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of each upon subsequent thought. Chronology, similarity of viewpoint, and evolution of doctrine have been carefully observed in the arrangement of the materials.

Recognizing the difficulty of classifying such a varied group, Dr. Wagner calls them all "social reformers." Since the range of thought presented includes such divergencies as are to be found in Smith, Owen, Kingsley, Godwin, Spencer, Bakunin, Sorel, Lenin, and Tolstoy, this is not entirely satisfactory. Without taking too seriously the circumstances under which the issue was recently raised in the United States, there are distinctions both between reform and revolution and between reformers and revolutionists of sufficient importance to merit recognition. However, the failure of the editor to take these into account will not detract seriously from the book, which will be exceedingly valuable to those who wish to re-examine their heritage in this long line of social leaders.

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The Philosophy of Henry George. By GEORGE R. GEIGER. New York: Macmillan Co., 1933. Pp. xx+581. \$3.00.

This book contains all the information anyone can desire about Henry George. It gives his life; the background of his single tax theory; his relation to socialism, to economics, to religion, and to ethics. It follows the history of the single tax to date.

George was perhaps the greatest social philosopher ever produced in America. He overemphasized the importance of land rent, but his criticism of the existing social order will always stand as a challenge, until the scandal of poverty in the midst of plenty is abolished.

For the sociologist George is a type of the social reformer ahead of his generation. His analysis of social and economic forces is inadequate and one-sided. His reform, if it comes, will be included as a detail in a more comprehensive scheme of social reorganization.

Perhaps the most interesting thing about the single-tax theory is the way in which it appeared independently in various countries in the latter half of the nineteenth century. It is an excellent illustration of the multiple origin and cross-fertilization of a cultural element. The author brings out a part of this story very well. He neglects another, and very interesting, part of it—that played by the economists Walras and Gossens and the scientist Alfred Russell Wallace.

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