

The city schools would do credit to a city twice the size and are all equipped fully so that students may pass from the lowest to the highest standards without leaving the city. This year so great has been the increase in population that the school board find that they are cramped for room and are building two more schools (making six in all) to further the interests of education in this city.

Nor are the city churches behind the schools in advancement and progress, all denominations being housed in commodious brick or frame buildings.

AGRICULTURAL ADVANTAGES

The City of Strathecona is situated in the center of one of the best mixed farming districts in Alberta, and the ever increasing population of the cities of Strathecona and Edmonton insures a ready market for all farm products. The soil is a rich black loam averaging from 12 to 24 inches deep with a clay subsoil, thus ensuring a fair average crop in the driest seasons. The country is rolling and dotted here and there with clumps of poplar trees giving the whole the appearance of a vast natural park. Good water is obtained from wells averaging from 25 to 40 feet deep.

Wheat, barley and oats do well in the Strathecona District as the following figures will show, which are compiled by the Alberta Government from threshers' reports

	ACRES	BUSHELS
Spring wheat.....	11,412	225,898
Fall wheat.....	743	11,064
Oats.....	44,748	1,690,285
Barley.....	11,707	288,929

Besides these crops there were a considerable number of acres of green feed of which no account was kept. Last year the exhibits of grain from Strathecona took 6 first prizes out of seven entries at the New Westminster fair. Flax does well in the district as also do timothy and brome grass, alfalfa, alsae and red clovers.

Hog and poultry raising are attended with marked success as may be seen from the fact that one farmer cleared \$1,450 from his hogs in a single year.

All kinds of small fruit and garden stuffs do well in the Strathecona district. Potatoes are an excellent crop averaging over 500 bushels per acre.

Wild fruits, such as cranberries, saskatoons, gosse berries and strawberries are found in all parts of the district.

Apples of a hardy variety have been grown and matured in this district but as yet apple cultivation is only in the experimental stage.

The great profusion of wild flowers growing everywhere in the country makes bee-raising an easy and profitable occupation.

Ranching is carried on extensively in some parts of the district. Wild hay is everywhere plentiful and in the more sparsely settled parts plenty of range may be had. Horses, cattle and sheep need be housed and fed for about three months, although some farmers leave their cattle out all winter and state that they are in better condition than those that have been housed. The country is well watered and free from those diseases which often visit stock countries.

The price of land varies as to locality and distance from railway, the average price of wild land being from \$10 to \$15 per acre; cultivated land from \$20 to \$65 per acre.