

the Master and Servant Act are to be found in the unreported cases contained in the records of the lower courts—the police courts and the courts of General (Quarter) Sessions. Craven is one of the first to attempt to use the primary sources available in court records to collect his data—with all the attendant frustrations of that task. His first tentative examination of one such source, the Galt (Ontario) Police Court records, leads him to conclude that the law “favoured the employer and dealt harshly with the employee,” a conclusion neither he or his readers would find surprising. What is important is that supposition is being replaced by hard evidence.

The remaining articles in this collection are more limited in scope but are interesting in their own right. Graham Parker’s “Origins of the Canadian Criminal Code” provides an interesting guide to the passage of the Canadian Criminal Code of 1892. Unfortunately, it suffers in places from a lack of proper referencing and at times strays from the main focus of the article. Kathryn Bindon’s “Hudson’s Bay Company Law: Adam Thom and the Institution of Order in Rupert’s Land, 1839-1854” describes not only the irascible and problematic Scot responsible for the territory’s first judicial system but also Thom’s subsequent misuse of that system, a misuse that initially politicized the Métis in the Northwest with direct results in the later Métis Rebellion in the 1870’s. Jennifer Stoddart’s examination of Quebec’s Dorion Commission on women’s rights from 1929-1931 serves as a reminder that law reform organizations can be created to act as apologists for the status quo while appearing to consider fundamental change. In this case the status quo to be defended was the discrimination against women in the Civil Code.

The final article in this volume, Margaret Banks’ “Annotated Bibliography of Statutes and Related Publications: Upper Canada, the Province of Canada, and Ontario, 1792-1980”, is a welcome and invaluable guide to the maze of statute books, session laws, proclamations, regulations and other publications which make up the law in Ontario. It is especially useful for the period prior to 1867 for which there are no fewer than twelve collections of statutes available. Banks also lists and describes the various Indexes and Statute Annotations, and the Statute Citator available to assist legal research. For anyone, archivist or otherwise, faced with the task of doing statutory research, this article is a necessary companion.

In conclusion, this volume is highly recommended as a starting point for understanding legal history. Of necessity, within the limited scope of a book review complete justice cannot be done to all aspects of the research presented in this volume. Perhaps enough has been said to demonstrate the value of this book to all archivists who must deal with legal and court records. This volume is also a vindication of past efforts to collect and preserve such records.

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National Register of Archives and Manuscripts in New Zealand. Wellington, National Library of New Zealand, 1979-1981.

Archivists and researchers in many disciplines will welcome the publication of the most recent instalment of the *National Register of Archives and Manuscripts in New Zealand*. This register is being compiled and edited at the Alexander Turnbull Library and the National Archives of New Zealand. The first instalment was issued in 1979. The editors plan to include all archives and manuscripts held in New Zealand libraries, museums, historical societies,

and the National Archives, as well as those in private hands if the owners normally allow researchers to consult the papers. Each "part" consists of 250 entries; every four parts or 1000 entries will constitute a volume. For each part, there is a repository list and an index which aims at providing access by subject, time period or geographical area. As well as the Introduction, Volume 1, Part 1, provides a map of New Zealand showing all the cities and counties represented in the register—a very helpful feature. The register is in looseleaf format, to permit the addition of each new instalment.

Entries include: name (including dates of life for a person), type of record, inclusive dates, quantity, location, description, access conditions, form (if not original), location of original, name entries and finding aids. A generous amount of space is available for the description, which often includes a brief biography. Material touches on the full range of subjects normally found in modern archives. There are papers of businesses, labour unions, athletic organizations and charitable societies; government records; political papers; genealogies; military records; personal papers of military personnel; literary and musical manuscripts; and a wide variety of other material.

Obviously, publication by instalments entails certain disadvantages. For a number of reasons, subscribers may miss one or more of the instalments. (For example, this reviewer has received Parts 1 and 3 of Volume 1, but not Part 2.) The fact that each part has its own index means that the researcher must consult up to three listings to locate all useful references. However, a cumulative index is promised for each volume of 1000 entries. Furthermore, these problems must be weighed against the advantages of instalments—information is made available reasonably after it has been collected, and each part is a manageable unit of work.

This is an excellent catalogue, well planned and well executed, and it will be invaluable to anyone seeking information on archival resources in New Zealand. Two features deserve special note. One is the large amount of space per entry, which allows a thorough description of each collection. The second is the map, showing the location of each repository. These features would not be practical in a large catalogue like the Canadian *Union List of Manuscripts*, but archivists working on smaller regional guides would do well to consider them.

Grace Maurice Hyam,
Public Archives of Canada.

Sir John Latham: A guide to his papers in the National Library of Australia. National Library of Australia/Manuscript Division. Canberra, 1980. microfiche. 220p. ISBN 0 642 9992 12 6. \$3.50.

This microfiche publication of a lengthy inventory of the papers of a leading Australian political and legal figure may be recommended as a model of its kind to institutions contemplating a publication program of finding aids. Sir John Latham's papers comprise over eighteen metres from 1868-1964. The inventory contains a scope and content note, a biographical note, a series list, a series description and a name index to correspondence.

The inventory reflects the thinking outlined by Graeme Powell in his provocative article in *Archives and Manuscripts* v. 6, Aug. 1976). For the most part, series are constructed on the