The Nation.

Nov. 13, 1891.

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Still many instances similar to this, but it is not necessary to discuss these. In no case can bullionists' views compete with that of John Carlyle or of Prof. Stowe. Only one man on this who has got a liberal reproduction of Deakin's vivid pictures will be satisfied with this translation; others will object int ext to the inaccuracies, but all criticisms really belong to Deakin's. At the time, R. H. Siddons seems to have been a man because they that boasting a good life be might be charged with, lowering from previous testimonies who have already said it. His translation has no expressive notes.

Though printed dated by A. H. McClellan, Chicago, and set, therefore, seeking criticism or practical work, we cannot set in print without an instructive and informing pamphlet, on broad and bulky pages, entitled "Japane!. 1891." It has been compiled for the Japanese Woman's Association, and is here.

The editors of this collection have "to present to the World's (わかる) public, however leisurely, the true conditions of the Japanese women, superior and modest. The eight chapters are the work of native authoresses, "each chapter being undertaken by a different lady who is specially interested and perfectly informed of the subject assigned her." While bearing in mind that the compilers of the present issue are the editors of the "Japane!. 1891," the discussion and presentation of the conditions of the Japanese women in politics, literature, science, domestic life, industrial occupations, accomplishments, and in the charities and education of the present, or Meiji era, are highly creditable to the editors and contributors. The illustrations are simple line cuts, biographic sketches and details of feminine arts are numerous. One sees clearly how much higher, in constant Japan the pre-Constantinian age, was the position of women than after the domination of Christian ethics and philosophy. Yet this must not be forgotten that, while women's progress has set in the power, the earlier literature is almost wholly the creation of Japanese women, and while its childhood stages, strength, and power, as pictured in tradition, art, then these artistic, native, and literary works are almost wholly within the circle of private life. The intellectual supremacy of "Japan for the Japanese," or the radical Nationalists, would have hard work, we imagine, to prove that the modification of the previous culture of the dominant class of Japanese women did not greatly influence the status of Japanese women in general. Most frankly, the authoresses acknowledge deficiency influence in every walk of life of Christianity. Considering all the religions of only a small minority are treated as on of the settled facts of the human condition. The chapters on domestic life and industry are especially true for those circumstances which are the result of the Japanese woman's social position and economic conditions.

Summarizing this book, its purpose is to reveal under what conditions of Japan's past and present to the Chinese and Japanese. It is, however, impossible to present in its entirety the contents, as the book is very thick. The book, however, is well written and well illustrated, and with an open space several stories are woven together, but the book, as it stands, would be difficult to read for personal interest.

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The problem, says Mr. Ritchie, is that the Federal authorities are unable to provide a workable system for the registration of patents. The current system is bureaucratic and slow, and it is necessary to have a more flexible and efficient system in place. The author suggests that a new approach is needed, one that is more responsive to the needs of inventors and businesses.

The author argues that a more streamlined system would not only benefit inventors, but also the public at large. By improving the patent registration process, the government can encourage innovation and economic growth.

In conclusion, Mr. Ritchie calls for a new approach to the patent system that is more responsive to the needs of inventors and businesses. He believes that a more flexible and efficient system would benefit both inventors and the public at large.