

The beautiful love-story of Ferdinand and Miranda is steeped in the very spirit of Renaissance Poetry and Romance.

Antonio and Sebastian, the two villains of the play, speak for the bold bad men who made their sovereigns lie in constant dread of their lives as if a Damocles' sword hung over them, by constantly hatching up conspiracies against them and every student of History knows that the Elizabethan atmosphere was thick with these plottings and designings in favour of Mary, Queen of Scots for instance when she was held in duress in England.

The 'drunken butler' Stephano and 'the pied ninny' Trinculo 'reeling ripe' with wine, represent the very numerous Elizabethan mass, who frequented the taverns and the ordinaries, engaged in drinking brawls and large swearings and who drank their life to the very lees.

And all these elements blended into a harmonious whole by a stupendous genius, have made the '*Tempest*' one of the most representative productions of that Age, of which the history of the world can hardly afford a parallel.

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Fourth Year (B. A.) Class.

THE ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION. (*Later*)

The third sitting of the Association came off on Saturday the 23rd March at 3-15 P. M. with Professor Debendra Nath Mukherjee M. A. in the chair. The meeting began with the reading of the proceedings of the last sitting by the Secretary, which were duly confirmed. Then S. J. Bhagawat Swarup Mital read a paper on 'Education and Economic Progress in India.' The essayist treated the subject satisfactorily. He proposed the introduction of free and compulsory elementary education and the establishment of Technical, Commercial and Industrial Schools throughout the country. He said that from the economic point of view the existing system of education required a thorough over-hauling. His observations on the improvement of Female education in the country were note-worthy. It would have been better if he had included in his paper statistical tables and compared them with those of the civilised countries of the west.

This day S^r. Purna Chandra Bhattacharyya was the only man who discussed the subject. Nearly 80% of the population being directly or indirectly connected with Agriculture, he laid stress upon the foundation of Agricultural Colleges in all provinces and expressed his profound regret that an enlightened province like Bengal had no such College. Referring to the sayings like 'Waterloo was won at Eton' and 'The Franco-Prussian War was won not by Bismarck but by Luther, Hegel and Kant' he spoke highly of the influence of education on the mental, material, social, economic and political activities of a nation.

Then the President in his instructive speech dealt with the subject in a scholarly way. He discussed what true education meant, why education should be the first thing which required improvement and how improvement in all other branches would not yield a good result, if education be limited and its system be un-sound. He cited examples from the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Russia, Japan and other advanced countries and showed how there with the spread of education there was economic progress and how as the Government of those countries spent per head per annum for educational purposes an amount of money many times greater than that in India, it also gained much more by deriving afterwards an income per head at a rate higher than in India, without affecting the interest of the people. He explained how for the want of mass-education the majority of the people in India, where 80% of the population is illiterate was not in a position to fully grasp the interest of the nation and this stood in the way of the economic progress of the country, and how India was backward in the economic world only for want of wide-spread education and sound policy.

Our best thanks are due to S^r. Sachindra Nath Majumdar who then offered to present 'The Indian Review' regularly to the Association Library. Our thanks are also due to S^r. Salil Kumar Banerjee who has presented to the Association Library a copy of 'A few thoughts on Economic India.'

The subject for the next sitting being settled to be "Economic condition of India in the past and in the present" and S^r. Purna Chandra Bhattacharyya being selected the essayist, the meeting dissolved with a vote of thanks to the chair.