

The designs painted on the roof include the monograms of the famous Generals of the Canadian Corps, including Generals Alderson, Byng, Currie, Lipsett, Mercer, Watson, Turner, Burstall, etc. The position of each monogram is indicated on the appendix attached hereto. The decorative scheme includes also the Royal Canadian coat-of-arms, the crest of the Prince of Wales, and the monogram of Their Majesties the King and Queen.

On the soffit of the Gallery will be noticed a number of coats-of-arms. These are the armorial bearings, heraldically correct, of the principal cities with which the Canadian Corps was associated and attention is invited to the attached plan showing the order in which they are placed.

It was found that a number of cities and towns had no coats-of-arms, and therefore the selection had to be made to contain only places of which coats-of-arms were available.

QUEBEC, which is the first coat-of-arms, is the place where the first Canadian Contingent assembled in Canada; DEVONPORT, where they landed in England, and SALISBURY where they were organized. ST. NAZAIRE is the place where they landed in France.

MONS was the last place entered by Canadians during the war. The 42ns Royal Highlanders of Canada (allied with the Black Watch) was the first Regiment to enter Mons on the 11th November, which was captured in the early morning of that day by the 7th Canadian Infantry Brigade. The 42nd Royal Highlanders (Black Watch) British Army, was the last Regiment to leave Mons during the heavy fighting of 1914.

PARIS is shown because it was visited by so many Canadians; BOULOGNE is shown as the port through which so many Canadians passed, and LONDON, England as the city which all Canadians visited.

For the work on these coats-of-arms, The Royal Military College is indebted to Professor Ramsay Traquair, F.R.I.B.A., of McGill University, who, with