The British policy had called for acquisition of Indian lands through formal treaty negotiations. Adopting this approach, Congress further hoped to improve Indian relations by passing various regulatory Indian trade and intercourse acts. During the 1790's, the United States expanded its appeal by calling for acculturation. This latter objective eased the consciences of officials who readily assumed as did other western statesmen during the nineteenth century that non-whites would eagerly accept and profit from exposure to the white man's ways.

Federal policy failed for several reasons. The Indian did not wish to give up his lands nor his culture; the white settler only accepted the expansionist phase of the program; and Washington showed that it too was, first of all, expansionistic. Jefferson preached most vigorously the virtues of acculturation to those tribes east of the Mississippi whose lands he immediately desired. To those west of the Mississippi he softpeddled the advantages of becoming white men. The end result was that the Indians, threatened by American encroachment, sided with the British in 1812.

Horsman believes that the United States could have saved itself considerable tribulation had it never enunciated a policy of acculturation. Westward expansion could never have been peacefully achieved for the only policy acceptable to the Indians was for the United States to remain where it was. Since this was historically impossible, Horsman argues that the United States should have adopted a more realistic program, one which would have taken conflict for granted.

The organizational framework of this study is twofold. Descriptive chapters on the policy itself precede those illustrating the policy in action. Horsman could have written a tighter narrative; for example, the reader is told three times in the space of fifteen pages why certain Indians joined the British in 1812 (pp. 154, 167, 169). The book is adequately researched, and the bibliography includes Horsman's four published articles which formed the basis of this book.

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*The Troubled Farmer, 1850-1900: Rural Adjustment to Industrialism.* By Earl W. Hayter. (DeKalb: Northern Illinois University Press, 1968. Pp. vii, 349. Illustrations, notes, selected bibliography, index. $8.50.)

Nineteenth century rural America, writes Hayter, was profoundly affected by forces attendant to the Industrial Revolution. Especially after 1850 as farmers were challenged by urbanism, mobility, science, and technology, they were faced with a "conflict between their traditional values and those of the strange new world in which they found themselves" resulting in a "disquieting uncertainty" (pp. 9-10). The "troubled farmer," notes Hayter, was ill equipped to handle the numerous problems resulting from the ever increasing complexity of commercialized agriculture.

The author's purpose is to relate how the Industrial Revolution affected the farmers' daily lives and particularly to describe farm opposition to and support of innovations. This, then, is intended to be a social history; consequently, such topics as currency agitation and tariff reform are not within its scope. Hayter covers a number of diverse farm problems including the oleomargarine controversy, the introduction of barbed wire, the advent of scientific veterinarian practices, and the complex battles over patent rights to farm devices.

There is much of value and interest in the book, but it is essentially a series of somewhat disjointed essays. Most of the essays are rather clearly related to the central thought of the farmers' difficult adjustment to industrialism, but several are somewhat afield. For example, there is much more attention given to the types of fencing that preceded barbed wire than to the impact of barbed wire itself. Likewise, the chapter "Sheep versus Dogs" is related to the Industrial Revolution on the premise that mechanical gadgetry had transformed the dog from a serviceable animal to a useless creature. These topics could well have been sacrificed in favor of some key neglected areas such as farm machinery, railroads, and farm organizations.

The essays are the result of extensive research, primarily in farm journals and government reports. They are well organized, evidence much thoughtful preparation, and are copiously documented. The writing is generally clear and concise, but it is marred by frequent rough transitions and use of the first person.

Despite obvious limitations, the book will be useful for students of nineteenth century agriculture because Hayter provides information on a wide range of miscellaneous, yet important, problems and issues which confronted American farmers.

*Mankato State College* William E. Lass

*The Conservative Reformers: German-American Catholics and the Social Order.* By Philip Gleason. (Notre Dame, Ind.: University of Notre Dame Press, 1968. Pp. x, 272. Notes, bibliographical note, index. $8.95.)

About six million Germans emigrated to the United States between 1820 and 1920. Among them were many Catholics from Bavaria, Westphalia, and other parts of Germany. Within a single decade (1881-1890) the high tide of an estimated 400,000 German Catholics came to America where they formed a self-conscious, distinctive group aware of its German origin and culture and also of its Catholic faith. Eventually the German-American Catholics had their own mutual aid societies, publications, and spokesmen.

Philip Gleason has studied carefully the evolution of one German-American Catholic organization with a history reaching back to its founding in 1855 in Baltimore, Maryland. This was Der Deutsche Römische-Katholische Central-Verein von Nord Amerika, more commonly called the Central-Verein,