

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

13-Nov-2021

**DISCLAIMER** `lawcite` does not purport to be the official or authorised implementation of any legal citation style (including “McGill”) and no warranty is expressed or implied. Use (and modify) at own risk.

## 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}

```
@case{edwardsa,
casenickname = {Persons},
casenumber = {438 (UK JCPC)},
caseshortname = {Edwards},
caseyear = {1929},
courtname = {CanLII},
mncurl = {https://www.canlii.org/en/ca/ukjcpc/doc/1929/1929can-
lii438/1929canlii438.html},
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  
dex.do},  
  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  
dex.do},  
  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:

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

---

<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<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 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

---

<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).

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

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

- `\lcsetstyleaglc` for AGLC style (a footnote style)

---

<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.



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

---

<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.

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

[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)”:

- `\lawcitetitle` for the casename
  - *Donoghue v Stevenson*
- `\lawciteref` for the caseref
  - [1932] AC 562
- `\lcrefn` 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
- `\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 `case-nickname` 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 postnote) [654-
55] {wismer} [128-29] {mulroney} [189] {toucheross} [394]
{roglass}.
\toggletrue {pinpointaftermnc}
```

produces:

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.

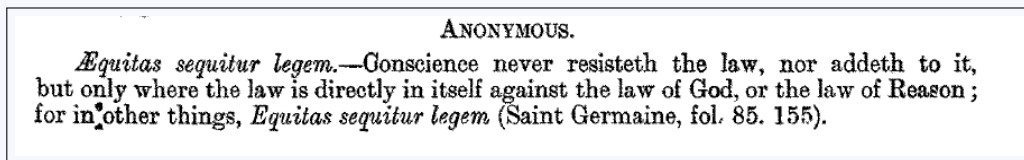


Figure 2: *Anonymous* (1492), Cary 11, 21 ER 6 (B).

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},  
  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:

---

<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.

```
@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>,

---

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

<sup>19</sup> Comb 5.

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

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

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

---

<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.

```
reportseries = {ER},  
reportvolume = {90},  
}
```

the combination 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

### 4 Law Journals

[28] Some law review articles: Bruce Ryder, “The Past and Future of Canadian Generalist Law Journals”, (2001) 39 *Alberta Law Review* 625; 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.

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

---

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

```
@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},
}
```

[30] 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 Kleeefeld
- `\lcljauthorfn`: KLEEFELD
- `\lcljtitle`: “Book Review - OSCOLA, the Oxford Standard for Citation of Legal Authorities”
- `\lcljyear`: (2013)
- `\lcljjournaltitle`: Dalhousie Law Journal
- `\lcljvolume`: 13
- `\lcljpage`: 269

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

---

<sup>24</sup>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>.



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

[32] 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},  
...  
}
```

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

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

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

[36] For the customary treatise shorthand references of the *Clerk and Lindsell on Torts* kind, see para 40.

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

## 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*

[37] 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.

[38] Available citation commands are:

`\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>

[39] 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?’

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

[40] Authorial attribution can be formatted as the customary *A on  
B* with `\lcepigrap hp`, for the possessive case: *Howie and Johnson’s*

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<sup>26</sup>Some text.

*Annotated Criminal Legislation New South Wales.*

[41] And \l**ce****pi****graph**, with no possessive: *Addison on Torts* (2nd ed. 1872).

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

- author family name(s) + on/'s
- shorttitle, or else: title
- edition
- year

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