

set a good or bad example ; for the second, to the extent we are employers of labour ; but for the third cause, those who have the natural or acquired capacity of understanding human laws, their effects, and the means of modifying them, are most responsible ; and under the free constitution under which we have the good fortune to live, the short experience of this Society in the past quarter of a century, is sufficient to show that to carry any wise reform in our laws it requires but accurate knowledge, able suggestions, zealous advocacy, and steady perseverance.

We should bear in mind, too, that the class most affected by these poor removals are that class of migratory labourers so useful for great economic results, if rightly guided, to secure a more perfect distribution and division of labour—so dangerous if artificially congregated by hasty pressure or temporary demand. A class, too, whose migratory character develops their intelligence, and makes them become keen critics of diversities and anomalies in the laws that affect themselves.

A strong feeling of the hardships that fall on the migrating labourers in these kingdoms, has actuated me in venturing to offer a solution of this complicated and difficult question. I feel that the prestige of our legislation would be strengthened, if we were able to have laws like those relating to poor removals that affect the labouring classes in the whole three kingdoms assimilated and reduced to an enlightened and beneficent code—by collecting what is best out of each of our laws in England, Scotland, and Ireland. I feel, too, that a large cause of discontent would be removed if we were able to say to the migratory labourers of these kingdoms, “no matter what is your race or place of birth—no matter where you labour—your relations to the state in any calamity that overtakes you will be the same at Belfast, at Glasgow, and at Liverpool ; in Dublin, in Edinburgh, and in London.”

V.—Proceedings of the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland.

TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION.—THIRD MEETING.

[Tuesday, 17th January, 1871.]

THE Society met at 35, Molesworth-street, Right Hon. Mr. Justice Lawson, President, in the chair.

Dr. Hancock read a paper entitled “A Plan of applying the latest improvements sanctioned by Parliament in the Management of the Public Debt and of Town Finance to the Debts and Borrowing Powers of the Town Council of Dublin.”

The following gentlemen were declared duly elected Members of the Society :—Messrs. Andrew Armstrong, Charles Coates, John Eustace, William Kenny, and Hon. Judge Little.

FOURTH MEETING.

[Tuesday, 14th February, 1871.]

The Society met at 35, Molesworth-street, the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Lawson, President, in the chair.

Mr. George Orme Malley, Q.C., read a paper "On the Expediency of the total abolition of Grand Juries in Ireland."

Dr. Hancock read a paper "On the Grand Jury Question in Ireland, considered with reference to the latest English analogies."

The following gentlemen were declared duly elected Members of the Society :—Messrs. Robert Lyons, F.R.C.P.L, John M'Mahon, J. D. Mitchell, Alderman Tarpey, and Thomas Upington.

FIFTH MEETING.

[Tuesday, 25th April, 1871.]

The Society met at 35, Molesworth-street, the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Lawson, in the chair.

Mr. Wm. John Hancock, Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain and Ireland, read a paper entitled "Some account of the English Calculating Machine invented by Mr. Babbage, the Swedish Machine of MM. Scheutz, and the French Machine of M. Thomas de Colmar."

Working specimens of the French Machine were exhibited.

The following gentlemen were declared duly elected Members of the Society :—Messrs. B. C. Lloyd, LL.D., Q.C., Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor, Wm. D'Esterre Parker, Charles H. Teeling, R. D. Urlin, and James Walker.

SIXTH MEETING.

[Tuesday, 23rd May, 1871.]

The Society met at 35, Molesworth-street, the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Lawson, President, in the chair.

Dr. Hancock read a paper entitled "A Comparison of the Law of Poor Removals in England, Scotland, and Ireland, with suggestions of a Plan of Assimilation, and a Remedy for the hardships caused by removals."

Wm. Henry Kisbey, Esq., A.B., was declared duly elected a Member of the Society.

On the recommendation of the Council, Count Rodolphe Pandolfini, Consul of Italy, was elected a Corresponding Member of the Society.

SEVENTH MEETING.

[Tuesday, 4th July, 1871.]

The Society met at 35, Molesworth-street, the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Lawson, President, in the chair.

Mr. David Ross, LL.B., read a paper entitled, "An Account of the Prison Association of New York, and the state of Prison Dis-

cipline in the United States ;” prepared by the desire of the Council from American Reports presented to the Society.

Mr. Adam Duffin read a paper entitled, “ An Account of the System of Irish Prison Discipline.”

The Ballot having been examined by Mr. Samuel Haughton and Mr. R. O’Malley, Scrutineers, the following were declared duly elected as the Council for the next Session :—Messrs. David Ross, LL.B. ; Henry Dix Hutton, LL.B. ; E. D. Mapother, M.D. ; Robert McDonnell, M.D., F.R.S. ; Professor O’Shaughnessy (Q.C.C.), M.R.I.A., F.R.S.L. ; Professor Slattery, T.C.D. ; William Haughton ; F. J. Power ; The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor (Alderman Campbell) ; William John Hancock, F.I.A. ; John Ribton Garstin, LL.B., M.A., F.S.A. ; James McDonnell.

Alfred J. Phipps, Esq., was declared duly elected a Member of the Society.
