

# Legal citation using a »[McGill](#)-like« lawcitestyle

13-Nov-2021

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## 1 Quick Overview

CASE

## Citation

## Bibentry fields

`\lawcite[23]{collins}`  $\mapsto$

“and if the manner in which the search was carried out is reasonable”<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>*R v Collins*, 1987 CanLII 84 at para 23, [1987] 1 SCR 265, <SCC site>.

```
@case{collins,
casenumber = {84},
caseyear = {1987},
courtname = {CanLII},
linkname = {SCC site},
mncurl = {https://can-
lii.ca/t/1ftnd},
pagination = {atparagraph},
partya = {R},
partyb = {Collins},
reportpage = {265},
reportseries = {SCR},
reportvolume = {1},
reportyear = {1987},
url = {https://decisions.scc-
csc.ca/scc-csc/scc-
csc/en/item/201/index.do},
volyearneeded = {true},
}
```

## Citation

## Bibentry fields

`\ljcite[276]{kleefeld}`  $\mapsto$

“typography matters”

– John C Kleefeld, “Book Review - OSCOLA, the Oxford Standard for Citation of Legal Authorities”, (2013) 13 Dalhousie Law Journal 269, p. 276  
<2013 CanLIIDocs 760>

```
@ljarticle{kleefeld,  
  journaltitle = {Dalhousie Law  
  Journal},  
  mncname = {CanLIIDocs},  
  mncnumber = {760},  
  mncyear = {2013},  
  pages = {269},  
  shortname = {Kleefeld},  
  title = {Book Review - OSCOLA,  
  the Oxford Standard for Cita-  
  tion of Legal Authorities},  
  url = {https://can-  
  lii.ca/t/t0zv},  
  volume = {13},  
  year = {2013},  
}
```

## Citation

## Bibentry fields

```
\lawcite[\lcsec{16(1)}}{maanulth}
```

↳

“Judicial notice shall be taken of Maanulth Laws.”

– *Maanulth First Nations Final Agreement Act*, SC 2009, c 18 s 16(1) <CanLII>

```
@statute{maanulth,  
chapter = {18},  
citeref = {canleg},  
linkname = {CanLII},  
svjy = {SC 2009},  
title = {Maanulth First Na-  
tions Final Agreement Act},  
url = {https://can-  
lii.ca/t/l292},  
}
```

[Ex-1] – Canadian style:

McGill ↦

‘...Chief Justice Lamer’s observations in *Residential Tenancies Act (1996)* where he invoked Lord Sankey’s famous admonition in the 1929 “Persons” case (*Edwards v Attorney-General for Canada*, 1929 CanLII 438 (UK JCPC), [1930] AC 134 (PC)) that the Constitution is a “living tree” to be interpreted flexibly...’<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>From *Reference re Code of Civil Procedure (Que.)*, art. 35, 2021 SCC 27 at para 303 <CanLII>.

produced by:



```
\mkbibquote{\ldots
Chief Justice Lamer’s observations in
\lcshorttitle{rta1996}
where he invoked Lord Sankey’s
famous admonition in the
\lcyear{edwardsa}
\lcnickname{edwardsa} case
\lcinlineparens{edwardsa}
that the Constitution is a
\mkbibquote{living tree}
to be interpreted
flexibly\ldots}\lawcite[From][303]{ccpref}
```

from

```
@case{edwardsa,
casenickname = {Persons},
casenumber = {438 (UK JCPC)},
caseshortname = {Edwards},
caseyear = {1929},
```

```

courtname = {CanLII},
mncurl = {https://www.canlii.org/en/ca/ukjcpc/doc/1929/1929canlii438/1},
note = {PC},
partya = {Edwards},
partyb = {Attorney-General for Canada},
reportpage = {134},
reportseries = {AC},
reportyear = {1930},
}

```

Note:

- the two nested mkbibquotes:
  - an explicit mkbibquote, for the direct quote
  - an implicit one, inside `\lcnickname`
- the case number field contains a note as well
  - `casenumber = {438 (UK JCPC)}`,
- the “PC” in the note field, and “134” in the reportpage field
  - `reportpage = {134 (PC)}`, is also possible
- and that `\lcinlineparens` ignores nesting of brackets for any note, to get `(...(note))` instead of a nested `(...[note])`.

[Ex-2] – lawcite style: fieldset 1  
`\lawcite{cole}`  $\mapsto$   
Text<sup>a</sup>  

---

<sup>a</sup>*R v Cole*, 2012 SCC 53, [2013] 3 SCR 34, <CanLII>.

[Ex-3] – ibid: fieldset 2  
`\lawcite{cole}`  $\mapsto$   
Text<sup>a</sup>  

---

<sup>a</sup>*Cole*, *supra* note *a*.

[Ex-4] – lawcite style, citeref canleg: fieldset 3  
`\lawcite{tcca}`  $\mapsto$   
*Tax Court of Canada Act*, RSC 1985, c T-2

[Ex-5] – lawcite style, citeref canreg: fieldset 4  
`\lawcite{fisc}`  $\mapsto$   
*Fabricated Industrial Steel Components Anti-dumping and Countervailing Duty Remission Order*, SOR/2019-297

[Ex-6] – lawcite style, citeref nsreg: fieldset 5  
`\lawcite{dfns}`  $\mapsto$   
*Dairy Farmers of Nova Scotia By-laws*, NS Reg 366/2007

[Ex-7] – lawcite style, citeref sorreg: fieldset 6  
`\lawcite{bears}`  $\mapsto$   
*Polar Bear Pass Withdrawal Order*, SOR/84-409

[FS-1] Fields for example 2: **cole** –

```
@case{cole,  
  casenumber = {53},  
  caseshortname = {Cole},  
  caseyear = {2012},  
  courtname = {SCC},  
  linkname = {CanLII},  
  mncurl = {https://decisions.scc-csc.ca/scc-csc/scc-csc/en/item/12615/i  
  pagination = {atparagraph},  
  partya = {R},  
  partyb = {Cole},  
  reportpage = {34},  
  reportseries = {SCR},  
  reportvolume = {3},  
  reportyear = {2013},  
  url = {https://canlii.ca/t/ft969},  
  volyearneeded = {true},  
}
```



[FS-2] Fields for example 2: **cole** –

```
@case{cole,  
  casenumber = {53},  
  caseshortname = {Cole},  
  caseyear = {2012},  
  courtname = {SCC},  
  linkname = {CanLII},  
  mncurl = {https://decisions.scc-csc.ca/scc-csc/scc-csc/en/item/12615/i  
  pagination = {atparagraph},  
  partya = {R},  
  partyb = {Cole},  
  reportpage = {34},  
  reportseries = {SCR},  
  reportvolume = {3},  
  reportyear = {2013},  
  url = {https://canlii.ca/t/ft969},  
  volyearneeded = {true},  
}
```

[FS-3] Fields for example 4: **tcca** –

```
@statute{tcca,  
chapter = {T-2},  
citeref = {canleg},  
svjy = {RSC 1985},  
title = {Tax Court of Canada Act},  
}
```

[FS-4] Fields for example 5: **fisc** –

```
@statute{fisc,  
citeref = {sorreg},  
regnum = {297},  
title = {Fabricated Industrial Steel Components Anti-dumping  
and Countervailing Duty Remission Order},  
year = {2019},  
}
```

[FS-5] Fields for example 6: **dfns** –

```
@statute{dfns,  
  citeref = {nsreg},  
  regnum = {366},  
  title = {Dairy Farmers of Nova Scotia By-laws},  
  year = {2007},  
}
```

The collision took place in the River Thames, a little below Millwall Pier, at about 3.45 A.M., on the 5th of September, 1868. It was a fine moonlight morning, and the tide was about high water, and slack. The *Velocity*, a Steam-vessel of 179 tons, was going down the River on her way to Calais. The *Carbon*, a Screw-steamer of 399 tons, was proceeding up River to London with a cargo of coals. The *Velocity*

Figure 1: The *Velocity*, (1869) 6 Moo PC NS 263, 16 ER 725.

[FS-6] Fields for example 7: **bears** –

```
@statute{bears,
citeref = {sorreg},
regnum = {409},
title = {Polar Bear Pass Withdrawal Order},
year = {84},
}
```

## 2 Citation Commands

[1] This section describes the citation commands available for use with the @case and @statute bibentry types.

### 2.1 General

[2] The general, all-purpose, citation command is `\lawcite`.

[3] Initial citation: `\lawcite{hmb}`

Text<sup>1</sup>

[4] Subsequent citation: `\lawcite{hmb}`

Text<sup>2</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup>*H.M.B. Holdings Ltd. V Antigua and Barbuda*, 2021 SCC 44 <CanLII>.

<sup>2</sup>*H.M.B. Holdings Ltd. Supra* note 1.

[5] If party's name ends with a dot (.), use \@ to tell biblatex that it is an abbreviation dot, otherwise the following party separator will be taken as the first letter of a new sentence and set to upper case. With \@, \lawcite{hmb2}:

Text<sup>3</sup>

```
@case{hmb2,  
...  
party = {H.M.B. Holdings Ltd.},  
...  
}
```

[6] Post-note: \lawcite[18]{hmb2}:

“the governing case ...calls for a liberal approach to the recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments”<sup>4</sup>

[7] Pre-note: \lawcite[See][]{wilson}:

Text<sup>5</sup>

[8] Pre-note and post-note: \lawcite[However, cf. “In my view, the purchase of articles in Idaho from a seller located there and their removal to Alberta for resale does not constitute carrying on business in Idaho.” – ][13]{wilson}:

Text<sup>6</sup>

[9] Subsequent history of a case: build the history by hand:

---

<sup>3</sup>*H.M.B. Holdings Ltd. v Antigua and Barbuda*, 2021 SCC 44 <CanLII>.

<sup>4</sup>*H.M.B. Holdings Ltd.*, *supra* note 3 at para 18.

<sup>5</sup>See *Wilson v Hull* (1995), 1995 ABCA 374 (CanLII), 128 DLR (4th) 403 (Alta, CA).

<sup>6</sup>However, cf. “In my view, the purchase of articles in Idaho from a seller located there and their removal to Alberta for resale does not constitute carrying on business in Idaho.” – *Wilson*, *supra* note 5 at para 13 (Alta, CA).



```
Text\footnote{\lccinline{acme},  
rev'd \lawciteref{acmeca}.}
```

Text<sup>7</sup>

[10] Parallel reports: items are separated by *and*

“The result of the clause is that the effect of the original judgment depends upon the rules on recognition of foreign judgments in force in this Province. I refer to *Re Aero Trades Western Ltd and Ben Hochum & Son Ltd* (1974), 51 DLR (3rd) 617, [1975] 4 WWR 412.”<sup>8</sup>

```
@case{tdi,  
...  
parallel = {[1994] 9 WWR 153 and 70 WAC 302 and 95 Man  
R (2d) 302 and 28 CPC (3d) 232 and [1994] MJ No 448  
(QL) and 50 ACWS (3d) 206},  
...  
}
```

“In *Morguard Investments Ltd v Be Savoye* (1990), 1990 CanLII 29 (SCC), [1990] 3 SCR 1077, 76 DLR (4th) 256, 46 CPC (2d) 1, the Supreme Court of Canada broadened the criteria for the recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments. La Forest J., writing for the court, reviewed the nineteenth-century English rules governing the recognition of foreign judgments. He discussed the concept of Canada as a single

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<sup>7</sup>*Acme Video Inc v Hedges and Retail Technologies (Video) Inc* (1992), 1992 CanLII 7653 (ON SC), 10 OR (3rd) 503, rev'd 1993 CanLII 8553 (ON CA), 12 OR (3rd) 16.

<sup>8</sup>*Moore v Mercator Enterprises Ltd* (1978), 1978 CanLII 2139 (NS SC) p. 600, 90 DLR (3rd) 590, 31 NSR (2d) 327, 7 CPC 150 (NSTD).

nation, the need to encourage the flow of trade and commerce between the provinces, and the reasons why the existing rules, as they were adopted in Canadian jurisprudence, require broadening for this country. He concluded that the "real and substantial connection" test for the recognition of foreign judgments should govern in Canada. That is, if the events, the parties or the circumstances giving rise to the conflict have a real and substantial connection to the jurisdiction from which a judgment emanates, that judgment should be recognized for enforcement purposes."<sup>9</sup>

[11] Using a different party separator (c for "contre"):

```
@case{calego,  
...  
partysep = {c},  
...  
}
```

“À cela s’ajoute le fait que, si le contrat de travail impose à un salarié certaines restrictions à sa liberté d’expression[25], il n’y a pas de raison pour que des restrictions du même ordre ne visent pas également l’employeur.”<sup>10</sup>

[12] Citing from a different jurisdiction (US), by changing the citation style mid-document:

Il y a plus d’un siècle, dans *McAuliffe v. Mayor and Board of Aldermen of New Bedford*, 29 NE 517 (1892), le juge Holmes écrivait, p. 517-8 : « There are few employments for hire in which the servant does not agree to suspend his constitutional right of free speech, as well as of idleness, by the implied terms of his contract. »<sup>11</sup>

←  
Indigo

---

<sup>9</sup>*TDI Hospitality Management Consultants Inc v Browne*, 1994 CanLII 10958 (MB CA) at para 3, 117 DLR (4th) 289, [1994] 9 WWR 153, 70 WAC 302, 95 Man R (2d) 302, 28 CPC (3d) 232, [1994] MJ No 448 (QL), 50 ACWS (3d) 206 (Man CA).

<sup>10</sup>*Calego International inc c Commission des droits de la personne et des droits de la jeunesse*, 2013 QCCA 924 at para 115, [2013] RJDT 517.

<sup>11</sup>*Calego International inc*, *supra* note 10 note 25.



[13] To change the citation style mid-document, use one of the following switches:

- `\lcsetstyleaglc` for AGLC style (a footnote style)
  - Text<sup>12</sup>
- `\lcsetstylemlr` for MLR style (casename inline, caseref in footnote)
  - Text *Donoghue v. Stevenson*<sup>13</sup>
- `\lcsetstylemcgill` for McGill style (a footnote style)
  - Text<sup>14</sup>
- `\lcsetstyleindigo` for Indigo style (an inline style)
  - Text *McAuliffe v. Mayor and Board of Aldermen of New Bedford*, 29 NE 517 (1892)

[14] To explicitly override the currently active citation style:

- use `\lcinline` for an inline citation
  - Text *Donoghue v Stevenson*, [1932] AC 562 (HL)
- use `\lcinlineparens` for a parenthetical inline citation
  - Text (*Donoghue v Stevenson*, [1932] AC 562 (HL))
    - \* Alternatively, do `(\lcinline{..})`
- use `\lcfoot` for a footnote citation
  - Text<sup>15</sup>
    - \* Alternatively, do `\footnote{\lcinline{..}}..`
- use `\lawcitehf` for an MLR-style citation

---

<sup>12</sup>*Donoghue v Stevenson* [1932] AC 562 (HL).

<sup>13</sup>[1932] AC 562 (HL).

<sup>14</sup>*Donoghue v Stevenson*, [1932] AC 562 (HL).

<sup>15</sup>*Donoghue v Stevenson*, [1932] AC 562.

– Text *Donoghue v Stevenson*<sup>16</sup>

[15] Components of a citation can be retrieved individually for use as standalone items. For a given citation “*Donoghue v Stevenson* [1932] AC 562, p. 563 (HL)”: See also para [57].

- `\lawcitetitle` for the casename
  - *Donoghue v Stevenson*
- `\lawciteref` for the caseref
  - [1932] AC 562
- `\lcrefnn` for the caseref without the note
  - [1932] AC 562
- `\lcnote` for the note
  - HL
- `\lcshorttitle` for the short title (shipname, caseshortname, partya)
  - *Donoghue*
- `\lccasesn` for the case shortname (shipname, partya)
  - *Donoghue*
- `\lcyear` for the decision year
  - 1932
- `\lcnickname` for the case nickname
  - ‘snail in the bottle’
- `\lcpostnote` for the postnote
  - p. 563

---

<sup>16</sup>[1932] AC 562 (HL).

- `\lcciteref` for the citeref (for statutes)

—

[16] The bibentry `caseshortname` field is intended as the adhoc, user-assigned, shorthand for a case, e.g., *TDI Hospitality Management Consultants Inc v Browne* could be shortened to *TDI*; while the `casenickname` field is the shorthand as known generally among the profession, e.g., *Edwards v Attorney-General for Canada* is known as the ‘Persons’ case.

[17] One citation (inline) with multiple cases can be done with `\lcinline{clarke,tulk,cbc,vdn}`:

*Text Clarke Institute of Psychiatry v Ontario Nurses’ Assn (Adusei Grievance)* (2001), 95 LAC (4th) 154, *Tulk v Moxhay*, [1848] 1 H & Tw 105, *Alliance of Canadian Cinema Television and Radio Artists v Canadian Broadcasting Corporation* (1990), 91 CLLC 16, *VDN Cable Inc, on behalf of a corporation to be incorporated, Toronto, Ontario* (January 2005), 2005-1, online: CRTC <www.crtc.gc.ca> [perma.cc/LF5P-5MM3]

The parenthetical and footnote versions can be done the usual way (with `(...)`, and `\footnote{...}`).

[18] One citation with multiple cases, each case with its own prenote and postnote, and a overall prenote and postnote for the whole citation group, can be done with `\lawcitesinline`.

This code:



```
\togglefalse {pinpointaftermnc}
\lawcitesinline (Overall prenote:) (overall post-
note) [654-55] {wismer} [128-29] {mulroney} [189]
{toucheross} [394] {roglass}.
\toggletrue {pinpointaftermnc}
```

produces:

ANONYMOUS.

*Æquitas sequitur legem.*—Conscience never resisteth the law, nor addeth to it, but only where the law is directly in itself against the law of God, or the law of Reason; for in other things, *Æquitas sequitur legem* (Saint Germaine, fol. 85. 155).

Figure 2: *Anonymous* (1492), Cary 11, 21 ER 6 (B).

Overall prenote: *Re Wismer and Javelin International Ltd* (1982), 1982 CanLII 3132 (ON SC), 136 DLR (3rd) 647 pp. 654–55 (Ont HC), *Re Mulroney and Coates* (1986), 1986 CanLII 2613 (ON SC), 27 DLR (4th) 118 pp. 128–29 (Ont HC), *Touche Ross Ltd v Sorrel Resources Ltd* (1987), 1987 CanLII 2693 (BC SC), 11 BCLR (2nd) 184 p. 189 (SC), *Roglass Consultants Inc v Kennedy, Lock* (1984), 1984 CanLII 421 (BC CA), 65 BCLR 393 p. 394 (CA) overall postnote.

In this case, none of the citations have real MNCs, so `pinpointaftermnc` is toggled to false, so that the pinpoints appear after the law report reference and not after the CanLII “MNC”.

[19] The corresponding footnote version uses `\lawcitesfoot`:

Text<sup>17</sup>

[20] With nominate reports and their reprints in the English Reports, set up three bibentries. One bibentry has the casename and will be the ‘parent’ entry (and use the `skipbib` option:

```
@case{salter,  
  casenickname = {sawcy},  
  decisionyear = {1724},
```

<sup>17</sup>Overall prenote: *Re Wismer and Javelin International Ltd* (1982), 1982 CanLII 3132 (ON SC), 136 DLR (3rd) 647 pp. 654–55; *Re Mulroney and Coates* (1986), 1986 CanLII 2613 (ON SC), 27 DLR (4th) 118 pp. 128–29; *Touche Ross Ltd v Sorrel Resources Ltd* (1987), 1987 CanLII 2693 (BC SC), 11 BCLR (2nd) 184 p. 189; *Roglass Consultants Inc v Kennedy, Lock* (1984), 1984 CanLII 421 (BC CA), 65 BCLR 393 p. 394 overall postnote.

```

note = {note},
options = {skipbib=true},
partya = {Salter and Bellamy},
}

```

The two child entries will [crossref](#) back to the parent and inherit its fields (the party names), and one of the child entries will use the [skipbib](#) option:

```

@case{salternr,
casenickname = {sawcy},
decisionyear = {1724},
note = {note},
options = {skipbib=true},
partya = {Salter and Bellamy},
reportpage = {5},
reportseries = {Comb},
crossref = {salter},
}

```

and

```

@case{salterer,
casenickname = {sawcy},
decisionyear = {1724},
note = {B},
partya = {Salter and Bellamy},
reportpage = {309},
reportseries = {ER},
reportvolume = {90},
crossref = {salter},
}

```

give:

‘the corporation dieth not’ – *Salter and Bellamy* (1724),  
Comb 5, 90 ER 309 (B)

[21] To follow the current cite style, use `\lawciterr{salter, salternr, buggy salterer}`:

Text<sup>18, 19 20</sup>

Workaround for footnote styles: use `\footnote{\lcinlinerr{...}}`:  
Text<sup>21</sup>

[22] To have an inline citation, use `\lcinlinerr{salter, salternr, salterer}`:

Text *Salter and Bellamy* (1724), Comb 5, 90 ER 309 (B)

[23] To have a footnote, use `\lcfootrr{salter, salternr, salterer}`:

Text<sup>22</sup>

[24] Alternatively to the parent-child method, especially when pin-points are needed, two full bibentries with the components of their citations may be used; the casename and caseref from one bibentry, followed by the caseref of the other, with one of the entries having the `skipbib=true` option, so that, with

```
@case{ashnr,  
decisionyear = {1724},  
options = {skipbib=true},  
partya = {Ann Ash},  
partyb = {Lady Ash},  
reportpage = {357},  
reportseries = {Comb},  
}
```

and

---

<sup>18</sup>*Salter and Bellamy* (1724).

<sup>19</sup> Comb 5.

<sup>20</sup>, 90 ER 309.

<sup>21</sup>*Salter and Bellamy* (1724), Comb 5, 90 ER 309 (B).

<sup>22</sup>*Salter and Bellamy* (1724), Comb 5, 90 ER 309 (B).

```
@case{asher,
decisionyear = {1724},
note = {B},
partya = {Ann Ash},
partyb = {Lady Ash},
reportpage = {526},
reportseries = {ER},
reportvolume = {90},
}
```

the combination `\lcinline[358]{ashnr}`, `\lawciteref[526]{asher}`. gives:

*Ann Ash v Lady Ash* (1724), Comb 357 p. 358, 90 ER 526 p. 526.

[25] A full inline citation can be done with `\lcinlinefull{snail}`:

Text *Donoghue v Stevenson*, [1932] AC 562 (HL)

[26] A full inline citation with no note can be done with `\lcinlinenn{snail}`:

Text *Donoghue v Stevenson*, [1932] AC 562

[27] A full footnote citation can be done with `\lcfootfull{snail}`:

Text<sup>23</sup>

## 3 Statutes and Regulations

### 3.1 Statutes

[28] Statutes may be cited with `\lawcite{fla}`:

---

<sup>23</sup>*Donoghue v Stevenson*, [1932] AC 562.

*Family Law Act*, SA 2003, c F-4.5

```
@statute{fla,  
chapter = {F-4.5},  
citeref = {canleg},  
svjy = {SA 2003},  
title = {Family Law Act},  
}
```

More examples:

*Territorial Lands Act*, RSC 1985, c T-7, s 3

*Fair Trading Act*, RSA 2000, c F-2

*Safe Drinking Water Act*, 42 USC §300f (1974)

This last uses the semantic structure of the @statute bibentry:

title	,	year		(jurisdiction)		(note)
-------	---	------	--	----------------	--	--------

to store

<i>Safe Drinking Water Act</i>	,	42 USC §300f			(1974)
--------------------------------	---	--------------	--	--	--------

The year value 1974 could just as easily have been stored in the jurisdiction field, with no note field, to produce an identical result.

[29] To display the jurisdiction for (non-Canadian) statutes, do:

`\toggletrue{statjurisdiction}` or `\setstatjurison`

*Law of Property Act*, 1969 (UK)

*Crimes Act*, 1900 (NSW)

`\togglefalse{statjurisdiction}` or `\setstatjurisoff`



```
\toggletrue{statjurisdiction}
```

```
\lawcite{prop}
```

```
\lawcite{crimnsw}
```



```
\togglefalse{statjurisdiction}
```

```
@statute{prop,  
statutejurisdiction = {UK},  
statutetitle = {Law of Property Act},  
statutetitleyear = {1969},  
}
```

## 3.2 Regulations

[30] In combination with a corresponding formatter `citeref` (if applicable), citation of regulations can use `\lawcite{canregnb}`:

NB Reg 2006-23

from

```
@statute{canregnb,  
citeref = {nbreg},  
regnum = {23},  
year = {2006},  
}
```

More examples:

`\lawcite{bears}`:

*Polar Bear Pass Withdrawal Order*, SOR/84-409

from

```
@statute{bears,  
citeref = {sorreg},  
regnum = {409},  
title = {Polar Bear Pass Withdrawal Order},  
year = {84},  
}
```

`\lawcite[s 9]{birds}`:

*Migratory Birds Regulations*, CRC, c 1035 s 9

```

from
@statute{birds,
chapter = {1035},
citeref = {crcreg},
title = {Migratory Birds Regulations},
}
\lawcite[s 2]{forests}:

```

*Alberta Forest Land Use and Management Regulations,*  
Alta Reg 197/1976 s 2

```

from
@statute{forests,
citeref = {altareg},
regnum = {197},
title = {Alberta Forest Land Use and Management Regulations},
year = {1976},
}

```

[31] There is a multiplicity of regulation format types across the jurisdictions, and it is more flexible, from a data structure point of view, to use the `citeref` field in the `@statute` bibentry since it can process both (Canadian) statutes and regulations in one sweep.

[32] The ‘traditional’ `@statute` fields can still be used, but they are formatted only at the level of statutes, and regulations that look like statutes.

(using `citeref` field)

*Criminal Code*, RSC 1985, c C-46, s 515 provides that ...

(using statute bibentry fields)

*Criminal Code*, RSC 1985, c C-46, s 515 provides that ...

The corresponding bibentries are:

```

@statute{crimcodecan,
chapter = {C-46},
citeref = {canleg},
svjy = {RSC 1985},
title = {Criminal Code},

```

}

versus

```
@statute{crimcan,  
statutetitle = {Criminal Code},  
statutetitleyear = {RSC 1985, c C-46},  
}
```

[33] The available [citeref](#) values for regulations are:

...reg	Example of format (from AGLC3)
crc	<i>Maple Products Regulations</i> , CRC, c 289
sor	<i>Regulations Amending the Food and Drug Regulations</i> , SOR/98-580
alta	Alta Reg 62/2009
bc	BC Reg 278/2008
man	Man Reg 351/87
nb	NB Reg 2006-23
nfld	Nfld Reg 19/97
nlr	NLR Reg 4/9
nwt	<i>Archives Regulations</i> , NWT Reg 26-2008
ns	NS Reg 235/2007
nu	Nu Reg 40-99
o	O Reg 361/8
pei	PEI Reg EC 2002-249
qc	OC 764-97, 25 June 1997, GOQ 1997.II.2737
sask	Sask Reg 444/67
yoic	YOIC Reg 1995/87

[34] When using the [\citeref](#) field, the bibentry data fields required by the various Canadian regulation types are:

Reg Type					
crc	title	chapter			
sor	title		year	regnum	
alta			year	regnum	
bc			year	regnum	
man			year	regnum	
nb			year	regnum	
nfld			year	regnum	
nlr			year	regnum	
nwt			year	regnum	
ns			year	regnum	
nu			year	regnum	
o			year	regnum	
pei			year	regnum	
qc			year	regnum	fulldate gazette
sask			year	regnum	
yoic			year	regnum	
verb				regnum	

[35] For the non-federal regulations, if a title field is available, it will be printed.

[36] For regulations with no available pre-set format, use the [verbreg](#) citeref, and type the full reference (and any code) into the [regnum](#) field, and it will be printed as-is:

Road Rules 2008 – **Reg 15** What is a vehicle (New South Wales)

```
@statute{anyregverb,
citeref = {verbreg},
regnum = {Road Rules 2008 -- Reg 15 What is a vehicle (New
South Wales)},
}
```

### 3.3 Currently not covered

[37] The following instruments are not currently covered by [lawcite](#).

- Bills
- Constitutions and Charters
- Treaties, Agreements, and Accords

## 4 Law Journals

[38] Some law review articles: Bruce Ryder, “The Past and Future of Canadian Generalist Law Journals”, (2001) 39 Alberta Law Review 625 <2001 CanLIIDocs 128>; Matthew Renaud, “From Reading Courses to Robson Hall: The Development of Legal Education in the Province of Manitoba, 1877–1968”, (2019) 42 Manitoba Law Journal 286.

[39] The @ljarticle bibentry type is for law journals and law reviews.

```
@ljarticle{kleeefeld,
journaltitle = {Dalhousie Law Journal},
mncname = {CanLIIDocs},
mncnumber = {760},
mncyear = {2013},
pages = {269},
shortname = {Kleeefeld},
title = {Book Review - OSCOLA, the Oxford Standard for Citation
of Legal Authorities},
url = {https://canlii.ca/t/t0zv},
volume = {13},
year = {2013},
}
```

[40] The information can be accessed with the following commands.

- [\ljcite](#): John C Kleeefeld, “Book Review - OSCOLA, the Oxford Standard for Citation of Legal Authorities”, (2013) 13 Dalhousie Law Journal 269, p. 276 <2013 CanLIIDocs 760>

- `\ljfootcite`: Text<sup>24</sup>
- `\lcljauthor`: John C Kleefeld
- `\lcljauthorfn`: KLEEFELD
- `\lcljtitle`: “Book Review - OSCOLA, the Oxford Standard for Citation of Legal Authorities”
- `\lcljyear`: 2013
- `\lcljjournaltitle`: Dalhousie Law Journal
- `\lcljvolume`: 13
- `\lcljpage`: 269

[41] ‘Ordinary’ articles can be stored in the @article bibentry type:

Ewan McKendrick. In: *Modern Law Review* 54.1 (Jan. 1991), p. 162. Rev. of *Chitty on Contracts*. 26th ed. Sweet and Maxwell, 1989. *Clerk and Lindsell on Torts*. 16th ed. Sweet and Maxwell, 1989

## 5 Legal Monographs

[42] Legal textbooks are stored in the @book bibentry type, with the keyword `lawbook` to direct them into the relevant section of a bibliography.

```
@book{lrcns,
...
keywords = {lawbook},
...
}
```

---

<sup>24</sup>John C Kleefeld, “Book Review - OSCOLA, the Oxford Standard for Citation of Legal Authorities”, (2013) 13 Dalhousie Law Journal 269, p. 276 <2013 CanLIIDocs 760>.

[43] They may be cited with the normal citation commands (such as `\cite`): Law Reform Commission of Nova Scotia, *The Rule Against Perpetuities*.

[44] The `\lcbook` command does a specialised footnote.<sup>25</sup>

[45] Non-legal books do not have the keyword: Dolin, *Fiction and the Law*

[46] For the customary treatise shorthand references of the *Clerk and Lindsell on Torts* kind, see para 50.

## 6 Quotations and Epigrapha

‘The analogy between the process of the legal trial and the techniques and concerns of the English novel has often been remarked upon’

— Kieran Dolin  
*Fiction and the Law*

[47] Quoted material can be stored as a bibentry (of type `@quote`):

```
@quote{q5,  
options = {skipbib=true},  
quotetext = {The analogy between the process of the legal  
trial and the techniques and concerns of the English novel  
has often been remarked upon},  
title = {Fiction and the Law},  
year = {1999},  
crossref = {litlaw},  
}
```

This allows use of cross-referencing and other biblatex features.

[48] Available citation commands are:

---

<sup>25</sup>Law Reform Commission of Nova Scotia, *The Rule Against Perpetuities. Final Report* (2017).

- `\qcite` (quoted text, with attribution):

‘The analogy between the process of the legal trial and the techniques and concerns of the English novel has often been remarked upon’ — Kieran Dolin, *Fiction and the Law*

- `\qcitetext` (quoted text):

‘The analogy between the process of the legal trial and the techniques and concerns of the English novel has often been remarked upon’

- `\qcitetextnoqq` (plain text, no quotes):

The analogy between the process of the legal trial and the techniques and concerns of the English novel has often been remarked upon

- `\qqcite` (formatted epigraph quote):

‘The analogy between the process of the legal trial and the techniques and concerns of the English novel has often been remarked upon’  


---

— Kieran Dolin  
*Fiction and the Law*

- `\qqcitefn` (formatted epigraph quote with footnote mark, to be used in association with `\footnotetext`):

‘The analogy between the process of the legal trial and the techniques and concerns of the English novel has often been remarked upon’  


---

— Kieran Dolin  
*Fiction and the Law*<sup>26</sup>



[49] An example of a case-related epigraph:

‘In this appeal, the Court is called upon to answer the age-old question: If a tree falls in the forest and you are not around to replant it, how does it affect your taxes?’

— *Daishowa-Marubeni International Ltd v Canada*, 2013 SCC 29, [2013] 2 SCR 336

[50] Authorial attribution can be formatted as the customary *A on B* with `\lcepigraphp`, for the possessive case: *Howie and Johnson’s Annotated Criminal Legislation New South Wales*.

[51] And `\lcepigraph`, with no possessive: *Addison on Torts* (2nd ed. 1872).

[52] The bibentry fields used (if they exist) are:

- author (using family name(s) + on/’s)
- shorttitle or title
- edition
- year

## 7 Ancillary Commands

[53] For style authors, various ancillary commands are available.

### 7.1 Meta Commands

[54] Basic meta commands are:

---

<sup>26</sup>Some text.

- `\cmd` to add a backslash
  - `\cmd{xyz} \mapsto \xyz`
- `\braces` to wrap something in braces
  - `\braces{xyz} \mapsto {xyz}`
- `\brackets` to wrap something in brackets
  - `\brackets{xyz} \mapsto [xyz]`
- overall use:
  - `\cmd{command}\brackets{option}\braces{code} \mapsto \command[option]{code}`

[55] Additional meta-commands:

- `\bcmd`: same as `\braces`
  - `\bcmd{xyz} \mapsto {xyz}`
- `\cmdb`: backslash, current colour
  - `\cmdb{xyz} \mapsto \xyz`
- `\cmdc`: blue, no backslash
  - `\cmdc{xyz} \mapsto xyz`
- `\mcmd`: `\cmd` with braces, current colour
  - `\mcmd{xyz} \mapsto \xyz{ }`
- `\bracketsb`: highlighted brackets
  - `\bracketsb{xyz} \mapsto [xyz]`
- `\parens`: in parentheses
  - `\parens{xyz} \mapsto (xyz)`
- `\disp`: display, with frame

- `\disp{xyz}`  $\mapsto$  xyz
- `\dispb`: display as a block
  - `\dispb{xyz}`  $\mapsto$  xyz
- `\dispeg`: display, with `\par`
  - `\dispeg{xyz}`  $\mapsto$  xyz

## 7.2 Demo Mode

[56] Switch demo mode on and off with `\lcsetdemoon` and `\lcsetdemooff`, for highlighting citation components.

- *Donoghue v Stevenson*, [1932] AC 562 (HL)
- *City of Columbus v Becher*, 173 Ohio St 197, 180 NE 2d 836 (Ohio SC, 1962)

[57] Illustrations of cases, statutes and law journals may be made. When finished, change back to the document style (see para 13).

- Use `\lccitedemo{key}{pinpoint}` to illustrate the various cite-styles for a case citation.

snail

<code>\lawcite (default)</code>	.....	Text <sup>27</sup>
<code>\lawcite (MLR)</code>	.....	<i>Donoghue v. Stevenson</i> <sup>28</sup>
<code>\lawcite (McGill)</code>	.....	Text <sup>29</sup>
<code>\lawcite (Indigo)</code>	.....	<i>Donoghue v. Stevenson</i> , [1932] AC 562 (HL), p. 563
<code>\lawcite (AGLC)</code>	.....	Text <sup>30</sup>

---

<sup>27</sup>*Donoghue* n 12 p. 563 (HL).

<sup>28</sup>[1932] AC 562 (HL), p. 563.

<sup>29</sup>*Donoghue*, *supra* note 12 p. 563 (HL).

<sup>30</sup>*Donoghue* (n 12) p. 563 (HL).

`\lawcite (all above)` ..... *Donoghue v Stevenson* [1932] AC 562 (HL),  
 p. 563  
`\lawcite (name only)` ..... *Donoghue v Stevenson*, p. 563  
`\lcinline` ..... *Donoghue v Stevenson* [1932] AC 562,  
 p. 563 (HL)  
`\lcinlinenn` ..... *Donoghue v Stevenson* [1932] AC 562,  
 p. 563  
`\lcfoot` ..... Text<sup>31</sup>  
`\lcnickname` ..... ‘snail in the bottle’  
`\lawcitetitle` ..... *Donoghue v Stevenson*  
`\lawciteref` ..... [1932] AC 562  
`\lcrefn` ..... [1932] AC 562  
`\lcnote` ..... HL  
`\lcpostnote` ..... p. 563  
`\lcshorttitle` ..... *Donoghue*

- Use `\lccitedemorr{key}` to illustrate the various citestyles for an *-rr* case citation.

columbus, columbussr, columbusne
----------------------------------

`\lcinlinerr` ..... *City of Columbus v Becher*, 173 Ohio St 197,  
 180 NE 2d 836 (Ohio SC, 1962)  
`\lcinlinennrr` ..... *City of Columbus v Becher*, 173 Ohio St 197,  
 180 NE 2d 836  
`\lcfootrr` ..... Text<sup>32</sup>  
`\lcnicknamerr` .....  
`\lawcitetiterr` ..... *City of Columbus v Becher*  
`\lawciterefr` ..... , 173 Ohio St 197, 180 NE 2d 836  
`\lcrefnrr` ..... , 173 Ohio St 197, 180 NE 2d 836  
`\lcnoterr` ..... Ohio SC, 1962  
`\lcshorttitlerr` ..... *Becher*

- Use `\lccitedemostat{key}` to illustrate the various citestyles for a statute citation.

---

<sup>31</sup>*Donoghue v Stevenson* p. 563.

<sup>32</sup>*Becher*, 173 Ohio St 197, 180 NE 2d 836.

#### crimcan

`\lawcite (default) .....` *Criminal Code RSC 1985, c C-46*  
`\lawcite (MLR) .....` *Criminal Code RSC 1985, c C-46*  
`\lawcite (McGill) .....` *Criminal Code, RSC 1985, c C-46*  
`\lawcite (all above) ..` *Criminal Code RSC 1985, c C-46*  
`\lcciteref .....`

#### crimcodecan

`\lawcite (default) .....` *Criminal Code, RSC 1985, c C-46*  
`\lawcite (MLR) .....` *Criminal Code, RSC 1985, c C-46*  
`\lawcite (McGill) .....` *Criminal Code, RSC 1985, c C-46*  
`\lawcite (all above) ..` *Criminal Code, RSC 1985, c C-46*  
`\lcciteref .....` <canleg>

- Use `\lccitedemo``\j{key}` to illustrate the various citestyles for a law journal citation.

#### renaud

`\ljcite .....` Matthew Renaud, *From Reading Courses to Robson Hall: The Development of Legal Education in the Province of Manitoba, 1877–1968*, (2019) 42 Manitoba Law Journal 286  
`\lcljauthor .....` Matthew Renaud  
`\lcljauthorfn .....` RENAUD  
`\lcljtitle .....` *From Reading Courses to Robson Hall: The Development of Legal Education in the Province of Manitoba, 1877–1968*  
`\lcljyear .....` 2019  
`\lcljvolume .....` 42  
`\lcljjournaltitle ...` Manitoba Law Journal  
`\lcljpage .....` 286

#### smythsc

`\ljcite .....` Russell Smyth, *What do Intermediate Appellate Courts Cite? A Quantitative Study of the Citation Practice of Australian State Supreme Courts*, (1999) 21 Adelaide Law Review 51  
`\lcljauthor .....` Russell Smyth  
`\lcljauthorfn .....` SMYTH  
`\lcljtitle .....` *What do Intermediate Appellate Courts Cite? A Quantitative Study of the Citation Practice of Australian State Supreme Courts*

\lcljyear ..... 1999  
\lcljvolume ..... 21  
\lcljjournaltitle ... Adelaide Law Review  
\lcljpage ..... 51

## 8 Bibentry Fields

### 8.1 @case

[58] Fields available for use in an @case bibentry are listed in the following:

**attribution** source of quote, for quotetext entry

**casename** for in-progress case

**casenickname** the generally-known shorthand name for the case

**casenumber** medium-neutral citation case number

**caseshortname** user-assigned shorthand name for the case

**casestatus** for in-progress case

**caseyear** medium-neutral citation year

**courtcasenumber** for in-progress case

**courtdivision** for in-progress case

**courtfullname** for in-progress case

**courtjurisdiction** for in-progress case

**courtlist** for in-progress case

**courtname** medium-neutral citation courtname

**crossref** key of entry to inherit fields from

**decisionyear** year for the case name, if none of the reports identify the year

**icaseyear** the case year to appear in the table of cases

**linkname** text for the url

**mncurl** the MNC url

**note** note for the bibentry

**options** Biblatex processing options, e.g, skipbib=true

**pagination** setting for postnote (default is ‘p’, for ‘page’): e.g. bib-string ‘atparagraph’

**parallel** parallel reports, all as one string

**partya** the party bringing the action or cause, or the description of the cause

**partyajur** jurisdiction of partya, if applicable (e.g., NSW)

**partyasn** shortname for partya (e.g., DPP)

**partyb** the responding or defending party, if any

**partybjur** jurisdiction of partyb, if applicable (e.g., NSW)

**partybsn** shortname for partyb (e.g., DPP)

**partysep** separator between party names (default: v)

**partysepx**

**reportpage** page that the reported cases starts on

**reportseries** name of the report series

**reportvolume** volume number of the report series

**reportyear** year of the report series

**shipname** name of the ship (admiralty cases)

**thumbnail** image file name

**url** url for a secondary link, the display text will come from linkname

**volyearneeded** true = the reportyear is needed to identify the report series volume

[59] An MNC case would generally use these fields: `partya`, `partyb`, `partysep` (if not `v`), `caseyear`, `courtname`, `casenumber`.

[60] A paper-report case would use these fields: `partya`, `partyb`, `partysep` (if not `v`), `reportyear`, `reportvolume`, `volyearneeded`, `reportseries`, `reportpage`.

[61] The ‘in-progress case’ fields are defined in the data model but are not linked into any citation command yet: `casename`, `courtdivision`, `courtlist`, `courtjurisdiction`, `courtcasenumber`, `courtfullname`, `casestatus`.

## 8.2 @statute

[62] The `@statute` bibentry handles various types of data, depending on whether either or both of the `citeref` and `statutechapter` fields are present or not.

[63] An `@statute` bib entry with the `citeref` field set to `canleg` produces this structure:

*title*, svjy, c chapter

so that an entry

```
@statute{cancorp,  
chapter = {33},  
citeref = {canleg},  
svjy = {1974-75-76 (Can.)},  
title = {Canada Business Corporations Act},  
}
```



produces<sup>33</sup>

*Canada Business Corporations Act*, 1974-75-76 (Can.), c 33

and a bib entry without the `citeref` field produces this structure:

*statutetitle*, *statuteshorttitle*, c *statutechapter*

and so an entry

```
@statute{cancorp2,  
statutechapter = {33},  
statuteshorttitle = {1974-75-76 (Can)},  
statutetitle = {Canada Business Corporations Act},  
}  
produces34
```

*Canada Business Corporations Act*, 1974-75-76 (Can), c 33

[64] Again, this time from the Revised Statutes:

*Canada Corporations Act*, RSC 1970, c C-32 (non-citeref)  
*Canada Corporations Act*, RSC 1970, c C-32 (citeref)

[65] The postnote may be retrieved separately with `\lcpostnote`, allowing for a variation in the flow of text, if required: *<Criminal Code, RSC 1970, c C-34 s 457(1)>* versus *<s 457(1) of the Criminal Code, RSC 1970, c C-34>*.

[66] The `@statute` bibentry handles three types of data structure: with a `statutechapter`; without a `statutechapter`; with a `citeref`.<sup>35</sup>

[67] When `statutechapter` is present and `citeref` is not, the following structure is used:

---

<sup>33</sup>Note that the dot `<.>` in `<(Can.)>` is marked as an abbreviation dot with `<\@>`, thus `<(Can.\@)>`, so that biblatex's punctuation tracker will add `<, c>` to the output rather than start a new sentence with `< C>`.

<sup>34</sup>This entry has `<(Can)>` rather than `<(Can.)>`.

<sup>35</sup>The actual details of the typeset output will vary slightly, according to the style options and overrides in play.

*statutetitle*, *statuteshorttitle*, *c statutechapter*

[68] When both *statutechapter* and *citeref* are not present, the following structure is used:

*statutetitle*, *statutetitleyear*

[69] When *citeref* is present, the following structure is used (depending on the *citeref* value - see para 34):

*title*, PEI Reg EC year-regnum

[70] The available fields are listed in the following:

**chapter** for the *citeref* method, chapter of the statute or regulation

**citeref** for the *citeref* method, specifies the formatting template of the statute or regulation

**fulldate** for the *citeref* method, fulldate of the regulation (Qbc)

**gazette** for the *citeref* method, gazette reference of the regulation (Qbc)

**regnum** for the *citeref* method, regulation number of the statute or regulation

**statutechapter** chapter of the statute

**statutejurisdiction** jurisdiction of the statute

**statutelongtitle**

**statutenickname**

**statuteregnalyear**

**statuteshorttitle** used for the SVJY for Canadian statutes (i.e., when *statutechapter* is defined)

**statutetitle** title of the statute

**statutetitleyear** year of the statute as part of the statute's title

**statutevolume**

**statuteyear** year of the statute

**svjy** for the [citeref](#) method, the SVJY of the statute

**title** for the [citeref](#) method, title of the statute or regulation

**year** for the [citeref](#) method, year of the statute or regulation

### 8.3 @ljarticle

[71] Available fields for the `ljarticle` bibentry type are listed in the following:

**author** author(s) of the article

**crossref** cross-reference, the name of the entry to inherit fields from

**date** year of the journal

**journaltitle** title of the journal

**linkname** text to display for the url

**mncname** medium-neutral citation of the journal name

**mncnumber** medium-neutral citation number of the article

**mncurl** the MNC's url

**mncyear** medium-neutral citation year of the article

**options** list of processing options for the bibentry, e.g., `skipbib=true`

**pages** page number of the journal the article starts on

**pagination** what string or bibstring to display as prefix for a numeric postnote; default is `p.`

**shortname**

**subtitle** subtitle of the article

**thumbnail** image filename

**title** title of the article

**url** url of the article

**volume** volume number of the journal

[72] For law journals, the CanLII link may be stored as if it were an MNC, or not. In either case, the [url](#) will be used as link.

Ghislain Otis, “Les droits ancestraux des peuples autochtones au carrefour du droit public et du droit privé: le cas de l’industrie extractive”, (2019) 62 Les Cahiers de droit 451 <2019 CanLIIDocs 4154>

from

```
@ljarticle{otis,  
  journaltitle = {Les Cahiers de droit},  
  mncname = {CanLIIDocs},  
  mncnumber = {4154},  
  mncyear = {2019},  
  pages = {451},  
  shortname = {Otis},  
  title = {Les droits ancestraux des peuples  
    autochtones au carrefour du droit public et du  
    droit privé },  
  url = {http://www.canlii.org/t/xkhr},  
  volume = {62},  
  year = {2019},  
}
```

versus

William Tetley, “Evasion/Fraude à la loi and Avoidance of the Law”, (1994) 39 McGill LJ 303 <1994 CanLIIDocs 67>

from

```
@ljarticle{tetley,  
  journaltitle = {McGill LJ},  
  linkname = {1994 CanLIIDocs 67},  
  pages = {303},  
  title = {Evasion/Fraude à la loi and Avoidance of  
the Law},  
  url = {https://canlii.ca/t/2bk9},  
  volume = {39},  
  year = {1994},  
}
```

## 9 Examples

A plea of guilty is not an admission of any facts giving rise to the charge. It is evidence only that that particular accused considers that he ought to plead guilty to the charge preferred against him. A plea of guilty in no way proves any of the circumstances of the crime. *Phipson on Evidence*, 9th ed., page 19 points out that a plea of guilty only admits that the accused committed the offence charged and does not admit the truth of any depositions. See *Regina v. Riley* (1896), 18 Cox, C.C. 285 at p. 295 per Hawkins J.<sup>36</sup>

*Phipson on Evidence*, 9th ed., page 19 points out that

*Phipson on Evidence*, 9th ed., page 19 points out that



```
\renewcommand\postnotedelim{,\ }%  
\lcaonbttitle{phipson9},  
\lcaonbedition[page 19]{phipson9}  
\lcsetstylemcgill  
points out that
```

See *R v Riley* (1896), 18 CoxCC 285 at p 295 per Hawkins J



```
\lcinline[See][at p 295 per Hawkins J]{riley}
```

---

<sup>36</sup>*R v Berry*, [1957] OR 249, <1957 CanLII 115 (ON CA)>.

The ability to cross-examine a witness as to the basis for his opinion and the factors which he has taken into account and those which he has omitted can be relevant, pertinent and indeed vital to testing that opinion: see, for example, *R. v. Rosik* (1970), 2 C.C.C. (2d) 351, [1971] 2 O.R. 47, 13 Crim. L.Q. 224 (Ont. C.A.) (appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada dismissed 2 C.C.C. (2d) 393n, [1971] 2 O.R. 89n, [1971] S.C.R. vi), and *R. v. Abbey* (1982), 68 C.C.C. (2d) 394, 138 D.L.R. (3d) 202, [1982] 2 S.C.R. 24 (S.C.C.).<sup>37</sup>

*R v Rosik* (1970), 2 CCC (2d) 351, [1971] 2 OR 47, 13 CrimLQ 224 (Ont CA) (appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada dismissed 2 CCC (2d) 393n, [1971] 2 OR 89n, [1971] SCR vi), and *R v Abbey* (1982), 68 CCC (2d) 394, 138 DLR (3d) 202, [1982] 2 SCR 24 (SCC).



`\linline{rosik}`  
(appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada dismissed  
`\lawciteref{rosikappeal}`),  
and  
`\linline{abbey}`.

**Rosik**

In *Rosik*, a psychiatrist testified, relaying the contents of a conversation with the accused. This does not prove that what the accused said was true. The accused did not testify. Cross-examination tests the veracity of what a person says, and their credibility.

<sup>37</sup>*R v Howard* (1986), 15 OAC 255, 29 CCC (3d) 544. <1986 CanLII 4725 (ON CA)> pp. 559–560.

*Abbey*

“ A general principle of evidence is that all relevant evidence is admissible. The law of evidence, however, reposes on a few general principles riddled by innumerable exceptions. Two major exceptions to this general principle are hearsay evidence and opinion evidence. There are also exceptions to the exceptions. ”

*Abbey*

“ The main concern of the hearsay rule is the veracity of the statements made. The principal justification for the exclusion of hearsay evidence is the abhorrence of the common law to proof which is unsworn and has not been subjected to the trial by fire of cross-examination. Testimony under oath, and cross-examination, have been considered to be the best assurances of the truth of the statements of facts presented. Not all statements by a witness of that which he heard someone else say are, however, necessarily hearsay. ”



As Woods J.A. said in *R. v. Perras* (1972), 1972 CanLII 868 (SK CA), 8 C.C.C. (2d) 209, at p. 213, “The evidence of a physician stating what a patient told him about his symptoms is not evidence as to the existence of the symptoms. To accept it as such would be to infringe the rule against hearsay.”<sup>38</sup>

*R v Perras* (1972), 8 CCC (2d) 209 p. 213



```
\lccinline{perras}
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*R v Perras* (1972), 1972 CanLII 868 (SK CA), 8 CCC (2d) 209 p. 213



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from

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[73] The `\ycite` citation command reads the bibentry’s `yoptions` field of comma-separated meta-fields through a *for*-loop, and so is

<sup>38</sup>*Abbey*, 68 CCC (2d) 394, 138 DLR (3d) 202, [1982] 2 SCR 24 (SCC). <CanLII> pp. 45–46.

somewhat static; the `\lcycite` is more dynamic and reads the meta-field list from the `prenote` field, and the citation can be differently structured each time.

*R v Perras* (1972), 1972 CanLII 868 (SK CA), 8 CCC (2d) 209 p. 213



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1972 CanLII 868 (SK CA) – *R v Perras* (1972) – p. 213



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