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found more than three dozen, some flagrant, without effort.)

In sum, however, these volumes remain an academic treat. They are informed, balanced and rich in scholarship. Perhaps most important they provide provocative insights for many disciplines in going beyond most. What opens Professor Knight to his most damaging criticism equally provides his most valuable contribution.

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Carpenter, J. H. The Badge and the Blotter: A History of the Lethbridge Police. Lethbridge: Whoop-Up Country Chapter, Historical Society of Alberta, 1975. Pp. viii, 157. Illustrated.

The author, J. H. Carpenter, formerly Chief of Police for Lethbridge, was motivated not only by his own part in the development of the Lethbridge police force, but also by his observation that police history in Canada has focussed on the R.C.M.P. and its predecessors to the almost complete exclusion of attention to provincial or municipal forces. The intersection of police and urban history for Lethbridge has already been noted by A. A. den Otter in the Urban History Review, No. 1-76 (June 1976), where the value of N.W.M.P. records at the Public Archives of Canada for details of early Lethbridge history is recommended. In a more general sense a concentration on social order is appropriate to both police and urban studies.

This is not an academic, analytical work, yet two emphases stand out as guides to future police and urban historians. From police files the author introduces to us the leading preoccupations of town officials and police in the realm of municipal order: prostitution, gambling and drinking from 1891 to at least World War II; automobile traffic and traffic-associated drinking thereafter. Narcotics and,

during the 1920s and 1930s, "transient labourers" provided somewhat less prominent difficulties.

Secondly, he introduces us quite candidly to the pitfalls in the relationship between citizens and police; to the places of graft and politics in a municipal police organization. There would seem to have been no absolute guarantee of civic purity in any of the municipal police structures devised since 1891, from original "license inspector" to modern complex of police force, Police Commission and Police Association. Chief Carpenter's faith appears, understandably, to be in the value of increased training and professionalism, that in itself an interesting urban topic.

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Harevan, Tamara K., editor. Family and Kin in Urban Communities, 1700-1930. New York: New Viewpoints, 1977. Pp. vii, 214. \$5.95.

This is an excellent collection of articles on family and kin in urban America. At its best, it goes beyond the often static presentation of family structure and household reconstruction that has marked much of the work in this field to insights into the family as a process, its changes over time, roles, and relationships to other institutions. Of especial interest are the articles on the economic roles of the family and kin. These break new ground in helping us understand how family and kin groupings aided in the accumulation of capital, continued to function as economic units during the transition from pre-industrial and rural settings to industrial urban ones, and acted as agents in procuring employment.