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In spite of the fact that the book is poorly written, it does contain material from which the sociologist can draw significant conclusions. The facts gathered by the author show in a concrete manner the way in which pluralistic behavior may become perverted.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

MALCOLM M. WILLEY

The Farm Bureau Movement. By ORVILLE MERTON KILE. New York: Macmillan, 1921. Pp. 282. \$2.00.

Mr. Kile has written the first book on the most important agricultural organization of the past thirty years, the farm bureau. The author describes how the county agricultural agent system developed in the South, and how the farm bureau was created as an organization of farmers to support the work of the county agents when they were first established in the North. He is primarily concerned with the farm bureau movement as a farmer's organization, and he somewhat obscures its origin and social significance by introducing his discussion with a comparison with early agricultural organizations, and chapters on "Why Farmers Organize," and "The Rise of the Co-operatives." The transition of the county farm bureau from a county organization for carrying on agricultural extension work to a part of a national agrarian movement is the author's theme, but his work is of most value as a history of the organization and sudden rise in influence of the American Farm Bureau Federation during the past two years. A good account is given of its objectives and methods, and of recent achievements. One of the most valuable sections of the book is the discussion of the "strengths and weaknesses" of the farm bureau movement, and a comparison with other farmers' organizations and organized labor. The book is most timely in giving the American public a clear and critical account of a movement which promises to rival the American Federation of Labor as a force in our national life. A few inaccuracies have been noted: Dr. W. J. Spillman never had any supervision of the work of Dr. S. A. Knapp, as stated on page 78, nor did Sears, Roebuck and Company assist with funds for the employment of county agents as stated in a note on page 83. The book deals with an organization which will repay the most thorough sociological study, for it has a potential influence for social organization which has hardly been realized by the American people.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

DWIGHT SANDERSON