes his place on the dais at the beginning of the parade. For today's ceremony the 105mm C3 howitzer will be used to fire the salute.

## Moment of Silence

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Following the Act of Remembrance in the Ceremony, a Bugler will play Last Post and a Minute Gun will fire to signal the start of a moment of silence (two minutes) in which to reflect upon the sacrifices made during the Second Battle of Ypres. The moment of silence will be observed at 2:45 Eastern Daylight Time. The Moment of Silence will end when the Minute Gun fires a second time followed by the Bugler playing Reveille and the Piper playing Lament. For today's ceremony the 9-pounder Rifle Muzzle Loading Field Gun will be used as the Minute Gun.

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## National Artillery Memorial

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The first public, official act of the newly appointed Governor General of Canada, Major-General Georges P. Vanier, was the unveiling of the National Artillery Memorial in Ottawa on 21 September 1959. The money for the construction of this impressive memorial came from donations from all ranks of The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery at the end of World War II, from individuals and from units as time for construction drew near, and from a grant from the Royal Canadian Artillery Association. Distinguished guests at the ceremony included the Prime Minister, members of the Cabinet, the Leader of the Opposition, senior military officers and civilian officials, officers from the UK and USA and gunners from across Canada. The Commanding Officers of every artillery unit in Canada paraded together in front of the Memorial immediately prior to its unveiling.

On 24 May 1998, distinguished guests and members of the Artillery family assembled in Green Island Park, Ottawa, to rededicate the National Artillery Memorial. The Memorial had stood for 39 years in Major's Hill Park, and was moved in 1997 as part of the National Capital Commission's restructuring plan. Green Island Park locates the Memorial with the Commonwealth Air forces Memorial across from the Old City Hall, and provides a distinguished and scenic location for this important Monument.

The memorial wall and 25-pounder artillery field gun commemorate the service of The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery. The Latin words on the badge read *Ubique* (Everywhere) and *Quo Fas et Gloria Ducunt* (Whither right and glory lead).

Gunners have participated in every major conflict in Canada's history and, as a combat component of the Canadian Armed Forces, the Artillery continues to make a vital contribution to missions around the world.

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## Lieutenant-Colonel John McCrae Statue

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John McCrae was a Canadian poet, gunner and physician who participated in the First World War. In May 1915, he was moved to write the well-known poem *In Flanders Fields* following the death of comrades during the Second Battle of Ypres in Belgium. McCrae's poem came to symbolize the sacrifice of all who fought and died in the First World War and is the inspiration for the poppy as the symbol of remembrance in Canada and in other countries.

This statue erected on May 3, 2015, by The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery in collaboration with the Royal Canadian Medical Service and with support from the Government of Flanders.

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## Static Displays

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**9 Pounder, Rifled Muzzle Loading** - Firing a 9 pound shell some 3500 yards, the 9 Pounder Rifled Muzzle Loader was manufactured in England between 1871 and 1878. The 9 Pounder Rifled Muzzle Loading was the gun McCrae trained on when he first joined the Militia in 1887. This example is still in service with 30<sup>th</sup> Field Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery and is used to fire salutes on special occasions such as today's dedication ceremony.

**12 Pounder, Rifled Breech Loading** - Firing a 12 pound shell some 4700 yards, the 12 Pounder Rifled Breech Loading entered Canadian service in 1896 and was the first field gun to use smokeless cordite propellant. First used in action during the Boer War in South Africa, these guns were organised into three, two gun sections in a battery of six guns. McCrae commanded a section of these guns at significant campaigns such as Transvaal and Orange Free State. This gun is one of the two guns actually used at the Battle of Leliefontein on 7 November 1900 and is part of the Canadian War Museum's collection.

**13 Pounder, Quick Firing** - The new designation of Quick Fire indicated that the gun fired a fixed round of ammunition some 5900 yards at a high rate of fire. The 13 Pounder was the mainstay of the horse artillery batteries in World War 1 and served alongside the larger 18 Pounder Quick Firing used by the field artillery. These guns were the first in the Commonwealth to have an effective recoil system which increased the rate of fire threefold. McCrae was the Second-in-Command and Brigade Surgeon for a Brigade of 18 of these fine guns. The gun is part of the Canadian War Museum collection.

**A Casualty Clearing Station, 1915** - It was while working at a casualty clearing station such as this and after the funeral of a fellow officer, that McCrae was inspired to write his world famous poem. This living history display brings to life the sights, sounds and field conditions for the Doctors, Nurses, Medics and their patients in 1915. It is brought to you by the History Matters Association and The WW I Canadian Army Medical Corps (recreated) Living History Group.

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# Programme

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## The Centennial of the Second Battle of Ypres and the Writing of *In Flanders Fields* and the Unveiling of the Statue of Lieutenant-Colonel John McCrae

Today we honour those Canadians who proudly served in the Second Battle of Ypres and whose strength and sacrifice continue to inspire us.

### 1:45 p.m.

- The Master of Ceremonies welcomes everyone to The Second Battle of Ypres Commemoration.
- Parade Marches On

### 2:00 p.m.

- Arrival of the Reviewing Officer, Minister of Employment and Social Development, The Honourable Pierre Poilievre.
- General Salute
- National Anthem
- Inspection
- Recognition of the Canadian units who fought in the Second Battle of Ypres

### 2:25 p.m.

- Remembrance Ceremony
- History of *In Flanders Fields* and the origin of the Poppy, as the symbol of remembrance
- Reading of *In Flanders Fields* by serving members of The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery and the Royal Canadian Medical Service
- Prayers
- Act of Remembrance
- Last Post
- Moment of Silence (Signaled by a round of gunfire)
- Rouse
- Lament
- Commitment to Remember by students of John McCrae Secondary School in Barrhaven Nepean

### 2:40 p.m.

- Unveiling Ceremony
- Introduction – Lieutenant-Colonel John McCrae; Gunner, Physician, Poet
- Unveiling of the statue by the Reviewing Officer

### 2:45 p.m.

- Remarks
- Minister of Employment and Social Development
- Government of Flanders
- Colonel Commandant The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery

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**2:55 p.m.**

- Medley of First World War songs from the Army Choir
- Benediction
- The Royal Anthem

**3:10 p.m.**

- Departure of the Reviewing Officer followed by Dignitaries.

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## McCrae Statue Project - Major Donors

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- Honorary Colonel Michael D. McKay, CD, ADC
- Isles Foundation Incorporated
- The Government of Flanders
- The Government of Canada
- MDM Insurance Services Incorporated
- Colonel (Retired) Donald Wilkin
- Canadian Medical Association
- The Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada
- Mr Stephen Gregory
- Lieutenant General (Retired) Romeo A. Dallaire, OC, CMM, GOQ, MSC, CD.
- Brigadier General (Retired) Robert P. Beaudry, CD
- Brigadier General (Retired) Ernest B. Beno, OMM, CD
- Honorary Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Bitove
- Honorary Colonel John K.F. Irving
- Jean D. Miso
- 7th Toronto Regiment Foundation
- The Senate of 11 Field Regiment RCA
- The Senate of 49 Field Regiment RCA Trust Fund
- The Artillery Support Group (Guelph)
- The Royal Canadian Legion Dominion Command
- The Britton Smith Foundation
- The City of Brantford
- The Staff of MDM Insurance Services Incorporated