

477. When the large quantity of new land that was settled on and brought under cultivation during the decade 1881-1891 is considered, it will be seen that there was, relatively, a considerable decrease in the area under cultivation of potatoes, and had it not been for the large increase in Quebec, there would have been an actual decrease. It would appear as if the consumption of potatoes was declining, since, after deducting the exports of 1881, viz., 2,295,307 bushels, there remained 53,073,433 bushels for food, feed, seed, &c., being at the rate of 12 bushels per head of population, while, after deducting the exports in 1891, viz., 3,668,725 bushels, there only remained 48,738,952 bushels, being at the rate of 10 bushels per head, or 2 bushels per head less than in 1881.

478. The importation of stock from Europe *via* the St. Lawrence for breeding purposes was less than in 1891, as shown by the following figures :—

Imports of stock from Europe *via* St. Lawrence.

NUMBER OF CATTLE, SHEEP AND PIGS IMPORTED FROM EUROPE—1884-1892.

YEAR.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1884.....	1,607	473	26
1885.....	1,356	255	37
1886.....	601	328	16
1887.....	162	488	10
1888.....	229	2,016	86
1889.....	150	609	70
1890.....	15	1,902	68
1891.....	14	3,023	10
1892.....	1	2,828	19

479. The breeds of the animals imported were as follow :—

Breeds of stock imported.

<i>Cattle.</i>		
Jersey bull calf.....		1
<i>Sheep.</i>		
Shropshire Down.....	1,997	
Oxford ".....	387	
Dorset ".....	173	
Cotswold.....	97	
Cheviots.....	84	
South Down.....	33	
Lincoln.....	24	
Suffolk.....	22	
Leicester.....	6	
Hampshire.....	5	
<i>Pigs.</i>		
Yorkshire.....	11	
Tamworth.....	8	

Of this number 1,859 sheep were for the United States, and all the other animals for Canada.