

it would lay a foundation for mitigating the struggle of classes by diminishing the pressure of costs, taxes, and interest upon each, by the simple process of adopting, in a matter pure economic science and law reform, the advice of some of the greatest economists and jurists of the present century.

Let those who think contentment is a matter of race or religion, and not of modern laws and institutions, study the system of local justice for the affairs of the humble suitors as provided in the Scotch courts; the Scotch Poor-law with its clerical guardians, its out-door relief to women and children, its right of judicial appeal to the humblest poor person against refusal of relief; the Scotch system of compulsory education in the vast majority of cases on the basis of religious education taught by the school-master; the Scotch law giving precedence to the contract of industry above the contract of extravagance; and the Scotch law for encouraging improvements, a law which preceded ours by more than a century. Then let him visit Braemar, as I did this year, so close to Balmoral, the highland residence of her Majesty, and see there the handsome Roman Catholic church, not for the tourists, but for the peasantry. He will learn that the Queen has been residing for years close to many of her Celtic Roman Catholic subjects, who were a century and a-half ago in rebellion against her ancestors.

One of these Scotch institutions—more perfect jurisdiction of local courts—both the papers to-night advise to be extended to Ireland. Why should there be any delay in extending at once to Ireland all that is best in Scotch and English institutions? Such assimilation would soften the differences of classes, prevent Irish affairs from being misunderstood in England and Scotland, and so facilitate the solution of the direct landlord and tenant question which I have felt myself precluded from discussing at the present time in this Society.

XIV—*Proceedings of the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland.*

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION.—SIXTH MEETING.

[Tuesday, 25th May, 1880.]

The Society met at the Leinster Lecture Hall, 35 Molesworth-street, J. K. Ingram, LL.D. F.T.C.D. President, in the chair.

Dr. Hancock read a paper on "The Law Reforms which have been successfully advocated by the Trades Union Congress, and on the further Law Reforms which they now seek."

The ballot having been examined—John W. Jenings, Esq.; John Naish, Esq. Q.C.; Arthur W. Samuels, Esq. B.L.; and Charles Teeling Waters, Esq., were declared duly elected members of the Society.

SEVENTH MEETING.

[Tuesday, 6th July, 1880.]

The Society met at the Leinster Lecture Hall, 35 Molesworth-street, J. K. Ingram, LL.D. F.T.C.D. President, in the chair.

The Report of the results of the Barrington Lecture Examinations was read, and the Prizes and Certificates distributed to the successful pupils of the three classes held in Dublin—the Church of Ireland Young Men's Christian Association, Dawson-street; the Working Men's Club, Christchurch-place; and the Working Men's Club, 41 York-street.

Mr. Bates (for Mr. J. H. M. Campbell) read a paper entitled "A Notice of the Books and Pamphlets presented by the late Sir Thomas Larcom to the Society."

Dr. Hancock read a paper "On the Scotch part of the Poor Removal Question."

The ballot was then examined, and the following gentlemen were elected members of the Council for the ensuing session:—The Registrar-General; Professor Donnell; William Findlater, Esq. M.P.; David Ross, Esq. LL.B.; Professor J. J. Shaw; Frederick Barrington, Esq.; William H. Dodd, Esq.; John Henry Edge, Esq. J.P.; Murrough O'Brien, Esq.; Abraham Shackleton, Esq. J.P.; and Professor Sigerson, M.D.

THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION.—FIRST MEETING.

[Tuesday, 30th November, 1880.]

The Society met at the Leinster Lecture Hall, 35 Molesworth-street, E. D. Mapother, M.D., President, in the chair.

The President delivered the Inaugural Address.

The ballot having been examined—the Right Hon. Lord Ardilaun; the Right Hon. Lord Monteagle; John Givan, Esq. M.P.; E. F. Litton, Esq. Q.C. M.P.; George Moyers, LL.D. J.P.; Richard M. Dane, Esq. B.L.; Professor E. Dowden, T.C.D.; Professor D. B. Dunne; James S. Greene, Esq. Q.C.; Tooke C. Luscombe, Esq.; Frederick C. Pilkington, Esq.; Thomas Alexander O'Dell, Esq.; and Thomas L. O'Shaughnessy, B.L.; were declared duly elected members of the Society.

SECOND MEETING.

[Tuesday, 21st December, 1880.]

The Society met at the Leinster Lecture Hall, 35 Molesworth-street, Jonathan Pim, Esq. Ex-President, in the chair.

Mr. Alfred Webb read a paper on "Impediments to Savings by the Poor from cost and trouble of proving Wills."

Dr. Hancock read a paper on "The Cost and Delay in obtaining Loans on Land, and the high rate of Interest charged to Tenants for Loans."

The ballot having been examined, the following gentlemen were declared duly elected members of the Society :—J. J. Lalor, Esq. J.P.; J. C. Wilson, Esq.; G. J. Kennedy, Esq. J.P.; and J. Mulligan, Esq. T.C.

THIRD MEETING.

[Tuesday, 25th January, 1881.]

The Society met at the Leinster Lecture Hall, 35 Molesworth-street, E. D. Mapother, M.D. President, in the chair.

Mr. Charles Eason, Jun., read a paper on "The Acts for taking the Census in England, Scotland, and Ireland, in 1881."

Mr. A. H. Bates, B.L., read a paper on "The Irish Linen Laws, and proposed Amendments thereof."

The ballot having been examined—W. J. Doherty, Esq. C.E., and James Creed Meredith, Esq. LL.D., were declared duly elected members of the Society.
