

13. The North Dakota Rural Letter Carriers' Association.

14. The North Dakota Postmasters' Association.

15. The Yellowstone Highway Association.

16. The Mount Rushmore National Memorial Association.

17. The Canada-to-Canal Highway Association.

18. The Great Northern Railroad.

19. The Rapid Airlines Corporation.

20. The Magna Carta Day Association.

21. The imperial orders of the Daughters of the Empire of the United States.

22. The chambers of commerce of North Dakota, South Dakota and many other states.

23. The government of North Dakota.

24. The Department of Education, North Dakota.

25. The Department of Education, South Dakota.

26. The International Bird Banding Association.

27. Various boards of trade and municipal councils representing some 100 towns in the middle west and elsewhere.

28. The American Pigeon Society.

29. Churches of practically every denomination throughout the United States.

Nursery companies and individuals in many countries have promised to donate trees and shrubs and perennial flowering plants by way of having their native countries represented in the garden.

There will be rock gardens, wild flower sanctuaries, greenhouses for tender plants and trees, shrubs and flowers of all varieties and kinds. Many institutions have asked for the right to establish within the garden memorials to their respective associations including the Magna Carta Association, and many others.

Parents have donated money to have trees planted in the names of their girls and boys, and the Girl Guides of both countries have started a movement to have every company in the two countries provide money to plant a tree for each. The Boy Scout movement is also considering a similar idea for their association.

The garden will be a thing of beauty even as Kew Gardens, London.

There appears to be no lack of cooperation, and the nurserymen of North America and Europe have come forward in large numbers offering their assistance. It is hoped that the garden will be able to establish a standard for horticulture on this continent.

The location of the garden is an admirable one inasmuch as it is within thirty miles of the geographical centre of the North American continent, and is easily accessible from all directions.

From the south the garden may be approached by way of the Canada-to-Canal highway, otherwise known as the C. to C. highway, which is an international highway going south from Manitoba through the states

of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and the Pan-American republics of the Panama canal. It is the longest highway on this continent going north and south. Within the province of Manitoba it is located on provincial highway No. 25 which is a highway running directly south from the city of Brandon through Boissevain to the international peace garden, and this highway is linked up with the trans-Canada highway at Brandon, being provincial highway No. 1. It may also be approached from the east by provincial highways No. 1 and No. 2.

The international peace garden is approximately sixty miles south of the city of Brandon, and ten miles south of the town of Boissevain in the province of Manitoba, and ten miles north of the town of Dunseith in the state of North Dakota.

The organization behind the international peace garden is not one of any particular geographical location, but is a business organization which sprang from various centres on this continent, after four years of study and work, up until the present time, when it is actively sponsored by thousands of the leading citizens in Canada and the United States. The international peace garden is not concerned with either politics or religion, but draws its support from those of all creeds, political affiliations and races who believe in the commemoration of the great peace between the United States and Canada, by the creation on the international boundary of a beautiful garden, which on its completion will rival the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, England, or any other place in the world.

The international peace garden receives its financial support from public subscriptions obtained by its various sponsoring organizations throughout the United States and Canada. The objective is an endowment of five million dollars which when properly invested will yield an annual revenue large enough for perpetual maintenance. Of this amount the Canadian share is reckoned at one million dollars. No really active campaign has yet commenced, but contributions have been coming in from all over Canada to Sir John Aird, the Canadian treasurer, and to date in Canada alone over six thousand persons have contributed. Public schools throughout Canada have been taking a special interest in the project and school children have been permitted to contribute amounts of from five cents upwards and contributions have varied from that amount up to fifteen hundred dollars. Each contributor becomes a shareholder, and the names are to be recorded in