

THE ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION.

The Second Sitting of the Association came off on Saturday the 29th February at 2-15 P. M. The President being late, the members proposed the Secretary to the chair. Then the proceedings of the last meeting were read and confirmed. At this stage the President arrived and took the chair. The essayist of the day was S^r. Narendra Nath Bhattacharyya, the subject being 'India and Scientific Agriculture.' The essayist being unwell, S^r. Purna Chandra Bhattacharyya read out the paper.

As a whole the essayist dealt with the subject very satisfactorily. Some of the very few defects in the paper were that the essayist did not bring out the full significance of the subject and that he did not discuss whether the time has come in India when scientific agriculture might be introduced and if not, what reforms are necessary for it.

Then the business of the meeting was adjourned for an hour on account of the weekly exercise which came off at that time and in which all the members had to appear.

The work of the meeting was resumed in due time and the subject was thrown open for discussion.

S^r. Bhagawat Swarup Mital could not agree with the essayist in saying that Agriculture is confined within the lower-class people. He remarked that improvement of scientific agriculture in India would be possible if the land-holders took keen interest in it. He referred to steam-ploughing experiment in the Punjab, which the essayist had not mentioned.

S^r. Anath Nath Sinha said that he found no need of introducing scientific agriculture in India, because it would be too costly to be met with by our poor country and that the theoretical knowledge of the agriculturists was enough for them if they could utilise it well. He apprehended the un-employment problem of labour and cattle, if machinery be introduced in India.

S^r. Salil Kumar Banerjee differed from Mr. Sinha. He referred to the miserable condition of agriculture in our country and urged upon the steady improvement of scientific agriculture in India by citing instances from the European countries which have attained marked advancement by adopting scientific forms of agriculture. As regards the un-employment problem, he said that a fair number of unemploy-

men might be engaged in manufacturing the required machinery, in working the machines etc. and others in Commerce and Industry.

Sj. Purna Chandra Bhattacharyya also expressed his dissent from Mr. Sinha.

Sj. Sh'b Chandra Ganguly observed that the essayist had neither mentioned nor suggested any scheme as to the improvement of Scientific Agriculture in India.

Then the President summed up the arguments and delivered a long and learned lecture. In his instructive speech he discussed (1) the condition of agriculture in India (2) how agriculture without manufacture is not a sound policy (3) what scientific agriculture means (4) the initial difficulties towards the introduction of scientific agriculture in India (5) what Government has been doing so long for the improvement of agriculture in India and how far the steps taken by the Government are in keeping with the public requirements and (6) how we are to proceed in order to improve scientific agriculture.

The subject for the next Sitting was settled to be 'Education and Economic progress in India' and Sj. Bhagawat Swarup Mital consented to attempt it.

After some petty items of business, the meeting dispersed for the day at half-past four with a vote of thanks to the chair.

SALIL KUMAR BANERJEE,

Honorary Secretary.

'THE TEMPEST.'

A REPRESENTATIVE ELIZABETHAN PLAY.

When the Continent of Europe was suddenly awakened to exuberant vitality by the transforming touch of the magic wand of the Renaissance, the land of Albion was still enshrouded in the deep slumber of the Middle Ages. Shortly before the accession of the Virgin Queen, however, to the English throne, the joint waves of the Renaissance and Reformation dashed with all their accumulated force on the silver coast of England, and flooded every nook and corner of the country. The Attic Muse, who had taken shelter in the bosom of the 'Etrurian Athens,' flying from the barbaric Saccen sway, at last left her place of refuge after a century of repose, and carried her glorious light northward, which