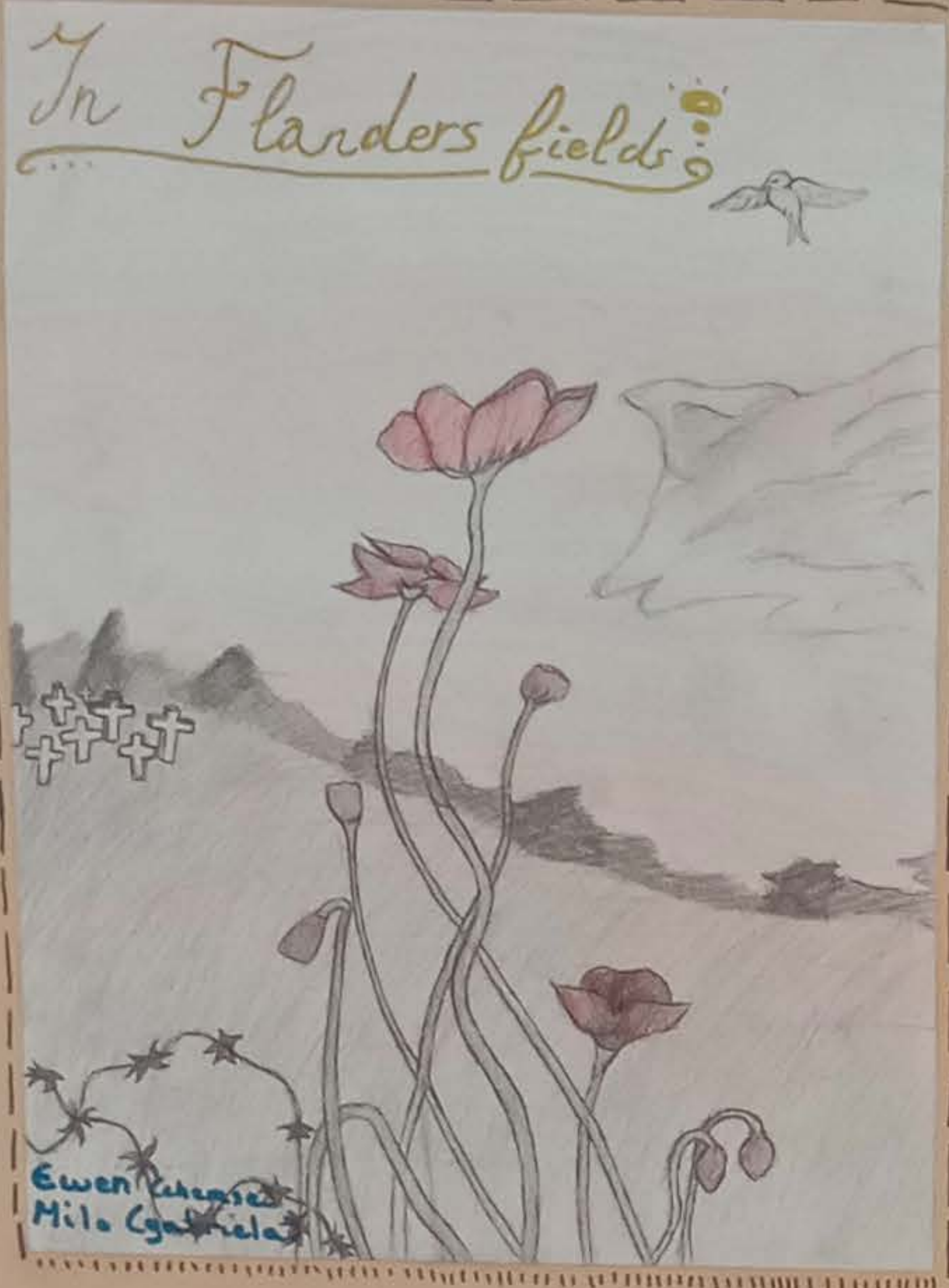


In Flanders fields.

In Flanders fields the poppies
blow.
Between the crosses, +
row on row, = +
That mark our place,
and in the sky ☐
The larks still bravely
sing fly =
Scarce heard amid
the gun below



We are the dead :
Short days ago,
we lived, felt dawn,
saw sunsets glow, ☀
Loved and were loved:
and now we lie
In Flanders fields!

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.



-John McCrae

Cornflower

Armistice day corresponds to the end of World War 1,
it's on the 11th of November. On this day we pay tribute to
all the people who died during the 2 WW and others conflicts.
In UK the symbol is poppy but in France it's cornflower.

Why and How?

Workshops were created in
1916 to make paper cornflowers.
It was the initiative of two
women, one was nurse (in military
hospital) and the other was wife
of a general. Their goal was to
help wounded soldiers to
reconnect the civilian life.

During the 1920s, cornflower
became the official symbol to
pay tribute to the dead of
France during WW1. Now corn
flower also pays tribute to
the war and all those who died
in war for France.

The money made by the sale
of cornflowers represents 1
million € per year whereas the
money for poppies represents 50
million dollars per year because it's
more popular in England than
in France. The funds raised
go to ex-servicemen and women war
widows and orphans and soldiers
wounded in wartime or during
terrorist attacks.

The cornflower and
poppy are worn
on buttons on the left
on the heart side.
They are sold on
November and in May.

The cornflower was chosen because
it represents innocence and modesty.

