

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS IN THE
UNITED KINGDOM.

No. I.—ENGLAND AND WALES.

MARRIAGES IN THE QUARTER ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1866,
AND BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE QUARTER
ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1866.

The *Registers* of the UNITED KINGDOM show that the *births* of 239,748 children, and the *deaths* of 151,054 persons of both sexes, were registered in the three months ending on *September* 30th.

The marriages of Great Britain in the quarter ending *June* 30th were 54,542. The return of marriages in Ireland has not been received.

The death-rate of the United Kingdom is less than that prevailing in England and Wales. The several facts concerning the other divisions of the kingdom are set forth in the reports of the Registrar-General of Scotland and the Registrar-General of Ireland.

The resident population of England, Scotland, and Ireland, in the middle of 1866, is estimated at about 29,935,404. The corrected death-rate of the quarter is 2·085 per cent.

ENGLAND :—MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, returned in the Years
1860-66, and in the QUARTERS of those Years.

Calendar Years, 1860-66 :—Numbers.

Years	'66.	'65.	'64.	'63.	'62.	'61.	'60.
Marriages No.	—	185,520	180,387	173,510	164,030	163,706	170,156
<i>Births</i> „	—	747,870	740,275	727,417	712,684	696,406	684,048
Deaths..... „	—	491,360	495,531	473,837	436,566	435,114	422,721.

QUARTERS of each Calendar Year, 1860-66.

(I.) MARRIAGES:—Numbers.

<i>Qrs. ended last day of</i>	'66.	'65.	'64.	'63.	'62.	'61.	'60.
MarchNo.	37,576	36,835	37,988	35,528	33,953	33,274	35,150
June „	48,523	45,772	44,599	44,146	40,853	42,012	43,777
Septmbr..... „	—	45,863	44,675	41,932	40,600	39,884	40,541
Decmbr. „	—	57,050	53,125	51,904	48,624	48,536	50,688

QUARTERS of each Calendar Year, 1860-66.

(II.) BIRTHS:—Numbers.

<i>Qrs. ended last day of</i>	'66.	'65.	'64.	'63.	'62.	'61.	'60.
MarchNo.	196,737	194,287	192,947	186,341	181,990	172,933	183,180
June „	192,459	192,921	188,835	189,340	185,554	184,820	174,028
Septmbr. „	178,982	181,642	181,015	173,439	172,709	172,033	164,121
Decmbr. „	—	179,020	177,478	178,297	172,431	166,620	162,719

(III.) DEATHS:—Numbers.

<i>Qrs. ended last day of</i>	'66.	'65.	'64.	'63.	'62.	'61.	'60.
MarchNo.	138,233	140,646	142,977	128,096	122,019	121,215	122,617
June „	128,692	116,006	116,880	118,121	107,392	107,558	110,869
Septmbr. „	116,826	113,404	112,223	112,504	92,381	101,232	86,312
Decmbr. „	—	121,304	123,451	115,116	114,774	105,109	102,923

England.—This Return comprises the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered by 2,200 registrars in all the districts of England during the summer quarter that ended on September 30th, 1866; and the MARRIAGES in 12,883 churches or chapels, about 5,459 registered places of worship unconnected with the Established Church, and 641 Superintendent Registrars' offices, in the quarter that ended on June 30th, 1866.

The marriage-rate of the spring quarter was higher than it ever was before in that season since registration began. The birth-rate of the summer quarter was near the average. The country was visited by cholera, and the mortality was raised much above the summer average by the epidemic in some districts, while the rest of the kingdom was unusually healthy.

MARRIAGES.—In the quarter that ended 30th June, 97,046 persons were married in England. The marriages were 48,523 against 45,772 in the same quarter of the previous year. They were more numerous by 10,000 than in the corresponding period of 1856. A marked increase in the marriages of last spring over the numbers of 1864-65 occurs in London, the south-eastern counties, Lancashire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, Durham, and Northumberland, and generally in the midland counties. The marriages in London were 8,737; in Liverpool and West Derby, 1,794; in Manchester, 1,253.

The annual marriage-rate in the quarter was 1.838 per cent. against an average of 1.698, or out of 1,000 persons living rather more than 18 would have entered wedlock (while previously, taking one spring quarter with another, the number had been 17) if the same rate that prevailed in the quarter had been maintained for a year.

BIRTHS.—In the quarter ending 30th September, 178,982 children were born. The number was about 2,000 less than in either of the two previous summer quarters. The annual birth-rate for the quarter was 3.344 per cent., the average of ten corresponding quarters (1856-65) being almost identical, namely, 3.343 per cent.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.—The deaths last quarter were 116,826, and if compared with the births there is a difference in favour of the latter of 62,156, which number represents the natural increase of population.

ENGLAND:—*Annual Rates per Cent. of PERSONS MARRIED, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, during the YEARS 1860-66, and the QUARTERS of those Years.*

Calendar YEARS, 1860-66:—General Percentage Results.

YEARS	'66.	Mean '56-'65.	'65.	'64.	'63.	'62.	'61.	'60.
Estmtd. Popln. of England in thousands in middle of each Year	21,210	—	20,991	20,772	20,554	20,336	20,119	19,903
Persons Married Perct. }	—	1·678	1·768	1·736	1·688	1·614	1·628	1·710
Births „	—	3·483	3·563	3·561	3·539	3·504	3·461	3·437
Deaths „	—	2·224	2·341	2·385	2·305	2·147	2·163	2·124

QUARTERS of each Calendar Year, 1860-66.

(I.) PERSONS MARRIED:—*Percentages.*

Qrs. ended last day of	'66.	Mean '56-'65.	'65.	'64.	'63.	'62.	'61.	'60.
March....Per ct.	1·442	1·398	1·428	1·472	1·408	1·360	1·346	1·422
June..... „	1·838	1·698	1·752	1·724	1·726	1·614	1·678	1·766
Septmbr. „	—	1·621	1·732	1·704	1·616	1·582	1·570	1·614
Decmbr. „	—	1·981	2·148	2·022	1·996	1·890	1·906	2·012

(II.) BIRTHS:—*Percentages.*

Qrs. ended last day of	'66.	Mean '56-'65.	'65.	'64.	'63.	'62.	'61.	'60.
March....Per ct.	3·776	3·644	3·768	3·740	3·691	3·644	3·500	3·707
June „	3·644	3·620	3·691	3·651	3·700	3·665	3·690	3·512
Septmbr. „	3·344	3·343	3·429	3·453	3·343	3·365	3·388	3·267
Decmbr. „	—	3·322	3·370	3·376	3·428	3·350	3·272	3·230

(III.) DEATHS:—*Percentages.*

Qrs. ended last day of	'66.	Mean '56-'65.	'65.	'64.	'63.	'62.	'61.	'60.
March....Per ct.	2·653	2·504	2·728	2·772	2·538	2·443	2·453	2·481
June..... „	2·437	2·186	2·220	2·260	2·308	2·121	2·147	2·237
Septmbr. „	2·182	2·002	2·141	2·141	2·169	1·800	1·994	1·718
Decmbr. „	—	2·205	2·284	2·349	2·213	2·230	2·064	2·043

The total number of emigrants in the September quarter from ports in the United Kingdom where emigration officers are stationed was 47,153;* they were as many as in the same period of 1864, but not so many as in that of 1863, and few as compared with emigrants who left in the summer of 1865. Taking round numbers, 36,000 (of whom half were natives of Ireland) out of the 47,000 went to the United States, nearly 7,000 to the Australasian, and nearly 4,000 to the North American colonies.

PRICES, PAUPERISM, AND THE WEATHER.—The price of wheat, which had been gradually rising from 38s. per quarter in the March quarter of 1865 to 46s. in the spring of the present year, suddenly rose last quarter to 51s. Beef was also dear last quarter, the mean price having been 6½*d.* per lb., as sold by the carcass at Leadenhall and Newgate Markets, against 5½*d.* and 5¾*d.* in the corresponding period of 1864 and 1865. Mutton did not rise, the price having been 5¾*d.* for inferior, and 8¼*d.* for superior quality; the mean price 6¾*d.* Best potatoes at Southwark rose to 97s. 6*d.* per ton. Thus the tendency of provision markets was decidedly upward.

CONSOLS, PROVISIONS, PAUPERISM, and TEMPERATURE, in each of the Nine
QUARTERS ended 30th September, 1866.

1 Quarters ending	2 Average Price of Consols (for Money).	3 Average Price of Wheat per Quarter in England and Wales.	4		6 Average Prices of Potatoes (York Regents) per Ton at Waterside Market, Southwark.	7 Pauperism.		9 Mean Tem- pera- ture.
			5 Average Prices of Meat per lb. at Leadenhall and Newgate Markets (by the Carcase), with the Mean Prices.			8 Quarterly Average of the Number of Paupers relieved on the last day of each week.		
			Beef.	Mutton.		In-door.	Out-door.	
1864	£	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>d. d. d.</i>	<i>d. d. d.</i>	<i>s. s. s.</i>			
30 Sept.	89½	42 3	4½—6½ 5½	5½—7 6½	80—120 100	115,698	739,341	59.4
31 Dec.	89½	38 5	4½—7 5¾	5½—7½ 6½	80—95 87	128,322	771,879	43.7
1865								
31 Mar.	89¾	38 4	4½—7 5¾	5½—7½ 6½	85—97 91	142,329	813,371	36.5
30 June	90¾	40 6	4¾—6¾ 5¾	6½—8½ 7¾	90—115 102	125,846	776,016	56.2
30 Sept.	89¾	43 3	4½—7 5¾	6½—8¾ 7½	65—100 85	117,172	719,589	62.5
31 Dec.	88¾	44 10	4½—7 5¾	5½—8¾ 6¾	60—90 75	129,036	725,259	46.0
1866								
31 Mar.	87	45 6	4½—6¾ 5¾	5½—7¾ 6¾	55—90 72	139,546	759,402	41.2
30 June	86¾	46 6	4¾—7 5¾	5½—8½ 7½	60—95 77	123,657	734,139	53.0
30 Sept.	88¾	51 —	5½—7½ 6½	5½—8¾ 6¾	75—120 97	120,955	717,553	58.9

* Return with which the Registrar-General has been favoured by the Emigration Commissioners: of 47,153 emigrants the origin was undistinguished in 2,489 cases, which have been distributed by calculation.

The quarterly average number of paupers relieved on the last day of each week was, in-door 120,955, out-door 717,553. The former number is rather high for the season, but the latter number shows a decrease, probably owing to the lateness of the harvest, by which labourers would be engaged longer than usual in field work.

The mean temperature of the air in the quarter at Greenwich was 58°·9, which is 1°·1 below the average of the season in twenty-five years. Each of the three months, but particularly August, was cold. The rain-fall measured 7·9 in., half of which was in September, when the amount was an inch and a half in excess of the average. Mr. Glaisher writes that the weather, which had been warm and fine at the close of the previous quarter, changed to cold at the beginning of July, and in every part of the country rain fell almost daily. From the 9th to the 17th was a period of heat, but from the 18th July to the 27th September the temperature was almost constantly low. Rain fell frequently all over the country in July; and in August seriously interrupted harvest work. In September the atmospheric pressure was always low, and in Guernsey and the west of England eight or nine inches of rain fell; near the east coast three inches; about London four inches. In the midland counties there were floods; thousands of acres were under water, and much damage was done. In the three visitations of cholera in past years there was great atmospheric pressure, high temperature, narrow diurnal range owing chiefly to high night temperature, defect of rain, wind, and electricity; and in the last of those (1854) a remarkable blue mist was observed which prevailed night and day. In nearly all these particulars the meteorological character of the present epidemic season is different from that of previous periods when cholera prevailed; but the blue mist has been again visible; it was first seen by Mr. Glaisher on 30th July, and by other observers in the preceding week. Since that time it has been generally present; on some days no trace of it visible, and on other days seen for parts of a day only. It has extended from Aberdeen to the Isle of Wight, and was of the same tint of blue everywhere. This mist increased in intensity when viewed through a telescope; usually no mist can be seen when thus viewed; it increased in density during the fall of rain, though usually mist rises from rain. Its density did not decrease when the wind was blowing moderately strong; it decreased when a gale was blowing, but increased again on its subsidence. Whatever may be its nature, he adds, the fact is very remarkable, that since the cholera period of 1854 this phenomenon has not been observed till the present time.

DEATHS; AND THE STATE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—116,826 deaths were registered in the 92 days ending September 30th; and the annual rate of mortality was 2·182 per cent. This exceeds the average mortality of the last ten summer quarters by ·180, or one-twelfth part; and the excess on the population is equivalent to 10,720 deaths. The deaths returned from cholera amounted to 10,365; the deaths from diarrhœa, also due in great part to the same cause, to 9,570. Their distribution is shown in pp. 43—47.*

The mortality was at the rate of 25 per 1,000 in the large town districts, and 18 in the village and small town districts; the excess in the large town districts was 7. The mortality in the town districts was considerably above its usual summer average; while in the rest of the country the increase was slight.

The three months of July, August, and September are now usually the healthiest of the year in England; and their average annual rate of mortality per 1,000 is 20, but their mortality during these months in the present year, was at the rate of 22.

The mortality of London was at the rate of 29 in 1,000; of the north-western division 27; in the two northern divisions and in Wales, the mortality was at the rate of 22. In the other divisions the mortality was low, and indeed lower than their average: in the south-eastern division it was 18, in the south midland it was 18, in the eastern 18, the south-western 17, the west midland 17, and in the north midland division 18.

Upon turning to the large cities of the United Kingdom, still greater divergences are observed; the mortality was at the rate of 19 in Birmingham, 21 in

* See the original return of the Registrar-General.

Bristol, 22 in Hull, 24 in Sheffield, 26 in Salford, 31 in Manchester, 32 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 50 in Liverpool. In Edinburgh the rate of mortality was 23, in Glasgow 25, in Dublin 24. The excessively high rates of mortality are generally due to the invasion of cholera.

Average Annual Rate of Mortality to 1,000 of the Population in the Eleven Divisions of England in the Ten Years 1851-60; in the Year 1865; in the Summer and Autumn Quarters of 1865; and in the Winter, Spring, and Summer Quarters of 1866.

Divisions.	Average Annual Rate of Mortality to 1,000 Living in						
	Ten Years, 1851-60.	1865.			1866.		
		Year.	Summer Quarter.	Autumn Quarter.	Winter Quarter.	Spring Quarter.	Summer Quarter.
I. London	23·63	24·40	21·91	24·05	26·66	25·29	28·86
II. South-Eastern counties ...	19·55	20·40	19·07	19·44	21·85	19·81	18·11
III. South Midland „ ...	20·44	21·56	20·02	20·79	22·85	21·03	17·62
IV. Eastern counties	20·58	21·06	19·75	19·60	23·19	21·61	18·10
V. South-Western counties ...	20·01	20·42	17·14	18·81	23·85	21·86	17·30
VI. West Midland „ ...	22·35	22·18	19·46	21·89	26·54	24·16	17·48
VII. North Midland „ ...	21·10	21·81	20·43	20·55	24·01	22·58	17·58
VIII. North-Western „ ...	25·51	27·38	25·64	28·93	33·84	28·74	27·31
IX. Yorkshire	23·09	25·71	25·13	24·86	29·60	27·59	22·03
X. Northern counties	21·99	23·70	22·86	23·03	24·43	23·95	21·95
XI. Monmouthshire and Wales	21·28	23·36	18·74	20·41	23·92	23·45	22·31

It is well known that this epidemic raged around us in France, Belgium, and Holland earlier in the year, and during July it established itself in England, where it put the sanitary defences of nearly every district on the coasts to the test. Indeed the cholera matter (*Cholérine*) has evidently been diffused all over the kingdom; for in every county, except Herefordshire and Rutlandshire, deaths from cholera have been registered, and diarrhœa has prevailed to such an unusual extent as to imply the existence of some specific zymotic element. It was only, however, when that element was diffused by water, and by the wilful neglect of hygienic precautions, that the mortality became appalling.

Thus, although the waters are yet by no means free from impurities, the people of London are no longer supplied, as they were in 1849, with unfiltered waters contaminated by their own sewers; and the deaths in the districts of the west, north, centre, and south of London were 1,023 by cholera and 1,558 by diarrhœa, among 2,430,046 people. Whereas 3,691 deaths by cholera and 740 by diarrhœa, that is, 4,431 together, occurred in the East London districts, among 607,945 people supplied with water chiefly from the Old Ford reservoir of one company. Deduct these deaths, and the deaths by cholera in London are reduced to 1,023, while the deaths by cholera in England are reduced from 10,365 to 6,674. Again, of the 2,022 deaths from cholera in Lancashire and Cheshire, no less than 1,603 were registered in the Liverpool and West Derby districts alone. Deduct these deaths, with 2,447 more in West Ham (adjoining East London, and supplied with the same water), in Portsea Island, in the Isle of Wight, Southampton, Exeter, with three adjacent districts of South Devon and Swansea, as well as in certain districts of South Wales, and the deaths from cholera in the rest of England are brought down to 2,624.

This proves that although the freest intercourse has been kept up between the various parts of the country, the epidemic has only assumed an aggravated form where the defences have been weak and circumstances have been in its favour.

By some fatality, Dr. Trench, the able medical officer of health for Liverpool, “ceased to have any direct voice in the cholera arrangements so soon as the Orders in Council were issued.” Energetic measures were, however, adopted by the vestry with his approval.

On the other side of the Mersey is Birkenhead, exposed to the same epidemic influences as Liverpool; and in that district the deaths from cholera only amounted to 30, out of a population of more than 61,420.

ANNUAL RATE of MORTALITY per Cent. in TOWN and COUNTRY DISTRICTS of ENGLAND in each Quarter of the Years 1866-64.

	Area in Statute Acres.	Population Enumerated. 1861.	Quarters ending	Annual Rate of Mortality per Cent. in each Quarter of the Years			
				1866.	Mean '56-65.	1865.	1864.
In 142 Districts, and 56 Sub-districts, comprising the Chief Towns	3,287,151	10,930,841	March ..	2·967	2·680	2·881	2·980
			June	2·641	2·322	2·339	2·412
			Sept.	2·515	2·237	2·387	2·386
			Dec.	—	2·460	2·564	2·615
			Year	—	2·425	2·543	2·598
In the remaining Districts and Sub-districts of England and Wales, comprising chiefly Small Towns and Country Parishes	34,037,732	9,135,383	Year	—	1·989	2·080	2·107
			March ..	2·252	2·295	2·514	2·512
			June	2·170	2·024	2·049	2·070
			Sept.	1·755	1·736	1·828	1·833
			Dec.	—	1·901	1·927	2·014

Note.—The three months, January, February, March, contain 90, in leap year 91 days; the three months, April, May, June, 91 days; each of the last two quarters of the year 92 days. For this inequality a correction has been made in the calculations, also for the difference between 365 and 365·25 days, and 366 and 365·25 days in leap year.

Dr. Baylis, the medical health officer, thus describes the successful precautions taken at Birkenhead:—

In addition to ordinary measures, we commenced a system, before its appearance, of deodorising all the worst middens in the town, on the principle that, if we could destroy the gases of decomposition in the worst parts of the town, we should remove one of the greatest depressents of the vital force; this system was carried out more effectually after the disease appeared.

I saw the first patient that died, and my friendly connection with all the medical men of the place enabled me to reach nearly every succeeding fatal case. To the friends of each I gave the most urgent instructions, furnished the poor with disinfectants, sprinkled their floors with carbolic acid, had chloride of lime regularly thrown in their and neighbouring ashpits, used carbolic acid in their water-closets and drains; took, in the first instance, and until the guardians moved, the responsibility of burning the soiled bedding; had all the soiled clothes steeped in chlorine water, and saw that the houses were perfectly cleansed down. Finally the body was partially covered with charcoal, and buried in a few hours.

ENGLAND : — MARRIAGES Registered in Quarters ended 30th June, 1866-64 ; and BIRTHS and DEATHS in Quarters ended 30th September, 1866-64.

1 DIVISIONS. (England and Wales.)	2 AREA in Statute Acres.	3 POPULATION, 1861. (Persons.)	4 5 6 MARRIAGES in Quarters ended 30th June.			
			'66.	'65.	'64.	
		No.	No.	No.	No.	
ENGLD. & WALES....Totals	37,324,883	20,066,224	48,523	45,772	44,599	
I. London	77,997	2,803,989	8,737	8,523	7,687	
II. South-Eastern	4,065,935	1,847,661	3,829	3,568	3,616	
III. South Midland	3,201,290	1,295,515	2,227	2,148	2,155	
IV. Eastern	3,214,099	1,142,562	1,729	1,857	1,602	
V. South-Western	4,993,660	1,835,714	3,677	3,656	3,577	
VI. West Midland	3,865,332	2,436,568	5,925	5,492	5,378	
VII. North Midland	3,540,797	1,288,928	3,174	3,016	2,931	
VIII. North-Western	2,000,227	2,935,540	8,005	6,942	7,141	
IX. Yorkshire	3,654,636	2,015,541	5,140	5,023	4,644	
X. Northern	3,492,322	1,151,372	3,137	2,862	2,865	
XI. Monmthsh. & Wales	5,218,588	1,312,834	2,943	2,955	2,913	
7 DIVISIONS. (England and Wales.)	8	9	10	11	12	13
	BIRTHS in Quarters ended 30th September.			DEATHS in Quarters ended 30th September.		
	'66.	'65.	'64.	'66.	'65.	'64.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
ENGLD. & WALES....Totals	178,982	181,642	181,015	116,826	113,404	112,223
I. London	25,776	25,711	25,285	22,353	16,682	18,272
II. South-Eastern	15,197	15,560	15,539	9,025	9,383	9,057
III. South Midland	10,722	10,948	10,830	5,904	6,676	6,764
IV. Eastern	8,702	9,015	9,355	5,282	5,751	5,526
V. South-Western	13,481	14,194	14,519	8,081	7,994	8,468
VI. West Midland	22,134	22,452	22,525	11,517	12,656	13,829
VII. North Midland	10,847	11,290	11,323	5,994	6,807	6,370
VIII. North-Western	28,366	28,247	28,187	22,069	20,381	18,157
IX. Yorkshire	19,658	20,315	19,911	11,925	13,444	12,430
X. Northern	12,164	12,194	11,986	6,985	7,150	6,501
XI. Monmthsh. & Wales	11,935	11,716	11,555	7,791	6,480	6,849

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER

DURING THE QUARTER ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1866.

By JAMES GLAISHER, ESQ., F.R.S., &c., *Secretary of the Meteorological Society.*

The last quarter closed with fine warm weather. At the beginning of this the weather changed to cold, with rain falling almost daily in every part of the country. The mean temperature of the first eight days was below their average daily by 5° . On the 9th of July the weather changed to fine and hot, which continued till the 17th; the average daily excess of this period was $6\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. From 18th July till 27th September the temperature was nearly always cold; the exceptions were 24th to 28th August, and a few days at the beginning of September, whose mean temperatures either just reached their averages or were slightly in excess. The mean daily deficiency of these 72 days was $1\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$.

In July rain fell frequently all over the country. In the first week wheat in the southern districts passed the flowering stage, and in northern appeared in ear. Towards the end of the month some wheat in extreme south districts was cut. In August till the third week the weather was very unsettled, with low atmospheric pressure and frequent rain, which greatly interrupted harvest work. During dry intervals a large portion of the crops in the south of England were stacked, but in some cases in a damp condition. The month of August was not favourable to agricultural pursuits, the absence of sunshine retarded the crops ripening, the frequent rain injured them, but to a less extent than was feared, in consequence of the heavy drying winds. In some places the crops were beaten down by the rain and twisted by the wind, so that reaping machines could not be used.

In September the weather was unsettled; the atmospheric pressure was always low. Rain fell all over the country in excess, amounting in Guernsey and in the western parts of England to 8 in. and 9 in., gradually decreasing in amount proceeding eastward to 3 in. near the east coast; about London near 4 in. fell.

In the south of England most of the crops were loused, but in every other part of the country they suffered greatly, and those in the north and in Scotland, owing to want of sunshine and the low day temperature made but little progress towards ripening. In the midland counties, owing to the heavy rain, there were great floods, the waters of the Trent, the Soar, and the Derwent overflowed and covered thousands of acres of corn land, and caused great damage.

The month of September was very bad for all agricultural pursuits.

The co-existence of cholera with coincident meteorological phenomena, which were experienced during the three preceding visitations in the years 1832, 1848, and 1854, viz., great atmospheric pressure, high temperature, small diurnal range (owing mostly to high night temperature), deficiency of rain, very little wind (and consequently a stagnation of the atmosphere, and prevalent mist), a deficiency of electricity (as evidenced by the few electrical disturbances), and in 1854 the presence of a remarkable blue mist which prevailed night and day, give a high interest to the meteorology of the present quarter; during which the epidemic of cholera has again visited us.

The mean temperature of July was $61^{\circ}0$, being $0^{\circ}4$ below the average of the preceding 95 years, $0^{\circ}7$ below the average of 25 years, and lower than any year since 1863, when the temperature was $60^{\circ}8$.

The mean temperature of August was $59^{\circ}4$, being $1^{\circ}3$ lower than the average

of the preceding 95 years, $1^{\circ}8$ lower than the average of 25 years, and $1^{\circ}8$ below that of last year.

The mean temperature of September was $56^{\circ}4$, being $0^{\circ}1$ lower than the average of the preceding 95 years, $0^{\circ}7$ lower than the average of 25 years, and lower than the temperature of last year to the amount of $7^{\circ}5$.

The mean high day temperatures for the three months were below the averages to the respective amounts of $1^{\circ}2$, $3^{\circ}4$, and $2^{\circ}6$.

The mean low night temperatures were below their averages in July and August to the respective amounts of $0^{\circ}4$ and $0^{\circ}8$, and was $1^{\circ}6$ above its average in September.

Therefore the days and nights were cold in July and August, but the days were cold and the nights were warm in September.

The daily ranges of temperature were respectively $0^{\circ}8$, $2^{\circ}6$, and $4^{\circ}2$ below their average during the three months.

The fall of rain was 1.0 in. below the average in July, the same as the average in August, and 1.5 in. above the average in September.

The mean temperature of the air at Greenwich in the three months ending August, constituting the three summer months, was $60^{\circ}4$, being $0^{\circ}2$ below the average of the preceding 25 years.

1866. Months.		Temperature of								Elastic Force of Vapour.		Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air.		
		Air.			Evaporation.		Dew Point.		Air—Daily Range.					Water of the Thames
		Mean.	Diff. from Average of 95 Years.	Diff. from Average of 25 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 25 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 25 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 25 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 25 Years.	Mean.	
July	61.0	-0.4	0	57.1	-0.3	53.7	0.0	20.1	-0.8	65.7	.413	In. .000	Gr. 4.6	Gr. 0.0
August ...	59.4	-1.3	-1.8	55.9	-1.4	52.7	-1.1	17.1	-2.6	61.4	.399	-0.019	4.5	-0.1
Sept.	56.4	-0.1	-0.7	53.9	-0.1	51.5	+0.4	14.5	-4.2	58.3	.381	.000	4.3	+0.1
Mean.....	58.9	-0.6	-1.1	55.6	-0.6	52.6	-0.2	17.2	-2.5	61.8	.398	-0.006	4.5	0.0

1866. Months.		Degree of Humidity.		Reading of Barometer.		Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air.		Rain.		Daily Horizontal Movement of the Air.	Reading of Thermometer on Grass.				
		Mean.	Diff. from Average of 25 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 25 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 25 Years.	Amnt.	Diff. from Average of 51 Years.		Number of Nights it was			Lowest Reading at Night.	Highest Reading at Night.
											At or below 30° .	Between 30° and 40° .	Above 40° .		
July	78	+ 2	In. 29.770	In. -0.83	Gr. 528	Gr. 0	In. 1.6	In. -1.0	Miles. 233	0	3	28	0	38.9	58.5
August ...	79	+ 2	29.637	-1.54	528	- 1	2.4	0.0	254	0	0	31	41.1	55.2	
Sept.	84	+ 3	29.581	-2.47	530	- 4	3.9	+1.5	251	0	3	27	38.1	54.9	
Mean.....	80	+ 2	29.663	-1.45	529	- 2	Sum 7.9	Sum +0.5	Mean 246	Sum 0	Sum 6	Sum 86	Lowest 33.1	Highest 58.5	

Notes.—In reading this table it will be borne in mind that the sign (—) minus signifies below the average, and that the sign (+) plus signifies above the average.

ENGLAND:—*Meteorological Table, Quarter ended 30th September, 1866.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NAMES OF STATIONS.	Mean Pressure of Dry Air reduced to the Level of the Sea.	Highest Reading of the Thermometer.	Lowest Reading of the Thermometer.	Range of Temperature in the Quarter.	Mean Monthly Range of Temperature.	Mean Daily Range of Temperature.	Mean Temperature of the Air.	Mean Degree of Humidity.
	in.	°	°	°	°	°	°	
Guernsey	29·474	78·5	45·5	33·0	23·3	9·3	57·6	88
Ventnor	29·478	76·0	49·0	27·0	20·7	8·9	60·9	84
Barnstaple	29·417	84·0	38·5	44·5	31·0	13·2	58·8	86
Royal Observatory	29·445	87·2	41·3	45·9	34·8	17·2	58·9	80
Royston	29·432	88·8	40·2	48·6	37·6	18·3	57·7	81
Lampeter	29·417	88·3	35·0	53·3	41·5	18·8	56·9	89
Diss (Norfolk)	29·440	87·5	37·0	50·5	42·0	18·3	58·5	78
Derby	29·407	83·0	42·0	41·0	33·3	15·3	55·4	83
Liverpool	29·456	82·6	44·5	38·1	23·9	9·1	58·0	72
Wakefield	29·409	88·2	33·0	55·2	30·4	17·3	56·9	82
Stonyhurst	29·360	82·8	38·3	44·5	33·2	15·3	55·2	85
North Shields	29·437	75·5	40·3	35·2	23·4	9·9	53·9	85

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
NAMES OF STATIONS.	WIND.					Mean Amount of Cloud.	RAIN.	
	Mean estimated Strength.	Relative Proportion of					Number of Days on which it fell.	Amount collected.
		N.	E.	S.	W.			
							in.	
Guernsey	1·5	6	5	7	13	5·7	49	14·8
Ventnor	—	1	5	4	20	—	47	10·9
Barnstaple	1·3	3	5	8	15	3·4	61	14·2
Royal Observatory	0·5	5	4	9	12	7·5	46	7·9
Royston	—	5	3	9	13	6·7	51	8·5
Lampeter	0·6	5	5	8	13	6·8	60	16·1
Diss (Norfolk)	1·1	4	4	13	9	6·8	52	8·6
Derby	—	6	4	5	14	—	62	13·7
Liverpool	1·4	5	6	9	10	6·7	62	10·4
Wakefield	1·6	6	4	9	12	7·2	65	13·4
Stonyhurst	0·6	6	4	8	12	8·5	68	22·0
North Shields	1·6	7	5	7	11	6·2	57	10·5

No. II.—SCOTLAND.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS IN THE QUARTER
ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1866.

Scotland, for the purposes of registration, is divided into 1,014 districts; and this return comprises the BIRTHS, DEATHS, and MARRIAGES registered in these districts (with the exception of the inaccessible island of St. Kilda), during the quarter ending 30th September, 1866. From these it would appear that births, deaths, and marriages have all been considerably above the average of the corresponding quarter of the ten previous years.

BIRTHS.—27,197 births were registered in Scotland during the quarter ending 30th September, 1866, being in the annual proportion of 345 births in every 10,000 persons of the estimated population. This is considerably above the average proportion of the third quarter of the ten previous years, which only yielded an annual proportion of 336 births in every 10,000 persons. This increase in the proportion of births during the quarter was not confined to Scotland, but was observed in England also. Thus, during the third quarter of 1866, there were registered in England 178,982 births, showing the proportion of 341 births in every 10,000 persons of the estimated population; the average of the quarter in the ten previous years being only 334 births in a like population.

The town and rural districts of Scotland exhibited the usual difference in the proportion of their births. Thus, in the 126 town districts (which embrace the towns with populations of 2,000 and upwards), 15,733 births were registered; while in the 888 rural districts (embracing the remainder of the population of Scotland), only 11,414 births occurred; thus indicating an annual proportion of 374 births in every 10,000 persons in the town districts, but only 312 births in a like population in the rural districts.

TABLE I.—*Proportion of Illegitimate in every Hundred Births in the Divisions and Counties of Scotland, during the Quarter ending 30th September, 1866.*

Divisions.	Per Cent. of Illegitimate.	Counties.	Per Cent. of Illegitimate.	Counties.	Per Cent. of Illegitimate.	Counties.	Per Cent. of Illegitimate.
SCOTLAND	10·1						
Northern	6·1	Shetland	5·1	Forfar	12·0	Lanark.....	9·0
North-Western	5·7	Orkney	4·7	Perth	11·2	Linlithgow.	10·3
North-Eastern	14·8	Caithness ...	9·4	Fife	9·9	Edinburgh.	9·7
East Midland..	11·5	Sutherland... 2·1		Kinross	10·0	Haddington	9·6
West Midland.	8·0	Ross and } Cromarty } 3·7		Clackman- } nan	12·5	Berwick	14·2
South-Western	8·8	Inverness ... 7·4		Stirling	8·6	Peebles.....	11·5
South-Eastern.	10·1	Nairn	7·6	Dumbarton .. 7·5		Selkirk	9·3
Southern	12·9	Elgin	12·5	Argyll	6·5	Roxburgh ...	10·0
		Banff	16·8	Bute	11·9	Dumfries ...	14·7
		Aberdeen 15·4		Renfrew..... 8·8		Kirkcud- } bright .. }	12·1
		Kincardine... 13·0		Ayr.....	8·3	Wigtown ...	14·5

Of the 27,197 children born during the quarter, 24,437 were legitimate, and 2,760 illegitimate; thus indicating that 10·1 per cent. of the children born were

illegitimate. During the quarter the proportion of illegitimate births in the town and rural districts was absolutely the same—a rare occurrence, seeing that in general the proportion is highest in the rural districts. Table I exhibits the percentage of illegitimate births in the several divisions and counties of Scotland, and generally accords with previous returns, the counties embraced in the north-eastern and southern divisions exhibiting by far the highest proportion of illegitimate births.

Of the children born during the quarter, 14,058 were males, and 13,139 females; thus indicating that the very high proportion of 107 boys were born for every 100 girls.

9,421 births were registered in July, 9,164 in August, and 8,612 in September; being at the rate of 304 births daily during July, 296 daily during August, and 287 daily during September.

DEATHS.—15,451 deaths were registered in Scotland during the third quarter of 1866, being in the annual proportion of 1·95 deaths in every 10,000 persons of the estimated population. This is a high proportion for the quarter, and considerably above the mean mortality of the quarter during the ten previous years, which was only in the proportion of 178 deaths in every 10,000 persons of the estimated population. The deaths in England were also above their average during the same quarter; seeing that, during the third quarter of 1866, there were registered 116,826 deaths in England, which indicates an annual proportion of 222 deaths in every 10,000 persons, the average of the quarter for the ten previous years being 200 deaths in a like population. Similar agencies deleterious to health must therefore have been in active operation in both countries during the third quarter of 1866.

TABLE II.—*Number of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in Scotland, and in the Town and Country Districts during the Quarter ending 30th September, 1866, and their Proportion to the Population; also the Number of Illegitimate Births, and their Proportion to the Total Births.*

	Population.		Total Births.			Illegitimate Births.		
	Census, 1861.	Estimated, 1866.	Number.	Per Cent.	Ratio. One in every	Number.	Per Cent.	Ratio. One in every
SCOTLAND	3,062,294	3,153,413	27,197	3·45	29	2,760	10·1	9·8
126 town districts	1,603,875	1,688,288	15,783	3·74	27	1,596	10·1	9·8
888 rural ,,	1,458,419	1,465,125	11,414	3·12	32	1,164	10·1	9·8

	Population.		Deaths.			Marriages.		
	Census, 1861.	Estimated, 1866.	Number.	Per Cent.	Ratio. One in every	Number.	Per Cent.	Ratio. One in every
SCOTLAND	3,062,294	3,153,413	15,451	1·91	51	5,089	0·64	155
126 town districts	1,603,875	1,688,288	9,827	2·32	43	3,553	0·84	118
888 rural ,,	1,458,419	1,465,125	5,624	1·53	65	1,536	0·42	238

The deaths in the town districts, as usual, greatly exceeded those in the rural

districts, notwithstanding the fact that during that quarter a large proportion of the town populations resort to country quarters, and that the deaths among them are entered on the registers of the rural districts. Thus, in the 126 town districts, 9,827 deaths were registered, but only 5,624 deaths in the rural districts; indicating an annual death-rate of 232 deaths in every 10,000 persons in the town, but only that of 153 deaths in a like population in the rural districts.

Of the deaths, 5,432 were registered in July, 5,307 in August, and 4,712 in September; being at the rate of 175 deaths daily during July, 171 daily during August, and 157 daily during September.

INCREASE OF THE POPULATION.—As the births numbered 27,197, and the deaths 15,451, the natural increase of the population by births was 11,746. From that number ought to be deducted all the Scottish emigrants. From a return furnished to the Registrar-General by the Emigration Commissioners, it appears that 47,153 persons emigrated from the ports of Great Britain and Ireland at which are emigration officers, of which number 16,050 were English, 3,573 Scotch, 20,194 Irish, 4,847 foreigners, while of 2,489 persons the birth-place was not ascertained. If 199 be allowed as the Scottish proportion of those whose origin was not ascertained, the total Scottish emigrants would amount to 3,772; and that number deducted from the excess of births over deaths, would leave 7,974 as the increase of the population during the quarter, making no allowance for the migration to England and Ireland, nor for the drafts to the army, navy, &c.

MARRIAGES.—5,089 marriages were registered in Scotland during the third quarter of 1866, being in the annual proportion of 64 marriages in every 10,000 persons. The average proportion of the quarter during the ten previous years, was only 60 marriages in every 10,000 persons, so that the marriage-rate has been considerably above its average. This increase has equally occurred in the town and rural districts since 1863, and indicates an increasing prosperity in the country, seeing that the number of marriages is greatly regulated by the abundance of work and the facility of finding a livelihood.

During the third quarter it has been remarked that the town marriages are usually twice as numerous, in proportion to the population, as those in the rural districts; and during the past quarter they have been in this proportion. Thus, in the 126 town districts, 3,553 marriages were registered, but only 1,536 marriages in the 888 rural districts; thus indicating an annual proportion of 84 marriages in the town districts in every 10,000 persons, but only 42 marriages in a like population in the rural districts.

Of the 5,089 marriages, 2,300 were registered in July, 1,447 in August, and 1,342 in September.

HEALTH OF THE POPULATION.—It would appear that the high mortality which prevailed during the quarter was chiefly to be attributed to the presence of scarlatina and hooping-cough among children. Typhus and typhoid fevers, which had been prevalent during the previous quarters, seemed to be almost everywhere abating. Epidemic cholera, however, which had been raging with great severity on the continents of Europe and America, made its appearance in Scotland the last week of July; and though its ravages, when the quarter closed, had been partial, and the deaths comparatively few, they sensibly augmented the mortality of the quarter. The disease seemed to have invaded Scotland much in the same manner as in 1848, appearing first in the sea-board towns and villages on the east coast, and then spreading over the country: principally selecting as its victims the inhabitants of the town, village, street, or hamlet, who were living in a locality in a bad sanitary condition, or who were using water from rivers, burns, lochs, pump-wells, or cisterns, whose purity had been more or less affected by containing organic matters in a state of decomposition. It may be mentioned that the microscope often detects the presence of these organic matters when chemical analysis fails to show that anything is wrong.

In 1832 epidemic cholera broke out in Scotland towards the end of January, and then followed the law which seems to regulate its progress in all the warmer countries of the continent, viz., increased with the rise of temperature, proved

most fatal in the autumnal months, and died out in December. In its subsequent attacks, however, it followed in this country a different law—the law which seems to regulate the spread of fever and most of our epidemics, viz.,—it first manifested itself in the autumn, as the weather began to cool, increased with the fall of temperature, and died out in spring on the advent of the warm weather. It is well to be aware of these facts, lest we commit the mistake of trusting that the cold weather will arrest its course, while we neglect to employ those sanitary means which science has proved materially check its ravages.

TABLE III.—*Number of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in Scotland, and their Proportion to the Population, Estimated to the Middle of each Year, during each Quarter of the Years 1865 to 1862 inclusive.*

	1866.		1865.		1864.		1863.		1862.	
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
<i>1st Quarter—</i>										
Births	28,876	3·66	28,608	3·65	28,177	3·61	26,729	3·44	27,089	3·51
Deaths	19,075	2·42	20,786	2·65	22,576	2·89	19,227	2·47	19,420	2·51
Marriages ..	5,627	0·71	5,407	0·69	5,333	0·68	5,090	0·65	4,763	0·62
Mean Tem- perature }	38°·0		35°·3		35°·7		40°·9		38°·8	
<i>2nd Quarter—</i>										
Births	29,801	3·78	30,332	3·86	29,992	3·84	29,651	3·82	28,728	3·73
Deaths	18,556	2·35	17,066	2·17	18,445	2·36	17,947	2·31	17,385	2·25
Marriages ..	6,019	0·76	5,698	0·72	5,710	0·73	5,557	0·71	5,185	0·67
Mean Tem- perature }	49°·3		51°·5		49°·9		49°·0		49°·4	
<i>3rd Quarter—</i>										
Births	27,197	3·45	27,320	3·48	27,063	3·47	26,362	3·40	25,783	3·34
Deaths	15,451	1·95	15,907	2·02	16,131	2·06	16,249	2·09	14,235	1·84
Marriages ..	5,089	0·64	5,335	0·68	4,993	0·64	4,863	0·62	4,570	0·59
Mean Tem- perature }	54°·4		57°·5		54°·5		53°·9		54°·4	
<i>4th Quarter—</i>										
Births	—	—	26,866	3·42	27,213	3·49	26,583	3·42	25,469	3·30
Deaths	—	—	17,062	2·17	17,151	2·19	17,998	2·32	16,155	2·09
Marriages ..	—	—	7,137	0·91	6,639	0·85	6,577	0·84	6,079	0·78
Mean Tem- perature }	—		43°·4		42°·0		43°·6		42°·0	
<i>Year—</i>										
Population.	—		3,136,057		3,118,701		3,101,345		3,083,989	
Births	—	—	113,126	3·60	112,445	3·60	109,325	3·52	107,069	3·47
Deaths	—	—	70,821	2·25	74,303	2·38	71,421	2·30	67,195	2·17
Marriages ..	—	—	23,577	0·75	22,675	0·72	22,087	0·71	20,597	0·66

WEATHER.—Speaking generally of the weather which prevailed during the third quarter, it may be said that it was colder, more rainy, more cloudy, and the

atmosphere damper than it has been for many seasons; while fogs and mists prevailed to an unusual extent; there was much less sunshine than in ordinary seasons; and the daily variations of temperature, particularly during the latter half of September, were much less than usual. The connection of such weather with increased mortality is not very apparent; but it is a remarkable fact that the description published in 1848 relative to the kind of weather which prevailed previous to the outbreak of cholera in Scotland during that year, might be substituted for that which prevailed previous to its outbreak this year; and the same kind of fog, which wind does not seem to remove, has hung over the country, and more especially over the towns and villages affected with that epidemic.

The mean barometric pressure, reduced to the sea level and to 32° Fahr., was 29·911 inches in July, 29·687 inches in August, and 29·555 in September. The mean temperature of the quarter was 54°·4; that of July being 56°·9; of August 55°·0, and of September 51°·4. The highest temperature (in the shade) at any station was 87°·5 in July, 78°·7 in August, and 70°·5 in September. The lowest temperature (in the shade) was 35°·0 in July, 31°·0 in August, and 28°·3 in September. The mean daily range of temperature was 14°·0 in July, 12°·7 in August, and 12°·7 in September. The mean degree of humidity of the atmosphere was 83 in July, 86 in August, and 87 in September. Rain fell on 51 days during the quarter, with a mean depth of 11·47 inches of water. Thus rain fell 13 days in July, 19 in August, and 19 in September; with a mean depth of water of 3·14 inches in July, 3·99 inches in August, and 4·34 inches in September. The sun shone for 207 hours in July, 146 hours in August, and 133 hours in September. Winds with an easterly point blew 10 days in July, 8 days in August, and 6 days in September. Winds with a westerly point blew 12 days in July, 15 days in August, and 15 days in September.

SCOTLAND:—MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS Registered in the Quarter ended 30th September, 1866.

1	2	3	4	5	6
DIVISIONS. (Scotland)	AREA in Statute Acres.	POPULATION, 1861. (Persons.)	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
		No.	No.	No.	No.
SCOTLAND Totals	19,639,377	3,062,294	5,089	27,197	15,451
I. Northern	2,261,622	130,422	84	849	446
II. North-Western.....	4,739,876	167,329	114	1,134	546
III. North-Eastern	2,429,594	366,783	504	3,125	1,642
IV. East Midland	2,790,492	523,822	825	4,498	2,406
V. West Midland	2,693,176	242,507	368	1,968	1,108
VI. South-Western.....	1,462,397	1,008,253	2,232	10,391	6,246
VII. South-Eastern	1,192,524	408,962	750	3,659	2,202
VIII. Southern	2,069,696	214,216	212	1,573	855

No. III.—IRELAND.

MARRIAGES IN THE QUARTER ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1866;
AND BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE QUARTER ENDED
30TH SEPTEMBER, 1866.

This return includes the MARRIAGES *registered* during April, May, and June, 1866; and the BIRTHS and DEATHS *registered* during July, August, and September, 1866, in the 721 registrars' districts of Ireland. The districts are coextensive with the dispensary districts of the 163 Poor Law Unions; which latter form the districts of the Superintendent Registrars.

MARRIAGES.—The number of marriages *registered* in Ireland during the second quarter of the present year amounted to 6,045, equal to an annual ratio of 1 in every 231, or 433 per cent. of the *estimated* population.* The number *registered* in the corresponding period of last year was 5,661.

Of the 6,045 marriages *registered* during the second quarter of this year, 3,941 were between Roman Catholics, representing an annual ratio of 1 marriage in every 286, or 350 per cent. of the Roman Catholic population;† and the remaining 2,104 marriages were between Protestants, being equal to an annual ratio of 1 in every 153, or 653 per cent. of the Protestant population.†

BIRTHS.—There were 33,580 births *registered* in Ireland during the quarter ending 30th September last—17,340 boys and 16,240 girls—representing an annual ratio of 1 in every 41·6, or 2·41 per cent. of the *estimated* population;* the births *registered* during the corresponding quarter of last year were 34,158, and in 1864 they were 33,892.

In only eight unions or superintendent registrars' districts did the number of births *registered* during the quarter equal an annual ratio of 1 in 33 of the population; they were the following:—Belfast, 1 in 25; Clifden, 1 in 27; Claremorris, Oughterard, and Swineford, each, 1 in 31; Castletown (county Cork), 1 in 32; and Ballymena and Millstreet, each 1 in 33.

In the following fourteen superintendent registrars' districts the number of births *registered* during the quarter did not exceed an annual ratio of 1 in 60, viz.,—Athy, Mullingar, and Thurles, each, 1 in 60; Parsonstown and Ballinasloe, each 1 in 61; Donegal, Glenties, Dunshaughlin and Edenderry, each, 1 in 62; Croom, 1 in 65; Borrisokane, 1 in 70; Roscrea, 1 in 71; Dunfanaghy, 1 in 85; and Ballyvaghan, 1 in 131.

DEATHS.—The deaths *registered* in Ireland during the third quarter of the present year amounted to 18,751—9,445 males and 9,306 females—affording an annual ratio of 1 in every 74·4, or 1·34 per cent. of the *estimated* population. The numbers *registered* during the corresponding quarters of 1864 and 1865 were 19,259 and 18,854 respectively.

According to the number of deaths *registered* during the quarter there were only seven unions or superintendent registrars' districts in Ireland which had a mortality equal to an annual ratio of 1 in 57 of the population,* viz.:—Dublin South, 1 in 40; Belfast, 1 in 41; Dublin North, 1 in 43; Clonmel, 1 in 51; Callan, 1 in 54; Cashel, 1 in 56; and Waterford, 1 in 57.

In the following superintendent registrars' districts the deaths *registered* during the quarter did not reach an annual ratio of 1 in 100:—Letterkenny and Skibbereen, each, 1 in 101; Mountbellew, 1 in 102; Delvin, Urlingford, Ballina, Clogheen, and Dingle, each, 1 in 103; Enniskillen and Tulla, each, 1 in 104; Kells, Killala, and Bandon, each, 1 in 106; Bawnboy, 1 in 108; Millstreet, 1 in 109; Oughterard, 1 in 110; Clones, Borrisokane, Castlereagh, and Killadysert, each, 1 in 111;

* For estimated population see p. 77 of the Quarterly Report.

† According to the Census of 1861.

Gortin and Glennamaddy, each, 1 in 112; Magherafelt, Cahersiveen, and Macroom, each, 1 in 113; Cookstown, Dromore West, and Skull, each, 1 in 116; Bantry, 1 in 117; Ennistimon and Scarriff, each, 1 in 118; Listowel, 1 in 119; Ballinrobe, 1 in 121; Stranorlar, Carrick-on-Shannon, and Belmullet, each, 1 in 122; Manorhamilton and Kenmare, each, 1 in 123; Castlebar, 1 in 124; Donaghmore, 1 in 125; Tobercurry, 1 in 126; Roscrea, 1 in 128; Swineford, 1 in 130; Boyle and Tuam, each, 1 in 131; Newport (county Mayo), 1 in 134; Croom, 1 in 136; Ballyshannon, 1 in 141; Oldcastle, 1 in 160; Glenties, 1 in 148; Ballyvaghan, 1 in 170; Strokestown, 1 in 174; and Dunfanaghy, 1 in 241.

EMIGRATION.—According to the returns obtained by the enumerators, the number of emigrants who left the ports of Ireland, during the quarter ended 30th September last, amounted to 19,640—11,447 males and 8,193 females—being 8,021 less than the number who emigrated during the corresponding quarter of 1865.

Emigration from Ireland during the Months of July, August, and September, in 1865 and 1866.

Months.	Number of Emigrants.								
	Males.			Females.			Total.		
	1865.	1866.	De-crease.	1865.	1866.	De-crease.	1865.	1866.	De-crease.
July	4,841	4,497	344	3,985	2,765	1,220	8,826	7,262	1,564
August	4,573	3,838	735	4,338	2,783	1,555	8,911	6,621	2,290
September	5,316	3,112	2,204	4,608	2,645	1,963	9,924	5,757	4,167
Total ...	14,730	11,447	3,283	12,931	8,193	4,738	27,661	19,640	8,021

ESTIMATED DECREASE OF THE POPULATION.—The number of births registered during the quarter ended 30th September last being 33,580; the deaths 18,751; and the number of emigrants 19,640—(according to the returns obtained by the enumerators at the several seaports);—a decrease of 4,811 would therefore appear to have taken place in the population of Ireland during that period.

PRICES OF PROVISIONS AND PAUPERISM.—The average price of Messrs. Manders and Co.'s 4-lb. loaf for the third quarter of the present year was 6½*d.*, being one halfpenny more than the average for the corresponding quarter of 1865; the price was 7*d.* during the first four weeks of the quarter, and 6½*d.* during the remaining nine weeks.

The average price of oatmeal for the third quarter of 1865 was 15*s.* 3*d.*; for the corresponding quarter in the present year it was 15*s.* 5*d.*; the average price was highest (16*s.* 6*d.*) in the third week of the quarter, and lowest (14*s.* 6*d.*) in the eighth week; the average price in the last week was 15*s.*, against 14*s.* 3*d.* in the corresponding week of last year.

The average prices of potatoes for the past quarter at the Dublin Potato Market were 3*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.* 2*d.*, being much higher than the average prices for the corresponding quarter of last year, viz., 2*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.*

The average price of inferior beef at the Dublin Cattle Market during the third quarter of the present year, was 52*s.*, which was lower than the average price (56*s.* 6*d.*) for the corresponding quarter of 1865; best beef, however, was higher during the third quarter of 1866 than in the third quarter of 1865, the average price for the former being 69*s.* 6*d.*, and for the latter 67*s.* 6*d.*

The average number of persons in Ireland receiving in-door relief on Saturdays during the third quarter of the present year was 44,980, against 46,632 for the corresponding period of 1865.

The average weekly number of persons receiving out-door relief during the quarter was 10,870, against 9,093 for the third quarter of 1865.

Of the persons receiving in-door relief during the third quarter of the present year an average number of 451 in each week were located in asylums for the blind and the deaf and dumb, and in extern hospitals; in the corresponding quarter of 1865 the average weekly number was 463.

THE WEATHER.—The following meteorological observations, taken at the Ordnance Survey Office,* Phoenix Park, Dublin, during the third quarter of the years 1864, 1865, and 1866, respectively, have been obligingly furnished by Captain Wilkinson, R.E., by direction of the Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey.

The mean height of the barometer during the third quarter of the present year was 29·628 inches (in the corresponding quarter of 1865 and 1864 it was 29·820 inches, and 29·804 inches respectively); the highest reading (30·186 inches) was on the 10th July, at 9·30 P.M., when the air was calm; and the lowest (28·946 inches) on the 7th August, at 9·30 A.M., wind S.W.

The mean temperature of the air during the quarter was 56·9° (it was 60·8°, in the corresponding quarter of last year, and 57·8° in the third quarter of 1864); the maximum temperature (80·7°) was on the 13th July, and the minimum (31·8°) was on the 29th September.

Rain or snow fell on 56 days during the quarter. The rain-fall measured 6·656 inches; it was 6·318 inches in the third quarter of last year, and 4·137 inches in the corresponding quarter of 1864. The total rain-fall during the half-year ended 30th September last, was 14·452 inches, against 12·134 inches and 8·220 inches during the corresponding period of 1865 and 1864, respectively. The greatest monthly rain-fall in the third quarter of the present year was in September, when 2·988 inches were registered.

The prevailing winds during the quarter were westerly, the wind having been from W. on 27 days; from S.W. on 32 days; and from N.W. on 11 days, at 9·30 A.M. It was calm on 6 days at that hour.

July.—The mean height of the barometer in this month was 29·818 inches; the highest reading (30·186 inches) was on the 10th, at 9·30 P.M., wind calm; the lowest (29·106 inches) was on the 3rd, at 3·30 P.M., wind S.W. The mean temperature of the air was 60·1°; the maximum was 80·7°, and the minimum was 42°. The 13th was the warmest day, and the 2nd was the coldest night. The mean of the dry bulb was 64·1°, and of the wet bulb, 59·2°. The maximum heat in sun was 108·5°, and the minimum on grass 41·3°. The maximum ozone was ·9, the minimum ·1, and the mean ·5. Rain or snow fell on 12 days. The rain-fall measured 1·493 inches; the greatest amount in 24 hours (·547 of an inch) fell on the 5th. The wind blew on 15 days from S.W.; on 8 days from W.; on 4 days from N.W.; on 1 day from N.E.; and on 1 day from E., at 9·30 A.M. It was calm on 2 days at that hour.

August.—During this month the mean height of the barometer was 29·617 inches; the highest reading (29·938 inches) was on the 11th, at 9·30 A.M., wind W.; and the lowest (28·946 inches) on the 7th, at 9·30 A.M., wind S.W. The mean temperature of the air was 57·9°; the maximum was 73·9, and the minimum 40·5°. The 24th was the warmest day, and the 17th was the coldest night. The mean of the dry bulb was 58·6°, and of the wet bulb 54·7°. The maximum heat in sun was 94·0°, and the minimum on grass 38·5°. The maximum ozone was 1·0; the minimum was ·2; and the mean ·6. Rain or snow fell on 21 days. The rain-fall measured 2·175 inches; the greatest amount in 24 hours being ·440 of an inch, on the 1st. The wind blew on 10 days from W.; on 9 days from S.W.; and on 6 days from N.W., at 9·30 A.M. It was calm on 1 day at that hour.

September.—The mean height of the barometer in this month was 29·450 inches;

* Latitude 53° 21' 44"·65 north, longitude 6° 21' 6"·35 west. Height above the sea 158·8 feet. From the 1st January, 1865, inclusive, the barometer has been corrected for altitude, as well as reduced to 32° Fahrenheit.

the highest reading (30·060 inches) was on the 30th, at 9·30 P.M., wind calm; and the lowest (28·982 inches) on the 10th, at 9·30 A.M., wind S. The mean temperature of the air was 52·8°; the maximum was 66·9°; and the minimum 31·8°. The 1st and 4th were the warmest days, and the 29th the coldest night. The mean of the dry bulb was 53·5°, and of the wet bulb 51·0°. The maximum heat in sun was 87·0°, and the minimum on grass 30·1°. The temperature on grass was below 32° on the nights of the 22nd and 29th. The maximum ozone was ·9, the minimum ·2, and the mean ·5. Rain or snow fell on 23 days. The rain-fall measured 2·988 inches; the greatest amount in 24 hours was ·582 of an inch, on the 6th. The wind blew on 9 days from W.; on 8 days from S.W.; on 3 days from S.; and on 3 days from S.E., at 9·30 A.M. It was calm on 3 days at that hour.

Meteorological Observations taken at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park, Dublin.

Months.	Barometer.			Thermometer.			Rain-fall.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	°	°	°	Inches.
July, 1864.....	30·097	29·304	29·796	80·9	40·5	60·6	·964
" '65.....	30·237	29·411	29·741	79·7	42·8	61·4	2·006
" '66.....	30·186	29·106	29·818	80·7	42·0	60·1	1·493
Aug., 1864.....	30·371	29·383	29·936	81·4	33·0	57·1	1·301
" '65.....	30·191	29·187	29·681	77·8	40·0	59·9	4·200
" '66.....	29·938	28·946	29·617	73·9	40·5	57·9	2·175
Sept., 1864.....	30·240	29·081	29·679	71·2	37·4	55·8	1·872
" '65.....	30·487	29·579	30·039	81·6	36·5	61·1	·103
" '66.....	30·060	28·982	29·450	66·9	31·8	52·8	2·988
Mean, 3rd qr., 1864.....	30·236	29·256	29·804	77·8	37·0	57·8	Total. 4·137
" '65.....	30·305	29·392	29·820	79·7	39·8	60·8	6·318
" '66.....	30·061	29·011	29·628	73·8	38·1	56·9	6·656

Months.	Direction of the Wind at 9·30 A.M.								Calm at 9·30 A.M.
	Number of Days on which the Wind blew from the								
	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	
July, 1864.....	2	7	1	—	3	6	10	2	—
" '65.....	—	—	2	3	5	7	10	4	—
" '66.....	—	1	1	—	—	15	8	4	2
Aug., 1864.....	4	3	7	—	2	6	6	3	—
" '65.....	3	—	6	—	1	7	11	3	—
" '66.....	1	1	—	2	1	9	10	6	1
Sept., 1864.....	1	1	2	1	1	15	8	1	—
" '65.....	—	—	7	1	1	12	6	—	3
" '66.....	—	1	2	3	3	8	9	1	3
Total, 3rd qr., 1864.....	7	11	10	1	6	27	24	6	—
" '65.....	3	—	15	4	7	26	27	7	3
" '66.....	1	3	3	5	4	32	27	11	6

HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE.—Notwithstanding the outbreak of cholera in various parts of the country, the deaths registered during the past quarter were 103 less than the number registered during the corresponding quarter of last year.

Though this decreased mortality may to a certain degree be attributable to a diminution of zymotic disease, yet it is to be feared that much of the decrease must be referred to imperfect registration, particularly in the western, north-western, and north-midland divisions.

Fever, though prevalent in some districts, was generally of a mild type, and caused comparatively few deaths.

Deaths from scarlatina of a malignant nature were reported from various districts, especially Carrickfergus, Castlederg, Lurgan, Bailieborough, and Lucan. The registrar of Ballinakill, superintendent registrar's district of Abbeyleix, reports 14 deaths from scarlatina; he makes the following statement:—"I have been for over thirty years the medical officer of Ballinakill Dispensary, but never experienced so bad a type of scarlatina as the present epidemic afforded." At Kilrush, 12 deaths from scarlatina were reported. In many districts this disease had disappeared, or very much decreased, especially in those localities where attention had been paid to sanitary precautions.

About thirty registrars reported cases of cholera having occurred in their districts; in nearly every instance those who were first attacked by the disease had been recently in localities where cholera abounded. Reapers and labourers arriving from England were attacked in various parts of the country; and generally speaking, the disease was not confined to the individual first attacked, but spread to the other inmates of the house. In Mallow, where 26 deaths from cholera took place during the quarter, the registrar states that "the greater number of cases occurred in the locality of a well, the water of which was in daily use by the people dwelling in its neighbourhood. This water has been since analyzed by Professor Cameron, of Dublin. His opinion is that the water is not suitable for consumption, in consequence of its containing a very large amount of organic matter derived from animal sources."

The registrar of the Carrick-on-Suir district, who had so frequently reported on the unsatisfactory sanitary condition of his district, makes the following statement:—"The health of this district is at present most satisfactory. The sanitary condition of the town is now being improved, owing to the exertions of the town commissioners since the 'Sanitary Act, 1866,' came into force." The registrar of Milltown Malbay, superintendent registrar's district of Ennistimon, testifies to the advantages of sanitary improvements; referring to the disappearance or subsidence of fever and scarlatina in his district, he observes:—"More perfectly organized sanitary arrangements have confessedly brought about this disappearance of diseases, epidemic or endemic."

Whooping-cough was very prevalent and very fatal in the Cavan union.

A death from hydrophobia took place in the Clady district, Londonderry union; and in the Boherboy district, Kanturk union, a child 16 months old died from the same cause.

The ages of 3 women who died at Oranmore, Galway union, were stated to have been 86, 90, and 102 respectively. In the Ballynacally district, Killadysert union, the deaths of 6 persons, aged between 80 and 101, are reported. In Tobercurry, 5 deaths from old age are reported, including a sailor 106 years old, "who served under Lord Nelson at Trafalgar."

Births, Deaths, and Marriages in each Division of Ireland.

Divisions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1861.	June Quarter, 1866.	September Quarter, 1866.	
			— Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
I. North-Eastern	2,328,305	1,124,041	1,651	7,578	3,960
II. North-Western	2,392,501	574,745	525	3,014	1,472
III. Eastern	1,993,016	829,569	1,220	4,781	3,691
IV. North Midland	2,019,408	575,289	443	3,054	1,522
V. South Midland	2,361,709	515,272	397	2,404	1,704
VI. Western	4,088,459	822,878	565	5,006	1,960
VII. South-Eastern	1,826,172	500,957	463	2,645	1,846
VIII. South-Western	3,313,071	855,813	781	5,098	2,596
Total of Ireland....	20,322,641	5,798,967	6,045	33,580	18,751

No. IV.—GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

SUMMARY of MARRIAGES, in the Quarter ended 30th June, 1866; and BIRTHS and DEATHS, in the Quarter ended 30th September 1866.

COUNTRIES.	AREA in Statute Acres.	POPULATION, 1861. (Persons.)	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
England and Wales	37,324,883	No. 20,066,224	No. 48,523	No. 178,982	No. 116,826
Scotland	19,639,377	3,062,294	6,019	27,197	15,451
Ireland	20,322,641	5,798,967	6,045	33,580	18,751
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND	77,286,901	28,927,485	60,587	239,759	151,028

Trade of United Kingdom, 1866-65-64.—*Distribution of Exports from United Kingdom, according to the Declared Real Value of the Exports; and the Computed Real Value (Ex-duty) of Imports at Port of Entry, and therefore including Freight and Importer's Profit.*

Merchandise (excluding Gold and Silver), Imported from, and Exported to, the following Foreign Countries, &c. [000's omitted.]	First Six Months.					
	1866.		1865.		1864.	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
I.—FOREIGN COUNTRIES :	£	£	£	£	£	£
Northern Europe; viz., Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark & Iceland, & Heligoland	7,329,	2,379,	5,719,	2,102,	6,089,	2,317,
Central Europe; viz., Prussia, Germany, the Hanse Towns, Holland, and Belgium	16,257,	13,502,	14,028,	12,007,	13,268,	11,343,
Western Europe; viz., France, Portugal (with Azores, Madeira, &c.), and Spain (with Gibraltar and Canaries)	23,249,	8,142,	16,037,	7,189,	17,091,	7,047,
Southern Europe; viz., Italy, Austrian Empire, Greece, Ionian Islands, and Malta	3,020,	3,760,	1,950,	3,719,	1,715,	3,928,
Levant; viz., Turkey, with Wallachia and Moldavia, Syria and Palestine, and Egypt	10,619,	8,944,	11,470,	5,627,	13,633,	7,026,
Northern Africa; viz., Tripoli, Tunis, Algeria and Morocco	205,	171,	146,	97,	160,	79,
Western Africa	487,	289,	427,	280,	372,	242,
Eastern Africa; with African Ports on Red Sea, Aden, Arabia, Persia, Bourbon, and Kooria Moorla Islands	66,	132,	62,	35,	28,	24,
Indian Seas, Siam, Sumatra, Java, Philip-pines; other Islands	325,	1,243,	836,	996,	358,	961,
South Sea Islands	44,	100,	8,	26,	—	44,
China, including Hong Kong	5,831,	4,817,	6,024,	3,215,	9,508,	2,471,
United States of America	30,839,	15,228,	4,339,	6,215,	8,509,	12,027,
Mexico and Central America	293,	626,	2,281,	1,193,	2,132,	823,
Foreign West Indies and Hayti	1,321,	1,478,	2,022,	1,658,	2,582,	1,537,
South America (Northern), New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador	941,	1,609,	795,	1,417,	872,	1,079,
„ (Pacific), Peru, Bolivia, Chili, and Patagonia	2,685,	1,147,	3,312,	1,604,	2,603,	1,499,
„ (Atlantic) Brazil, Uruguay, and Buenos Ayres	5,096,	5,851,	3,346,	4,007,	4,440,	4,029,
Whale Fisheries; Grnld., Davis, Straits, Southn. Whale Fishery, & Falkland Islands	9,	9,	7,	4,	25,	12,
<i>Total—Foreign Countries</i>	108,616,	69,427,	72,809,	51,391,	83,385,	56,488,
II.—BRITISH POSSESSIONS :						
British India, Ceylon, and Singapore	18,520,	10,842,	11,607,	11,191,	22,837,	10,229,
Austral. Cols.—New South Wales and Victoria	4,679,	4,566,	3,640,	4,407,	2,580,	3,602,
„ „ So. Aus., W. Aus., Tasm., and N. Zealand	1,545,	2,203,	1,179,	1,918,	1,170,	1,522,
British North America	820,	2,969,	869,	1,705,	1,251,	2,385,
„ W. Indies with Btsh. Guiana & Honduras	2,719,	1,885,	3,887,	1,493,	5,306,	1,853,
Cape and Natal	953,	589,	975,	1,097,	814,	921,
Br. W. Co. of Af., Ascension and St. Helena	240,	311,	227,	204,	116,	142,
Mauritius	1,054,	302,	630,	322,	960,	338,
Channel Islands	232,	264,	194,	401,	388,	567,
<i>Total—British Possessions</i>	50,762,	23,431,	23,208,	22,738,	35,423,	21,559,
General Total	139,378,	92,858,	96,017,	74,129,	118,807,	78,047,

IMPORTS.—(United Kingdom.)—First Eight Months (January—August), 1866-65-64-63-62.—Computed Real Value (*Ex-duty*), at Port of Entry (and therefore including Freight and Importer's Profit), of Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise Imported into the United Kingdom.

(First Eight Months.) [000's omitted.] FOREIGN ARTICLES IMPORTED.		1866.	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.	
		£	£	£	£	£	
RAW MATLS.— <i>Textile.</i>	Cotton Wool	58,205,	29,944,	50,504,	26,862,	11,655,	
	Wool (Sheep's) ..	12,559,	10,388,	10,789,	7,921,	7,333,	
	Silk	9,168,	9,541,	7,434,	9,502,	9,764,	
	Flax	3,005,	3,048,	3,856,	2,262,	2,664,	
	Hemp	2,182,	1,546,	2,934,	1,796,	1,336,	
	Indigo	1,851,	1,757,	1,777,	1,926,	2,151,	
		86,970,	56,224,	77,294,	50,269,	34,903,	
	" " <i>Various.</i>	Hides	1,979,	1,634,	1,604,	1,868,	1,681,
		Oils	2,532,	2,206,	1,849,	2,512,	2,164,
		Metals	3,218,	2,724,	2,828,	2,345,	2,807,
Tallow		1,233,	851,	711,	853,	995,	
Timber.....		4,564,	6,213,	5,523,	5,669,	4,908,	
	13,526,	13,628,	12,515,	13,247,	12,555,		
" " <i>Agricul.</i>	Guano	921,	1,686,	756,	2,022,	518,	
	Seeds	1,694,	2,066,	2,138,	1,880,	1,413,	
		2,615,	3,752,	2,894,	3,902,	1,931,	
TROPICAL, &c., PRODUCE.	Tea	6,091,	5,287,	5,435,	6,670,	5,652,	
	Coffee	2,457,	2,566,	2,254,	2,557,	2,379,	
	Sugar & Molasses	8,756,	8,341,	11,336,	9,707,	8,892,	
	Tobacco	1,229,	1,514,	1,390,	1,059,	673,	
	Rice	449,	357,	588,	772,	1,266,	
	Fruits	89,	201,	115,	153,	185,	
	Wines	3,335,	2,456,	3,731,	2,874,	2,468,	
	Spirits	1,294,	1,011,	1,544,	1,207,	1,078,	
		23,700,	21,733,	26,393,	24,999,	22,593,	
FOOD	Grain and Meal.	18,898,	11,168,	12,601,	17,605,	23,233,	
	Provisions	6,210,	6,061,	5,753,	5,230,	5,090,	
	25,108,	17,229,	18,354,	22,835,	28,323,		
Remainder of Enumerated Articles ...	3,893,	3,104,	3,562,	2,806,	2,379,		
TOTAL ENUMERATED IMPORTS ...	155,812,	115,670,	141,012,	118,058,	102,684,		
Add for UNENUMERATED IMPORTS (say)	38,953,	28,917,	35,253,	29,514,	25,671,		
TOTAL IMPORTS	194,765,	144,587,	176,265,	147,572,	128,355,		

EXPORTS.—(United Kingdom.)—First Nine Months (January—September),
1866-65-64-63-62.—Declared Real Value, at Port of Shipment, of Articles of
BRITISH and IRISH Produce and Manufactures Exported from United Kingdom.

(First Nine Months.) BRITISH PRODUCE, &C., EXPORTED.	[000's omitted.]	1866.	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
		£	£	£	£	£
MANFRS.—Textile. Cotton Manufactures ..	46,100,	33,628,	35,648,	27,192,	24,769,	
" Yarn	9,927,	7,311,	7,278,	5,463,	5,297,	
Woolen Manufactures	16,790,	14,484,	14,915,	10,973,	9,698,	
" Yarn	3,290,	3,984,	4,214,	3,702,	2,753,	
Silk Manufactures	1,349,	1,445,	1,605,	1,503,	1,547,	
" Yarn	173,	214,	199,	215,	254,	
Linen Manufactures	7,260,	6,464,	6,123,	4,555,	3,666,	
" Yarn	1,745,	1,806,	2,387,	1,775,	1,353,	
		86,634,	69,336,	72,369,	55,378,	49,337,
" <i>Sewed.</i> Apparel	2,046,	1,831,	1,801,	1,935,	1,609,	
Haberdy. and Millnry.	4,308,	3,644,	3,793,	3,131,	2,689,	
		6,354,	5,475,	5,594,	5,066,	4,298,
METALS						
Hardware	3,310,	3,188,	3,082,	2,669,	2,391,	
Machinery	3,354,	3,862,	3,363,	3,031,	2,951,	
Iron	11,289,	9,666,	10,393,	9,676,	8,364,	
Copper and Brass.....	2,203,	2,389,	2,677,	3,072,	2,141,	
Lead and Tin	2,559,	2,058,	2,241,	2,138,	2,130,	
Coals and Culm	3,859,	3,306,	3,100,	2,768,	2,892,	
		26,574,	24,419,	24,856,	23,354,	20,869,
Ceramic Manufacts. Earthenware and Glass	1,821,	1,612,	1,620,	1,537,	1,359,	
Indigenous Mnfrs. Beer and Ale.....	1,553,	1,590,	1,283,	1,285,	1,124,	
Butter	265,	216,	234,	362,	262,	
Cheese	126,	74,	113,	106,	87,	
Candles	176,	77,	100,	156,	169,	
Salt	298,	194,	225,	235,	248,	
Spirits	117,	205,	447,	348,	368,	
Soda	1,163,	804,	686,	666,	682,	
		3,698,	3,160,	3,088,	3,159,	2,940,
Various Manufacts. Books, Printed	439,	359,	327,	323,	296,	
Furniture	175,	220,	185,	216,	183,	
Leather Manufactures	1,423,	1,834,	1,756,	1,674,	1,859,	
Soap	170,	133,	178,	193,	174,	
Plate and Watches	308,	304,	302,	344,	353,	
Stationery	279,	291,	253,	246,	199,	
		2,794,	3,141,	3,001,	2,996,	3,064,
Remainder of Enumerated Articles	7,789,	7,085,	7,238,	6,404,	6,181,	
Unenumerated Articles.....	6,273,	5,490,	5,638,	6,403,	5,624,	
TOTAL EXPORTS	141,937,	119,717,	123,404,	104,296,	93,672,	

SHIPPING.— FOREIGN TRADE.— (United Kingdom.)— First Nine Months
 (January — September), 1866-65-64-63.— Vessels Entered and Cleared with
 Cargoes including repeated Voyages, but excluding Government Transports.

(First Nine Months.)	1866.			1865.		1864.		1863.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage (000's omitted.)	Average Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage (000's omitted.)	Vessels.	Tonnage (000's omitted.)	Vessels.	Tonnage (000's omitted.)
ENTERED :—									
<i>Vessels belonging to—</i>	No.	Tons.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Russia	350	123,	351	379	124,	536	182,	301	91,
Sweden	858	158,	182	798	140,	1,008	156,	803	126,
Norway	2,984	696,	233	2,751	632,	3,017	631,	2,632	577,
Denmark.....	1,669	179,	107	1,652	169,	2,129	207,	2,305	218,
Prussia and Ger. Sts.....	3,197	768,	240	2,817	645,	1,529	395,	2,992	716,
Holland and Belgium....	1,624	219,	135	1,550	211,	1,380	193,	1,320	188,
France	2,297	212,	92	2,207	193,	1,784	143,	1,982	162,
Spain and Portugal	291	90,	309	325	102,	344	103,	284	87,
Italy & other Eupn. Sts.	915	267,	292	815	233,	608	171,	703	200,
United States	342	357,	1,044	229	248,	349	383,	563	566,
All other States	12	4,	333	21	6,	13	5,	11	3,
	14,539	3,073,	211	13,544	2,703,	12,697	2,569,	13,896	2,936,
United Kingdm. & Depds.....	20,275	6,837,	337	18,474	5,889,	18,407	5,679,	17,139	5,209,
<i>Totals Entered....</i>	34,814	9,910,	285	32,018	8,592,	31,104	8,248,	31,035	8,145,
CLEARED :—									
Russia	315	115,	365	323	112,	425	162,	291	86,
Sweden	788	142,	180	681	111,	885	134,	789	121,
Norway	1,654	323,	195	1,444	274,	1,818	318,	1,451	252,
Denmark.....	1,689	179,	106	1,807	185,	2,166	209,	2,600	247,
Prussia and Ger. Sts.	4,109	847,	206	3,932	786,	2,298	490,	4,179	829,
Holland and Belgium....	1,565	255,	163	1,765	270,	1,385	214,	1,438	220,
France.....	3,123	329,	105	3,069	311,	3,333	330,	3,438	326,
Spain and Portugal	294	92,	313	329	100,	330	99,	290	94,
Italy & other Eupn. Sts.	991	318,	320	968	307,	854	256,	713	214,
United States	413	411,	995	258	261,	326	353,	515	531,
All other States	21	8,	395	31	7,	23	8,	19	6,
	14,962	3,019,	202	14,607	2,724,	13,843	2,573,	15,723	2,926,
United Kingdm. & Depds.....	23,054	7,628,	331	22,198	6,861,	22,250	6,657,	21,707	6,083,
<i>Totals Cleared....</i>	38,016	10,647,	280	36,805	9,585,	36,093	9,230,	37,430	9,009,

GOLD AND SILVER BULLION AND SPECIE. — IMPORTED AND EXPORTED. — (United Kingdom.) — *Computed Real Value for the First Nine Months (January—September), 1866-65-64.*

[000's omitted.]

(First Nine Months.)	1866.		1865.		1864.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
Imported from:—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Australia	4,639,	1,	2,155,	—	2,422,	—
So. Amca. and W. Indies	1,694,	3,231,	2,041,	3,711,	4,183,	5,779,
United States and Cal.	7,847,	1,452,	3,258,	119,	5,168,	101,
	14,180,	4,684,	7,454,	3,830,	11,773,	5,880,
France	2,637,	2,073,	290,	658,	118,	897,
Hanse Towns, Holl. & Belg.	759,	865,	122,	83,	210,	2,062,
Prtgl., Spain, and Gbrltr.	477,	115,	668,	80,	114,	68,
Mlta., Trky., and Egypt	247,	9,	281,	—	35,	1,
China	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Coast of Africa	86,	16,	79,	18,	68,	16,
All other Countries...	1,417,	561,	749,	109,	263,	133,
<i>Totals Imported....</i>	19,803,	8,323,	9,643,	4,778,	12,581,	9,057,
Exported to:—						
France	7,929,	1,504,	2,503,	586,	5,425,	1,935,
Hanse Towns, Holl. & Belg.	1,022,	1,809,	269,	1,956,	78,	635,
Prtgl., Spain, and Gbrltr.	158,	107,	1,485,	—	1,566,	29,
	9,109,	3,420,	4,257,	2,542,	7,069,	2,599,
Ind. and China (viâ Egypt)	345,	2,443,	275,	1,724,	1,638,	5,188,
Danish West Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States	1,005,	—	20,	—	183,	5,
South Africa	5,	—	19,	—	111,	—
Mauritius	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brazil	816,	64,	465,	80,	916,	115,
All other Countries...	456,	850,	446,	78,	375,	206,
<i>Totals Exported....</i>	11,736,	6,777,	5,482,	4,424,	10,292,	8,113,
Excess of Imports	8,067,	1,546,	4,161,	354,	2,289,	449,
„ Exports	—	—	—	—	—	—

REVENUE.—(UNITED KINGDOM.)—30TH SEPTEMBER, 1866-65-64-63.

Net Produce in YEARS and QUARTERS ended 30th SEPT., 1866-65-64-63.

[000's omitted.]

QUARTERS, ended 30th Sept.	1866.	1865.	1866.		Corresponding Quarters.	
			Less.	More.	1864.	1863.
			£	£	£	£
Customs	5,541,	5,289,	—	252,	5,624,	5,872,
Excise	4,520,	4,332,	—	188,	4,352,	3,922,
Stamps	2,075,	2,272,	197,	—	2,267,	2,191,
Taxes	243,	242,	—	1,	168,	176,
Post Office	1,160,	1,145,	—	15,	1,045,	906,
	13,539,	13,280,	197,	456,	13,456,	13,066,
Property Tax	633,	815,	182,	—	782,	866,
	14,172,	14,095,	379,	456,	14,238,	13,932,
Crown Lands	71,	70,	—	1,	69,	68,
Miscellaneous	953,	297,	—	656,	485,	411,
<i>Totals</i>	15,196,	14,462,	379,	1,113,	14,792,	14,411,
			NET INCR. £733,706			

YEARS, ended 30th Sept.	1866.	1865.	1866.		Corresponding Years.	
			Less.	More.	1864.	1863.
			£	£	£	£
Customs	21,621,	21,969,	348,	—	22,573,	23,771,
Excise	20,255,	19,539,	—	716,	19,096,	16,992,
Stamps	9,356,	9,486,	130,	—	9,538,	9,146,
Taxes	3,422,	3,341,	—	81,	3,252,	3,193,
Post Office	4,365,	4,210,	—	155,	3,960,	3,760,
	59,019,	58,545,	478,	952,	58,419,	56,862,
Property Tax	5,595,	7,732,	2,137,	—	8,551,	10,605,
	64,614,	66,277,	2,615,	952,	66,970,	67,467,
Crown Lands	322,	312,	—	10,	307,	301,
Miscellaneous	3,524,	2,670,	—	854,	3,097,	2,726,
<i>Totals</i>	68,460,	69,259,	2,615,	1,816,	70,374,	70,494,
			NET DECR. £798,517			

REVENUE.—UNITED KINGDOM.—QUARTER ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1866:—

An Account showing the REVENUE and other RECEIPTS of the QUARTER ended 30th September, 1866; the APPLICATION of the same, and the Charge of the Consolidated Fund for the said Quarter, together with the Surplus or Deficiency upon such Charge.

Received:

Surplus Balance beyond the Charge of the <i>Consolidated Fund</i> for the Quarter ended 30th June, 1866, viz.:—	£
Great Britain	—
Ireland	£838,002
	838,002
Income received, as shown in Account I	15,196,098
Amount received for Exchequer Bills issued to replace Bills paid off in money	317,000
Amount received in repayment of Advances for Public Works, &c.	526,769
Ditto, for New Courts of Justice	115,000
	£16,992,869
Balance, being the Deficiency on 30th September, 1866, upon the charge of the Consolidated Fund in Great Britain, to meet the Dividends and other charges payable in the Quarter to 31st December, 1866, and for which Exchequer Bills (Deficiency) will be issued in that Quarter	3,121,893
	<u>£20,114,762</u>

Paid:—

Amount applied out of the Income in Redemption of Deficiency Bills issued in the Quarter to 30th September 1866, for the charge of the Consolidated Fund in Great Britain on 30th June, 1866, viz.:—	£
Total deficiency.....	£3,513,865
Deduct amount redeemed with Sinking Fund ...	233,000
	3,280,865
Amount applied out of the Income to <i>Supply Services</i>	9,013,027
" advanced for New Courts of Justice	110,000
Charge of the <i>Consolidated Fund</i> for the Quarter ended 30th September, 1866, viz.:—	
Interest of the Permanent Debt	£5,377,784
Terminable Debt.....	954,858
Principal of Exchequer Bills	9,500
Interest of	33,873
" Deficiency Bills	448
The Civil List	101,526
Other Charges on Consolidated Fund	379,296
Advances for Public Works, &c.	519,213
Sinking Fund	89,818
	7,466,816
<i>Surplus Balance</i> in Ireland beyond the Charge of the Consolidated Fund in Ireland for the Quarter ended 30th September, 1866	244,554
	<u>£20,114,762</u>

BRITISH CORN.—*Gazette Average Prices (ENGLAND AND WALES), Third Quarter of 1866.*

[This Table is communicated by the Statistical and Corn Department, Board of Trade.]

Weeks ended on a Saturday, 1866.	Weekly Average. (Per Impl. Quarter.)					
	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
July 7	54	6	35	5	27	7
„ 14	55	10	35	1	27	7
„ 21	54	—	33	5	26	2
„ 28	52	—	33	10	27	1
<i>Average for July</i>	54	1	34	5	27	1
August 4	51	1	32	11	25	3
„ 11	50	2	35	2	26	6
„ 18	50	2	34	9	26	6
„ 25	50	10	33	8	26	6
<i>Average for August</i>	50	7	34	1	26	2
Sept. 1	49	7	35	1	25	3
„ 8	47	3	36	1	25	2
„ 15	47	—	37	1	24	8
„ 22	49	8	37	10	24	1
„ 29	51	5	40	1	24	3
<i>Average for September</i>	49	—	37	3	24	8
<i>Average for the quarter</i>	51	—	35	5	25	10

RAILWAYS.—PRICES, July—September;—and TRAFFIC, January—September, 1866.

Total Capital Expended Mins.	Railway.	For the (£100). Price on			Miles Open.		Total Traffic. first 39 Weeks. (000's omitted.)		Traffic pr. Mile pr. Wk. 39 Weeks.		Dividends per Cent. for Half Years.			
		1st Sept.	1st Aug.	2nd July.	'66.	'65.	'66.	'65.	'66.	'65.	30 June '66.	31 Dec '65.	30 Jun. '65.	
£					No.	No.	£	£	£	£	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	
53.9	Lond. & N. Westn.	123	113½	116½	1,306	1,294	4,579	4,406	99	96	60	—	72 6	60
48.2	Great Western	60	53½	50½	1,302	1,280	2,902	2,782	60	57	20	—	20	—
19.4	„ Northern ...	122	122	121½	422	404	1,461	1,405	94	94	50	—	87 6	55
23.8	„ Eastern ...	32½	31	34½	709	727	1,366	1,359	52	52	Nil	—	Nil	10
15.4	Brighton	92	93	92	294	272	874	831	86	93	40	—	65	—
19.4	South-Eastern	72	69	69	330	315	991	977	86	85	28	9	45	—
16.8	„ Western ...	88	93	92½	500	490	—	—	57	59	40	—	55	—
196.9		84½	82½	82½	4,853	4,782	12,173	11,760	76	76	34	1	49 3	38
27.1	Midland	125	125¼	124¼	677	677	1,985	1,858	82	76	60	—	70	—
21.5	Lanch. and York.	127	125	121½	403	403	1,785	1,597	118	109	67	6	62 6	55
14.6	Sheffield and Man.	61½	58	58½	246	246	5,535	734	91	81	20	—	35	—
37.8	North-Eastern ...	110	109	110	1,221	1,199	2,736	2,585	63	62	55	—	65	—
101.0		105½	104½	103½	2,547	2,525	12,041	6,774	88	82	48	1	58 1	38 9
18.9	Caledonian	130	123	127	561	561	1,157	1,102	65	63	72	6	75	—
6.1	Gt. S. & Wn. Irln.	94	93	—	479	387	—	—	28	26	50	—	50	—
322.9	<i>Gen. aver.</i>	95½	93	93	8,380	8,255	25,371	19,636	75	73	42	7	54	—

Consols.—Money Prices, 1st Sep., 89½ to ½ (de.).—1st Aug., 88½ to ¼ (de.).—2nd July, 86½ to ½ (de.).
 Exchequer Bills.—1st Sept, 5s. dis. to par.—1st Aug, 4s. dis. to par.—2nd July, 8s. dis. to par.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—WEEKLY RETURN.

Pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32 (1844), for Wednesday in each Week, during the THIRD QUARTER (July—September) of 1866.

[0,000's omitted.]

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.					COLLATERAL COLUMNS.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Liabilities.	DATES.	Assets.			Notes in Hands of Public. (Col. 1 minus col. 16.)	Minimum Rates of Discount at Bank of England.
		Government Debt.	Other Securities.	Gold Coin and Bullion.		
Notes Issued.	(Wednesdays.)					
£	1866.	£	£	£	£	1866. Per ann.
Mins.		Mins.	Mins.	Mins.	Mins.	12 May 10 p.ct.
29,15	July 4 ...	11,01	3,98	14,15	25,82	
28,29	„ 11 ...	11,01	3,98	13,29	25,20	
27,92	„ 18 ...	11,01	3,98	12,92	25,42	
27,89	„ 25 ...	11,01	3,98	12,89	25,26	
27,93	Aug. 1 ...	11,01	3,98	12,93	25,52	
27,77	„ 8 ...	11,01	3,98	12,77	25,04	
28,15	„ 15 ...	11,01	3,98	13,15	24,54	17 Aug. 8 „
28,69	„ 22 ...	11,01	3,98	13,69	24,18	24 „ 7 „
29,73	„ 29 ...	11,01	3,98	14,73	23,90	31 „ 6 „
30,10	Sept. 5 ...	11,01	3,98	15,10	24,22	7 Sept. 5 „
29,89	„ 12 ...	11,01	3,98	14,89	23,47	
30,16	„ 19 ...	11,01	3,98	15,16	23,32	
30,64	„ 26 ...	11,01	3,98	15,64	23,05	28 „ 4½ „

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Liabilities.					Assets.					Totals of Liabilities and Assets.	
Capital and Rest.		Deposits.			Seven Day and other Bills.	DATES.	Securities.		Reserve.		
Capital.	Rest.	Public.	Private.	(Wnsdys.)			Government.	Other.	Notes.		Gold and Silver Coin.
£	£	£	£	£	1866.	£	£	£	£	£	
Mins.	Mins.	Mins.	Mins.	Mins.	July 4	Mins.	Mins.	Mins.	Mins.	Mins.	
14,55	3,61	6,80	19,94	,68	„ 11	10,78	30,75	3,33	,73	45,59	
14,55	3,64	2,73	21,47	,71	„ 18	10,28	29,04	3,09	,70	43,12	
14,55	3,71	2,16	19,82	,75	„ 25	10,03	27,75	2,50	,73	41,00	
14,55	3,74	2,52	18,55	,66	Aug. 1	9,82	26,74	2,63	,82	40,02	
14,55	3,77	3,19	17,74	,72	„ 8	10,13	26,58	2,41	,86	39,97	
14,55	3,79	3,16	17,66	,64	„ 15	10,08	26,16	2,73	,85	39,81	
14,55	3,82	3,35	18,12	,69	„ 22	10,71	25,22	3,61	,99	40,55	
14,55	3,84	3,41	18,76	,61	„ 29	10,71	24,89	4,51	10,08	41,19	
14,55	3,81	4,14	18,47	,60	Sept 5	10,71	23,94	5,83	1,10	41,58	
14,55	3,99	4,78	17,46	,64	„ 12	11,23	23,22	5,88	1,10	41,23	
14,55	4,00	5,18	17,31	,65	„ 19	11,71	22,48	6,42	1,08	41,70	
14,55	4,10	5,55	16,92	,61	„ 26	11,71	22,12	6,84	1,06	41,74	
14,55	4,11	6,39	17,02	,58		12,22	21,75	7,59	1,09	42,65	

CIRCULATION.—COUNTRY BANKS.

Average Amount of Promissory Notes in Circulation in ENGLAND and WALES on Saturday, in each Week during the THIRD QUARTER (July—Sept.) of 1866; and in SCOTLAND and IRELAND, at the Three Dates, as under.

ENGLAND AND WALES.				SCOTLAND.				IRELAND.		
DATES.	Private Banks. (Fixed Issues, 4,03).	Joint Stock Banks. (Fixed Issues, 3,32).	TOTAL. (Fixed Issues, 7,35).	Three Weeks, ended	£5 and upwards.	Under £5.	TOTAL. (Fixed Issues, 2,75).	£5 and upwards.	Under £5.	TOTAL. (Fixed Issues, 6,35).
	£ Mins.	£ Mins.	£ Mins.	1866.	£ Mins.	£ Mins.	£ Mins.	£ Mins.	£ Mins.	£ Mins.
1866. July 7	2,52	2,21	4,73	July 21	1,53	2,83	4,36	2,61	2,48	5,09
„ 14	2,53	2,22	4,76							
„ 21	2,50	2,20	4,70							
„ 28	2,48	2,15	4,63							
Aug. 4	2,49	2,16	4,65	Aug. 18	1,51	2,77	4,28	2,65	2,49	5,14
„ 11	2,51	2,18	4,69							
„ 18	2,50	2,13	4,63							
„ 25	2,48	2,16	4,64							
Sept. 1	2,49	2,16	4,65	Sept. 15	1,50	2,76	4,26	2,65	2,61	5,26
„ 8	2,53	2,18	4,71							
„ 15	2,53	2,21	4,74							
„ 22	2,57	2,25	4,82							
„ 29	2,67	2,30	4,67							

FOREIGN EXCHANGES.—*Quotations as under, LONDON on Paris, Hamburg & Calcutta; —and New York, Calcutta, Hong Kong & Sydney, on LONDON—with collateral cols.*

DATES.	Paris.			Hamburg.			New York.	Calcutta.		Hong Kong.	Sydney.	Standard Silver in bars in London.	
	London on Paris.	Bullion as arbitrated.		Prem or Dis on Gold per mille.	London on Hamburg.	Bullion as arbitrated.		India Council.	At Calcutta on London.				
		3 m. d.	Agnst. Engd.			For Engd.							3 m. d.
1866. July 7 ..	25'45	pr. ct. '2	pr. ct. —	par.	13'9½	pr. ct. —	pr. ct. —	pr. ct. 168½	d. —	d. 25	d. 55½	pr. ct. 1½ pm	d. —
„ 21 ..	„	'3	—	„	'9	—	—	166	22	24¾	„	½ dis	61¼
Aug. 4 ..	'50	'2	—	„	'10½	—	—	161½	„ ½	53¾	54¼	½ dis	60¾
„ 18 ..	'57½	—	—	„	'11	—	—	163	„	24	54¼	½ „	„ ¾
Sept. 1 ..	'52½	'4	—	„	'10½	—	—	157	„ ¼	23¾	55¾	½ dis	„ ¾
„ 22 ..	'45	—	'2	„	'9	—	—	154¾	„ ¾	„ ¾	52	1½ pm	„ ¾