A Short Guide to
The Canadian Abridgment in Print and on

1. TO FIND CASE LAW BY LEGAL ISSUE
2. TO FIND CASE LAW BY CASE NAME
3. TO FIND CASE LAW CONSIDERING A WORD OR PHRASE
4. TO FIND THE HISTORY AND JUDICIAL TREATMENT OF A CASE
5. TO FIND THE JUDICIAL TREATMENT OF A STATUTE, REGULATION OR RULE OF PRACTICE
6. TO FIND LEGISLATIVE HISTORY
7. TO FIND LEGAL LITERATURE

August 2007
For further information on how to use the Abridgment, for help with specific research queries, or to order more copies of this Guide, call Carswell’s Canadian Abridgment Editorial Helpline:

In Toronto:  (416)298-5140
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Or email us at Carswell.abridgment@thomson.com

Hours:  Monday - Friday:  9:00 am - 8:30 pm Eastern Time

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TO FIND CASE LAW BY LEGAL ISSUE

PRINT:

The Canadian Abridgment Case Digests

The core of The Canadian Abridgment is a comprehensive collection of case digests, or summaries, of issues decided by Canadian courts and administrative tribunals. The digests are classified under more than 50 subject titles set out alphabetically through the main case digest volumes. This collection covers virtually every case reported in Canada since 1803, and every unreported case received from the courts since 1986, with the exception of Quebec civil law cases.

Finding Tools:

The Key & Research Guide contains the subject classification scheme by which the case law is organized. You can find all the cases on your subject by locating your issue within this classification scheme and then looking through the digests falling under the appropriate title, heading and subheadings in the main volume and supplement. Using the Key allows you to see how your specific topic fits into the broader classification scheme.

The General Index contains the subject index to the case law digests. The Index lists alphabetically the legal concepts and issues dealt with or arising out of the case digests. The locations of the digests are given by volume and digest number with each entry.

The Case Law Update provides names, citations and digest numbers for cases digested in Canadian Current Law – Case Digests after the cut-off date of the most recent Case Digests Annual Supplement. The entries are organized by Abridgment classification.

Components:


- Main Work: The multiple hardcover volumes are arranged alphabetically by subject title.
- Annual Supplement: There is a single softcover volume for each main work volume. The Case Digests cumulative Annual Supplement volumes contain all digests from the cut-off date on the spine of the main work to December of each year.
How to Do a Case Digest Search:

A. Using the Key & Research Guide

**STEP 1**

Determine the appropriate Subject Title for your search by consulting the Key & Research Guide.

The Key is cross-referenced so that you can find your title by looking up a term that describes your issue. For additional help in finding the appropriate title, you may consult the Subject Titles Table or the Abridgment Overview found at the beginning of the Guide. The Subject Titles Table is an alphabetical list of the subject titles in the Case Digest volumes. In the Abridgment Overview, the subject titles are organized under broader areas of the law (e.g.: Commercial Law, Criminal Law).

Illustration 1.1: Cross-References in Key

The Key contains a large number of cross-references to guide you to relevant subject titles and their classifications.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPANY AND CORPORATION - See</th>
<th>Banking and Banks: Corporations; Trade and Commerce IV, V, VI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COMPETENCY                  - See Evidence XVII.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMPETITION                 - See Intellectual Property III.10; Trade and Commerce V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMPLETION                  - See Sale of Land III</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMPULSION                  - See Criminal Law XVIII.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Illustration 1.2: Subject Titles Table
The Subject Titles Tables provides an alphabetical listing of subject titles and gives you the page in the Key where the classification for each title appears.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actions</td>
<td>2-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Law</td>
<td>2-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>2-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aliens, Immigration and Citizenship</td>
<td>2-23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animals</td>
<td>2-31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Illustration 1.3: Abridgment Overview
The Abridgment Overview shows how the subject in the Case Digests fit into broader subject areas of the law.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family Law</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family Law</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>International Law</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aliens, Immigration and Citizenship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conflict of Laws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Law</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure and Courts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civil Procedure and the Legal System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barristers and Solicitors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evidence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STEP 2

After determining the appropriate Subject Title, narrow down your search by finding the appropriate Classification(s) for your issue.

Each Subject Title is followed by an overview of the contents of that Subject Title and a list of all volumes containing digests under that heading. Narrowing down your search to one or two specific Classifications can greatly streamline your search. By noting the relevant classification numbers, you will be able to identify appropriate digests at a glance.

**Illustration 1.4: Classification Scheme**

*Example: You are searching for cases on whether an act of the plaintiff could be a defence to a claim of strict liability.*

Scan the key Classification for the section dealing with strict liability. The Classification runs from the general to the specific. (Strict liability is III.1. Defences to strict liability is III.5. And the specific defence of Act on plaintiff is III.5.a.) Therefore cases on this issue are digested in the Negligence subject title as classification number III.5.a.

- III. STRICT LIABILITY
  - (RULE IN RYLANDS v. FLETCHER)- liability for environmental damage, see ENVIRONMENTAL LAW I.2; strict liability in nuisance, see TORTS IX 2.b; vicarious liability, see IV
  
  **1. General principles**
  
  a. Non-natural user of land
  b. Escape
  
  **2. Particular dangers - for cases involving**
  
  **3. Defences to strict liability**
  
  a. Act of plaintiff
  b. Act of stranger
  c. Act of God
  d. Mutual benefit
  e. Statutory authority
STEP 3
Consult the main case digest volume that contains your Subject Title. Scan the
digests falling under the appropriate Subject Title and Classification, noting the
names and citations of important cases.

Cases digested under your chosen Classification can be identified at a glance by the
classification number, which appears in the upper right hand corner of each digest.

RESEARCH TIP:
Note that within each classification, the digests appear in reverse chronological order,
with the most recent digest appearing first.

STEP 4
Consult the softcover Annual Supplement corresponding to the main work volume.

The Annual Supplement covers digests from the cut-off date of the main work volume
to the end of the previous year. The Supplement is consolidated and replaced annually,
so there is never more than one Supplement to consult for each main volume.
To update your research past the end of the last year, consult the monthly softcover issues of Canadian Current Law – Case Digests.

To update your search after the Annual Supplement volume, begin with the January (Issue #1) Canadian Current Law – Case Digests. Within each monthly issue, the subject titles are set out in alphabetical order.

A. Using the General Index

To find digests in the main case digest volumes, look up your research topics in the General Index, noting the volume and digest numbers of the relevant digests.

The General Index differs from the Key in that the Key gives you a Classification number that you can follow through the main work and supplement, while the Index provides the volume and digest numbers of relevant digests. Like the Key, the Index contains a large number of cross-references to help you find appropriate entries.

Illustration 1.6: General Index Entry

Example: You are searching for cases involving the formation of franchising contracts.
To find digests in the monthly issues of Canadian Current Law – Case Digests, look up your research topics in the index found at the back of these monthly issues.

Cases digested under your chosen Classification can be identified at a glance by the classification number, which appears in the upper right hand corner of each digest.

**RESEARCH TIP:**

The March, June, September and December issues contain a cumulative index of all digests that have appeared to that date during the year. Therefore, when consulting the indexes of these monthly issues you should begin with the most recent volume that has a cumulative index and move forward.
ONLINE:

The Canadian Abridgment is available online through WestlawCARSWELL’s LawSource as well as other WestlawCARSWELL services. Case digests can be browsed through the Abridgment Key Classification System, searched by Key Word, or a combination of the two methods.

The Custom Digest feature brings together in a single document all digests in your search results within the same classification, allowing you to scan through many digests as easily as in print.

There are three basic methods for using the Abridgment to find relevant case law:

- **Browsing** the Abridgment Key;
- **Searching** the Abridgment Digests by key word;
- **Linking** from a decision on point to digests of other cases on the same issue.
How to Do a Case Digest Search:

A. Browsing The Abridgment Key

**Recommended** when you want to find all Canadian cases on a particular legal issue.

1. You may access the complete Canadian Abridgment Key Classification by going to the Browse Tables of Contents section located in the left frame of the LawSource home page and clicking on the Canadian Abridgment Digests link.

Illustration 1.7: Canadian Abridgment Digests link on LawSource homepage.
2. Expand the various Abridgment subject titles by clicking the plus buttons [+ to reveal the detailed Classification.

Illustration 1.8: Click to reveal expanded Classification.
3. Click on the blue hypertext link to view digests of all cases on that particular issue.
RESEARCH TIP:

You can search the Abridgment Key to see where a word or phrase appears in the Classification system.

Recommended where you are uncertain where your issue appears in the Abridgment classification or where there may be several subject titles under which your issue is classified.

1. Access the Key Classification System following the steps set out above.
2. Enter your key words in the Search the Abridgment Key for these term(s) box at the bottom of the page (See Illustration 1.9, above).
3. Click Search.
4. A search of the Key will narrow your table of contents view to focus on the sections that match your key word query, e.g. “estoppel”. Click Clear Scan to return to the complete Abridgment table of contents.

Illustration 1.10: Finding occurrences of a term within the Abridgment Key.
1. Access the Key Classification System, following the steps set out above.

2. Choose the classifications you want to search by selecting the appropriate checkbox(es) to the left of the classification of interest. You may check multiple boxes.

3. Click the **Search selected** button at the bottom of the screen.

4. In the Custom Digest page, your selected classifications will be listed in the **Your digest selection(s)** box (See Illustration 1.11, below).
   
   To retrieve these selections in their entirety, click **Search**.
   
   To remove a selection from the list, click **Delete**.

5. To narrow your search, type your search term(s) in the **Add search terms and/or connectors (optional)** box, e.g. “disabled”. Specify relationships between terms using connectors.

---

**RESEARCH TIP:**

You can refine your browsing results by searching within your selected classification(s).

**Recommended** where there are many digests falling under your selected classifications and you are able to narrow your results by key word or jurisdiction.

[E.g. The classification that deals with the factor of the means of spouses as affecting entitlement to spousal support has 1055 digests. By limiting your results to digests that contain the terms “disabled or disability”, you reduce the number of digests to 69.]
6. Limit your results by using the **Jurisdiction** selection box (optional).

7. Select **Search**.
B. Searching The Abridgment Digests by Key Word

**Recommended** where relevant digests are likely to appear under more than one classification and where you are searching for terms unlikely to appear in the classification.

1. Go to the Canadian Abridgment Digests Custom Search template by clicking on the Canadian Abridgment Digests link in the Custom Search Templates section of the LawSource home page.

2. Enter your search term(s) in the **Search full text for** box, e.g. “neck whiplash”.

3. Select a connector option in **The results must contain** drop-down list, e.g. All of these terms. Alternatively, enter your search term(s) and connectors in the **Search full text for** box, e.g. “neck /p whiplash” (See Illustration 1.12, below).

**RESEARCH TIP:**

To see a list of all connector symbols and wildcards, with examples, click the **Searching Tips** link located above the **Search full text for** box.

4. Limit your search by entering information in specific fields (subject title, classification number or phrase, case name, citation, and year) if known, e.g. Subject Title: remedies.
5. Limit your results by jurisdiction and/or by timeframe by using the selection boxes provided, if desired. To select more than one option in a selection box, hold down your Ctrl key while clicking multiple selections with your mouse.

6. Click GO.
RESEARCH TIP:

Whether you search Abridgment Digests via the Custom Search Template or by browsing the Abridgment Key, all results within the same classification will be displayed in a single document for easy browsing.

Illustration 1.13: Abridgment Digests Results Display.
C. Linking from a decision on point to digests of other cases on the same issue

Recommended where you have found a case on point and want to find all other cases that deal with the same issue.

1. From the full-text decision, select the Abridgment Digests link on the Related Info tab in the left pane.

Illustration 1.14: Display of Full-Text Decision showing link to Abridgment Digests.
2. All digests for that case will appear in the right frame. Click on the Classification Number hypertext link of any digest of interest to retrieve digests of all cases dealing with that legal issue.

3. The Classification Number hypertext link will take you to a document containing all digests classified under that Abridgment Classification.

Illustration 1.15: Link from any Digest to all other digests with the same classification.
TO FIND CASE LAW BY CASE NAME

PRINT:

Consolidated Table of Cases

The Consolidated Table of Cases helps you locate cases by name. These volumes provide you with all reported citations (judgment date, court docket number, jurisdiction and court where unreported) of each level of case digested in The Canadian Abridgment and tells you where to locate digests of these cases in the Case Digests component of The Canadian Abridgment. It is cross-referenced according to every significant variation in the name of the case as reported by different law report series and according to the name of the defendant.

Components:

• Main Work: The multiple hardcover volumes are arranged alphabetically.

• Annual Supplement: There is a single softcover volume for each main work volume. The Consolidated Table of Cases cumulative Annual Supplement volumes contain all cases from the cut-off date of the main work volume to March of the current year.

• Quarterly Supplement: The softcover cumulative updates are replaced every three months.

How to Find a Particular Case:

**STEP 1**

Find the main volume of the Consolidated Table of Cases containing your case. Look up the case by name.

If you know that your case was decided after the cut-off date of the main volume, proceed directly to the supplement volume. The cases in the Consolidated Table of Cases are arranged alphabetically by case name. Note that each case is cross-referenced according to the name of the defendant in the case and every known case name.

---

**Illustration 2.1: Main Entry**


**Illustration 2.2: Cross-reference by name of defendant**

[Poplar Properties Ltd., Bordignon Construction Ltd. (Trustee of) v. Poplar Properties Ltd.]

See Bordignon Construction Ltd. (Trustee of) v. Poplar Properties Ltd.

**Illustration 2.3: Cross-reference by alternate case name**

[Henfrey & Co. v. Poplar Properties Ltd.]

See Bordignon Construction Ltd. (Trustee of) v. Poplar Properties Ltd.
STEP 2
Look up your case alphabetically by case name in the Annual Supplement volume corresponding to the main volume.

STEP 3
Consult the Quarterly Supplement for cases after the cut-off date of the Annual Supplement.

STEP 4
Complete your search by consulting each monthly softcover issue of Canadian Current Law – Case Law Digests for the period after the cut-off date of the Quarterly Supplement.

RESEARCH TIP:
A Table of Cases listing all the cases in that volume appears in each main volume of the Case Digests, each main volume and supplement volume of the Consolidated Table of Cases and each issue of the Canadian Current Law – Case Law Digests.
From the Home page of LawSource and most other WestlaweCARSWELL services, you can find any Canadian case by entering all or part of the name or by citation. By linking to the Find page on all WestlaweCARSWELL services, you can also find foreign cases by name or by citation.

How To Find Case Law by Name or Citation:

A. To Find Canadian Case Law by Name

1. In the Find/KeyCite a Document section of the home page, select the Find button.
2. Enter all or part of the case name in the appropriate box, e.g. “pushpanathan”.
3. Choose an appropriate jurisdiction, e.g. Supreme Court and Privy Council (optional).
4. Click GO.

Illustration 2.4: Using Find/KeyCite a Document to look up a case by name.
B. To Find Canadian Case Law by Citation

1. In the **Find/KeyCite a Document** section of the home page, select the Find button.
2. Enter all of the citation in the Citation box, e.g. “1998 CarswellNat 830”.
3. Click GO.

*Illustration 2.5: Using Find/KeyCite a Document to look up a cite by citation.*
RESEARCH TIP:

The citation box is not sensitive to spacing, capitalization or punctuation used for abbreviation. However, when a form of punctuation is an essential part of a citation style, it should be included. For example: “rso1990ce.2s310” or “rsc1985cc-46s16”.

When searching case law, do not include the year of the decision (entered in parenthesis) in the citation entry. For example: when searching for: (1959) 38 C.B.R. 91, enter as: “38 C.B.R. 91”.
C. To Find Foreign Case Law by Citation

To find a U.S. or any other non-Canadian case by citation and view the full text, use **Global Find**.

1. Go to the Global Find page by:
   (a) clicking on the **Find** link at the top of the LawSource home page; or
   (b) clicking on the **Global Find by Name/Title** link in the Find/KeyCite a Document section of the home page.

*Illustration 2.6: Accessing the Global Find template to look up a foreign case.*
2. Under **Find a Document** in the left pane, enter all or part of the citation in the **By citation** box, e.g. “167 L.Ed.2d 449”.

3. Select the country of origin from the dropdown list in the **Publication Country** box, e.g. US – United States.

4. Select **GO**.

*Illustration 2.7: Enter citation and country and GO.*
Alternate methods to retrieve a document when you know its citation:

- Use a Custom Search Template that contains a Citation field - Cases, Canadian Abridgment Digests, Legislation, Canadian Encyclopedic Digest, Law Reports Articles and Journals, Index to Canadian Legal Literature.

- Access a database to do a Terms and Connectors search, and restrict your search to the citation field.

RESEARCH TIP:
Almost every document on WestlaweCARS WELL is “Findable” by citation, including case law, statutory provisions, regulations, rules, commentary, and policy documents. To retrieve a specific document by its citation, use Find by Citation, accessible from the homepage or from the Navigation bar.
D. To Find Foreign (non-U.S.) Case Law by Name

To find other foreign case law by name and view its full text, use **Global Find**.

1. Go to the Global Find page by:
   (a) clicking on the **Find** link at the top of the LawSource home page; or
   (b) clicking on the **Global Find by Name/Title** link in the Find/KeyCite a Document section of the home page (*See Illustration 2.6, above*).

2. Enter all or part of the case name in the **Global Case Law** box, e.g. “byrne”.

3. Select the desired jurisdiction from the dropdown list in the **Jurisdiction** box, e.g. “United Kingdom”.

4. Click **GO**.

*Illustration 2.8: Using the Global Find template to look up a foreign case by name.*
How To Do a Words and Phrases Search:

**STEP 1**

Look up the word or phrase alphabetically in the appropriate hardcover main volume.
Each main volume covers judicial interpretations of words and phrases to the end of 1992.

**STEP 2**
For interpretations recorded after the main volume cut-off date, search for the word or phrase in the Annual Supplement volume corresponding to the main volume.

**STEP 3**
Complete your search by consulting the Words and Phrases section in issues of Canadian Current Law – Case Digests published after the cut-off date of the latest Annual Supplement.
TO FIND THE HISTORY AND JUDICIAL TREATMENT OF A CASE (“NOTING UP” A CASE)

PRINT:

Canadian Case Citations

Canadian Case Citations provides you with the history of Canadian decisions (e.g. whether a decision has been affirmed, reversed, granted or refused leave to appeal, or had additional reasons given), plus the judicial treatment of Canadian and foreign decisions (e.g. whether a decision has been followed, distinguished, considered in a subsequent Canadian case). Canadian Case Citations is drawn from analysis of reported decisions of Canadian courts and tribunals since 1867, and unreported decisions of Canadian courts since 1986.

Components:

• Main Work: The multiple hardcover volumes are arranged alphabetically.

• Annual Supplement: There is a single softcover volume for each main work volume. The Canadian Case Citations cumulative Annual Supplement volumes contain all digests from the main work’s cut-off date (which appears on the spine) to June of the current (or previous) year.

• Quarterly Supplement: These softcover cumulative updates are replaced every three months.

• Monthly Issues: Updates appear in monthly issues of Canadian Case Citations.
**STEP 1**

Begin your research by looking up your case in the appropriate main volume. The cases are arranged alphabetically.

If you know that your case was decided after the cut-off date of the main volume, proceed directly to the supplement volume.

**Illustration 4.1:**

*History Terms*

Historical developments in a case are conveyed by specific terms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>History Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Affirmed</strong></td>
<td>Decision affirmed on appeal or on reconsideration; or application for judicial review refused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Amended</strong></td>
<td>Correction of wording of decision by decision maker to conform to intended meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Additional reasons</strong></td>
<td>Additional reasons for decision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Allowed leave to appeal</strong></td>
<td>Leave to appeal to an appellate court allowed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Refused leave to appeal</strong></td>
<td>Leave to appeal to an appellate court refused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Referred for further consideration or clarification</strong></td>
<td>Decision referred back by an appellate court to lower level for further consideration or clarification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Granted reconsideration or rehearing</strong></td>
<td>Application for reconsideration or rehearing of decision by same court granted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Refused reconsideration or rehearing</strong></td>
<td>Application for reconsideration or rehearing of decision by same court refused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reversed</strong></td>
<td>Decision reversed on appeal or on reconsideration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Varied</strong></td>
<td>Decision varied or modified by either the decision maker or an appellate court without reversing the result</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Illustration 4.2:**

*Treatment Symbols*

Judicial treatments of a case are given by letters in circles.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>N</strong></td>
<td>Not Followed/Overruled Cited case expressly overruled, not applied or judged bad law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F</strong></td>
<td>Followed Principle of law in cited case adopted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D</strong></td>
<td>Distinguished Cited case inapplicable because of difference in facts or law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C</strong></td>
<td>Considered Some consideration given to cited case</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STEP 2
Consult the Annual Supplement corresponding to the main volume.

STEP 3
Consult the Quarterly Supplement for cases after the cut-off date of the Annual Supplement.

A cumulative supplement is published at three-month intervals. The first supplement published covers July to September. This is replaced by one covering July to December. This, in turn, is replaced by one covering July to March. Finally, all the material for the year is consolidated into the next Annual Supplement.

STEP 4
Complete your search by consulting the monthly issues of Canadian Case Citations, beginning with the first issue published after the supplement.
ONLINE:

All the information in Canadian Case Citations can be found by noting up a case with KeyCiteCanada. KeyCiting a document involves retrieving the appellate history plus all citing references of a case, including judicial treatments and secondary references. In addition to the information available in the print volumes of the Canadian Case Citations, KeyCiteCanada includes:

• “Referred to” (less important) case treatments
• Citing references in commentary, the Canadian Encyclopedic Digest and the Index to Canadian Legal Literature
• Judicial treatments in other Commonwealth cases
• The ability to limit results: by date, jurisdiction, document type or by any words used in the citing documents

How to Find the History & Judicial Treatment of a Case:

A. To Note Up a Case by Name

1. In the Find/KeyCite a Document section of the LawSource home page, select the KeyCite button.
2. Enter all or part of a case name in the appropriate box, e.g. “degelder”.


3. Choose an appropriate jurisdiction, e.g. Supreme Court and Privy Council (optional).
4. Click GO.

Illustration 4.4: Using the Find/KeyCite a Document template to note up a case by name.

**RESEARCH TIP:**

To KeyCite (“note up”) a case when you know its name, you may also use the KeyCiteCanada link accessible from the Navigation bar.
B. To Note Up a Case by Citation

1. In the Find/KeyCite a Document section of the home page, select the **KeyCite** button.
2. Enter the complete citation in the **Citation** box, e.g. “1998 CarswellBC 2246”.
3. Click **GO**.

*Illustration 4.5: Using the Find/KeyCite a Document template to note up a case by citation.*
RESEARCH TIP:
To KeyCite a document by citation, you may also use the KeyCite Canada link accessible from the Navigation bar.

RESEARCH TIP:
The citation box is not sensitive to spacing, capitalization or punctuation used for abbreviation. However, when a form of punctuation is an essential part of a citation style, it should be included. For example: “rso1990ce.2s310” or “rsc1985cc-46s16”.

When searching case law, do not include the year of the decision (entered in parenthesis) in the citation entry. For example: when searching for: (1959) 38 C.B.R. 91, enter as: “38 C.B.R. 91”.
C. To Note Up a Non-Canadian Case by Citation

1. Go to the Global KeyCite page by clicking on the KeyCiteCanada link at the top of the home page.

Illustration 4.6: Accessing the KeyCiteCanada template to note up a foreign case.
2. Enter all or part of the citation in the **By citation** box, e.g. “167 L.Ed.2d 449”.
3. Select the country of origin from the dropdown list in the **Publication Country** box, e.g. US – United States.
4. Click **GO**.

**Illustration 4.7: Noting up a foreign case by citation.**
D. To Note Up Foreign (non-U.S.) Cases by Name

1. Click on the **Global KeyCite by Name/Title** link under Find/KeyCite a Document section at the bottom of the home page.

Illustration 4.8: Accessing the Global KeyCite template to note up a foreign case.
2. Enter all or part of the case name in the **Global Case Law** box, e.g. “knightsbridge”.
3. Select the desired jurisdiction from the dropdown menu in the **Jurisdiction** box, e.g. European Union.
4. Click GO.

*Illustration 4.9: Noting up a foreign case by name.*
KeyCiteCanada Results

Your KeyCiteCanada results are displayed in the right frame. KeyCiteCanada links are displayed in a white box on the left frame.

Illustration 4.10: KeyCiteCanada Results.

Click the Full History link to retrieve the direct appellate history of the KeyCited case, plus any negative citing references and/or recently added treatments to that case. To view the full text of a listed referring case, click on its number link.

Click the Citing References link to retrieve all judicial treatments and citing references from secondary sources for the KeyCited case. To view the full text of a listed document, click on its number link.
E. To See a Graphical Representation of the History of a Case

1. From a full-text case or a KeyCite result, select **Graphical View** from the Related Info tab in the left pane.

*Illustration 4.11: Accessing the Graphical History of a case from your KeyCiteCanada Results.*
2. Link to any level of the case’s history by clicking on the case name’s blue hypertext link.

Illustration 4.12: Viewing the Graphical History of a case.

**RESEARCH TIP:**

You may KeyCite any Canadian case, statutory provision or rule while viewing its full text (See Illustration 4.11, above). Simply click the Full History or Citing References link on the Related Info tab on the left frame of the displayed document or click on the status flag or icon that may appear at the top left corner of the displayed document. A KeyCite flag or icon noted beside a cited decision refers to that case’s own history and/or citing references.

For more information on KeyCiteCanada, including explanations of the status flags, icons, and treatment definitions, click KeyCiteCanada, on the Navigation bar.
TO FIND THE JUDICIAL TREATMENT OF A STATUTE, REGULATION OR RULE OF PRACTICE (“NOTING UP” A STATUTE, REGULATION OR RULE)

PRINT:

Canadian Statute Citations, Regulations Judicially Considered, Rules Judicially Considered

Canadian Statute Citations shows the judicial treatment of Canadian and foreign statutes and international treaties. Judicial consideration of regulations and rules appear respectively in the Regulations Judicially Considered volumes and the Rules Judicially Considered main work volumes.

Components:

• Main Work: Canadian Statute Citations - multiple hardcover volumes; Regulations Judicially Considered – multiple hardcover volumes; Rules Judicially Considered – multiple hardcover volumes. All organized by jurisdiction.

• Annual Supplement: Softcover cumulative supplements for each Canadian Statute Citations main work volume; one softcover volume for each of the Regulations Judicially Considered and Rules Judicially Considered main work volumes.

• Quarterly Supplement: Softcover cumulative supplements issued three times per year.

• Monthly Issues: Updates appear in monthly issues of Canadian Statute Citations.

[Note there are separate main volumes and annual supplement volumes for each of the three components of this service – statutes, regulations and rules. There is, however, only a single set of quarterly and a single set of monthly issues, which update all three components.]
How to Note Up a Statute. Rule, or Regulation:

STEP 1

Find the main volume for the jurisdiction in which your statute/regulation/rule was enacted. Look up the provision by name and section number.

Within each jurisdiction, statutes/regulations/rules are set out alphabetically. Within each statute/regulation/rule, the section numbers are set out sequentially. Cases considering statutes/regulations/rules as a whole appear at the beginning of the entry under the heading “Generally”.

Illustration 5.1: Treatment Symbols
Judicial consideration of statutes are indicated by symbols in circles.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>◆ unconstitutional</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◇ considered</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ pursuant to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ referred to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Illustration 5.2: Treatment Entry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Considerations of an Act as a whole are listed before Parts or sections of the Act</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Generally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pt. III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generally, each section/subsection of an Act cited in a decision is listed separately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. S. 2 of the Canada Labour Code was considered in the decision P.S.A.C. v. Heritage Canada Foundation reported at (1988), 73 di 202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.128(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.128(1) [rep. &amp; sub. R.S.C. 1985, c. 9 (1st Supp.), s.4]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sections and subsections may be consolidated where a consecutive range of sections/subsections is judicially considered in the same way by the same decision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.129(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Almeida v. Via Rail Canada Inc. (1990), 82 di 10 10 (Can. L.R.B.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.129(1)-(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.129(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. LeBlanc v. Via Rail Canada Inc. (1990), 80 di 24 (Can. L.R.B.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**STEP 2**

Consult the annual softcover supplement.

**STEP 3**

Update your research by using the quarterly supplement.

Each cumulative quarterly supplement covers all jurisdictions and is produced on an October to September cycle. The first quarterly covers October to December. This is replaced by a quarterly covering October to March. This quarterly is in turn replaced by an October to June quarterly.

**STEP 4**

Complete your research by consulting each softcover issue of Canadian Statute Citations for the period after the cut-off date of the Quarterly Supplement.
ONLINE:

You can find the judicial treatment of Canadian and foreign statutes and rules using KeyCiteCanada. You can also find analysis in legislation annotations and other selected commentary.

You can KeyCite a statute or rule by name or by citation.

How to Find the History & Judicial Treatment of Legislation

A. To Note Up a Statute Section or Rule by Name with KeyCiteCanada:

RESEARCH TIP:

To KeyCite (note up) a statute section or rule when you know its title, use the KeyCiteCanada feature in the Find/KeyCite a Document section of the Home page. KeyCiteCanada is also accessible from the Navigation bar.

1. In the Find/KeyCite a Document section at the bottom of the home page, select the KeyCite button.
2. Enter all or part of the legislation title in the Title box, e.g. Title: “corporations”.
3. Enter the section (or rule) number in the Section box, e.g. 2.
4. Choose the appropriate jurisdiction from the dropdown list in the **Jurisdiction** box, e.g. Nova Scotia (optional).

5. Click **GO**.

*Illustration 5.3: Using the KeyCite a Document template to note up legislation by name.*

**RESEARCH TIP:**
To search a defined term you can enter the term in the **Section** box.
B. To Note Up a Statute or Rule by Citation

1. In the Find/KeyCite a Document section at the bottom of the home page, select the KeyCite button.

2. Enter the citation in the Citation box, e.g. “R.S.N.S. 1989, c. 101, s. 2”.

3. Click GO.

Illustration 5.4: Using the KeyCite a Document template to note up legislation by citation.

RESEARCH TIP:
The citation box is not sensitive to spacing, capitalization or punctuation used for abbreviation. However, when a form of punctuation is an essential part of a citation style, it should be included. For example: “rso1990ce.2s310” or “rsc1985cc-46s16”.
As of this writing (June 2007), the information contained in this component is available in print only.

PRINT:

Canadian Current Law – Legislation

Canadian Current Law – Legislation is a current awareness service that enables you to track the progress of bills and recent developments in Canadian statutes and regulations.

There are 3 sections in each issue of Legislation:

• Progress of Bills: follows every federal, provincial and territorial bill from first reading through to Royal Assent and proclamation.

• Statutes Amended, Repealed or Proclaimed in Force: notes developments in the legislative history of any Canadian federal, provincial or territorial statute that has been amended, repealed or proclaimed in force, and provides the chapter number and section number of the amending Act.

• Regulations: lists, by enabling statute, the making, repeal and amendment of regulations.

Components:

There are eight issues of Canadian Current Law – Legislation published each year. A Legislation Annual is produced once per year and replaces the seven regularly issued volumes, summarizing and retaining the permanent information previously published in those issues. As of the writing of this Guide (June 2007), the Legislation service consists of:

• 1989-1990 Legislation Annual
• 1990-1991 Legislation Annual
• 1991-1992 Legislation Annual
• 1992-1993 Legislation Annual
• 1993-1994 Legislation Annual
• 1994-1995 Legislation Annual
• 1995-1996 Legislation Annual
• 1996-1997 Legislation Annual
Consult the Statutes Enacted section of the most recent Legislation Annual to see if your bill has been enacted in the last year. Find your bill first by jurisdiction and then by name.

Statutes Enacted, found at the beginning of every Legislation Annual, lists all the statutes appearing in the Progress of Bills sections in the previous year’s Legislation issues that have since been enacted. Statutes are organized first by jurisdiction: federal statutes come first, followed by the provinces and territories in alphabetical order. Where the statute has a short title, that title is used.

If you are sure that the bill you are tracking has not yet been enacted, omit this step.

If your Bill might have been enacted over a year before your search, check the Statutes Enacted section in previous Legislation Annual volumes.
Bills are organized as in the Statutes Enacted section. After the title of the Bill you will find the chapter number (if available) and the Bill number, followed by any developments (e.g. First, Second or Third Reading, Royal Assent date, In Force date) that occurred during the time frame covered by that issue. A list of all Votes & Proceedings and equivalent reports, and Gazettes referred to in compiling each issue’s entries, is provided at the beginning of the issue.

The Session of Parliament or provincial Legislation is provided at the beginning of the entries for each jurisdiction.

Note that the information found the Progress of Bills section is not cumulative. If there have been no developments in the progress of the bill during the time frame covered by a particular issue, there will be no entry made in that issue.

**RESEARCH TIP:**

On the inside back cover of each issue of Legislation you will find Updates to the Minute, a list by jurisdiction of telephone numbers that you can call to update the status of a bill pending before Parliament or any provincial or territorial legislature.
Illustration 6.1:
Progress of Bills entry:
Statute in Force.

The Victims’ Rights and
Consequential Amendments Act was proclaimed in force

MANITOBA

Fourth session of the 36th Legislature convened
November 27, 1997 and adjourned December 11,
1997, reconvened March 6, 1998 and adjourned
June 29, 1998.

First Reading: April 30, 1998
Second Reading: June 18, 1998
Third Reading: June 29, 1998
Royal Assent: June 29, 1998

Illustration 6.2:
Progress of Bills entry:
Statute not in force.

The Traffic Safety Act was given
first reading.

ALBERTA

Second session of the 24th Legislative Assembly
reconvened November 16, 1998 and adjourned
December 9, 1998

Traffic Safety Act,
(Bill 50, 1998)
First Reading: November 26, 1998
B. How to Find Developments in the History of a Statute:

Consult the Statutes Amended, Repealed or Proclaimed in Force section in the earliest relevant Legislation Annual. Find your statute first by jurisdiction and then by name.

Statutes are organized first by jurisdiction. Federal statutes come first, followed by the provinces and territories in alphabetical order. Within each jurisdiction the statutes are arranged alphabetically. Where the statute has a short title, that title is used.

The entries for each statute provide the section affected, the nature of the development, and the provision that brought about the development.

**Illustration 6.3: History of Statute**

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**

- **Gasoline Tax Act,**
  s. 8.1[2] 1992, c. 29, s. 1

- **Gasoline Tax Amendment Act,**
  S.P.E.I. 1992, c. 29
  by July 15, 1992

- **Greater Charlottetown Environmental District Act,**

**STEP 1**

Consult the Statutes Amended, Repealed or Proclaimed in Force section in the earliest relevant Legislation Annual. Find your statute first by jurisdiction and then by name.

**STEP 2**

Consult the Statutes Amended, Repealed or Proclaimed in Force sections in successive non-annual issues of Canadian Current Law – Legislation after the cut-off date of the most recent Legislation Annual.

Note that for blanket amendments, where changes are made in terminology affecting every statute in a jurisdiction, the terms affected are entered at the beginning of the entries for that jurisdiction.
Amendments are only enacted in this section when they come into force. To determine the previous date on which an amendment came into force, look up the amending act by name in the Statutes Amended section of the same issue that noted the amendment.

C. How to Find Developments in the History of a Regulation

STEP 1

Consult the Regulations section in the earliest relevant Legislation Annual. Find your regulation first by jurisdiction, then by the name of its enabling statute, and then by the name of the regulation.

Regulations are organized first by jurisdiction. Federal regulations come first, followed by the provinces and territories in alphabetical order. Within each jurisdiction, the regulations are entered under the name of their enabling statutes, which are arranged alphabetically by title. The entries provide the name or title of each regulation, the regulation number and the issue of the particular Gazette in which the regulation was published.

Where a regulation has been amended, the particular section or sections affected by the amendment appear followed by the regulation number and Gazette issue of the amending provision.

Illustration 6.4: Regulations entry:
The Schedule to the Designated Provisions Regulations was amended by SOR/92-287, which appeared in the June 3, 1992 edition of the Canada Gazette at page 2102.

STEP 2

Consult the Regulations sections in successive non-annual issues of Canadian Current Law – Legislation after the cut-off date of the most recent Legislation Annual.
TO FIND LEGAL LITERATURE

PRINT:

The Index to Canadian Legal Literature (“ICLL”)

The Index to Canadian Legal Literature ("ICLL") is a comprehensive bibliography of Canadian legal literature, in English or French, which is of interest to the Canadian legal community, including: books, articles, monographs, government publications, audio-visual material, electronic publications, continuing legal education material, case comments and annotations. ICLL is divided into five sections, enabling a search for legal literature by subject, author, case, statute and book review. Within each section, all headings are arranged alphabetically. As of this writing, ICLL contains over 110,000 records and 11,700 book reviews.

Components:

- Main Work: The multiple hardcover volumes are arranged by subject, author, case, statute or book review.
- Annual Supplement: There is a single softcover volume for each main work volume.
- Monthly Supplement: Updates are published eight times per year in Canadian Current Law – Canadian Legal Literature.
A. Searching for Canadian Legal Literature by Subject

**STEP 1**
Search for the issue alphabetically in the Subject Index main volumes.

**STEP 2**
For materials indexed after the main volume, search the Subject Index Annual Supplement volume corresponding to the main volume.

**STEP 3**
Complete your search by consulting the softcover issues of Canadian Current Law – Canadian Legal Literature, published eight times a year.

*Illustration 7.1: Subject Index Entry*

- **Main Subject heading**
  - LAW FIRMS
    - Cabinets d’avocat
      - Automation
        - Buying the right computer system by Lewis (Nov. 1998) 7 National No. 7, 10-14
        - Harnessing the full power of e-mail for your office by Martin Felisky, (Nov. 1998) 18 Lawyers Wkly. No. 27, 3
        - Managing automation planning by Robert Hardie, (Nov. 1998) 7 National No. 7, 18-21
        - Management
          - The Doomsday account: Y2K practice groups nationwide preach catastrophe prevention by Bill Rogers, (Oct. 1998) 18 Lawyers Wkly. No. 24, 1 (2)

- **Subheadings**
B. Searching for Canadian Legal Literature by Author

**STEP 1**
Search for the author alphabetically in the Author Index main volumes. If an item has more than one author, it is entered under each author’s name.

**Illustration 7.2: Author Index Entry**

Name of author → BAKER G. Blaine


**Illustration 7.3: Author Index Entry: Corporate Author**

Name of corporate author → LAW Reform Commission of Canada


**STEP 2**
For materials indexed after the main volume, search the Author Index Annual Supplement volume corresponding to the main volume.

**STEP 3**
Complete your search by consulting the Author Index in issues of Canadian Current Law – Canadian Legal Literature, published eight times a year.
C. Searching for Canadian Legal Literature by Case

**STEP 1**
Search for the case alphabetically by name in the Table of Cases main volume. Each case is cross-referenced by the name of the defendant, enabling you to search for a case under the name of either party.

**Illustration 7.4: Table of Cases Entry**


**STEP 2**
For materials indexed after the main volume cut-off date, search the Table of Cases Annual Supplement volume.

**STEP 3**
Complete your search by consulting the Table of Cases in issues of Canadian Current Law – Canadian Legal Literature, published eight times a year.
D. Searching for Canadian Legal Literature by Statute

Note: The Table of Statutes is not a table of references to all the statutes cited in the secondary literature. Only items that provide substantial treatment of one or a few statutes are entered in the table under the name of the statute.

The Table of Statutes has entries for foreign statutes, Canadian federal and provincial statutes and international agreements.

To find an international agreement or Canadian federal statute, search alphabetically by the name of the agreement or statute.

To find a foreign statute or Canadian provincial statute, search alphabetically by jurisdiction.

**STEP 1**

Look in the Subject Index main volumes under the subject heading to which the statute pertains.

**Illustration 7.5: Table of Statutes Entry**

- **Name of the statute**
- **Language equivalency references** tell you that entries concerning these statutes appear under the English name of the statute.
- The name of the statute is preceded by the jurisdiction for foreign and provincial statutes.
- Specific section of the statute dealt with.

- **LOI SUR LE DROIT D'AUTEUR**
  - Copyright Act

- **Loi sur les douanes**
  - Customs Act

- **Loi sur les Indiens**
  - Indian Act

- **Loi sur les societes commercials canadiennes**
  - Canada Business Corporations Act

- **NOVA SCOTIA CHILDREN’S SERVICES ACT**
**STEP 2**

Look for the statute in the Table of Statutes section of the Annual Supplement volume.

**STEP 3**

Complete your search by consulting the Table of Statutes in issues of Canadian Current Law – Canadian Legal Literature, published eight times a year.
**E. Searching for Book Reviews**

**STEP 1**

Look up the book review in the Book Review Index main volume.

Each review is entered under the title of the work reviewed, under the name of the author, and under the name of the reviewer.

**Illustration 7.6: Book Review Entry**

*Example of three separate entries for one review.*

|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

**STEP 2**

For materials indexed after the main volume cut-off date, search the Book Review Index Annual Supplement volume corresponding to the main volume.

**STEP 3**

Complete your search by consulting the Book Review Index in issues of Canadian Current Law – Canadian Legal Literature, published eight times a year.
ONLINE:

Accessible as part of the LawSource service, ICLL can be accessed by subject, author, case or statute, and results can be limited to exclude or include only book reviews.

You can search for legal literature from the ICLL custom search template. Accessible from that template is the Table of Subject Headings used to classify ICLL entries, or the Table of Periodicals Indexed, which you can consult for help in formulating your search.

You can also find ICLL entries for articles dealing with a particular case in the KeyCiteCanada citing references for that case.
A. Searching for Legal Literature using the ICLL Custom Search template

1. Select the link to the Index to Canadian Legal Literature (ICLL) template under the Custom Search Templates section on the LawSource home page.

Illustration 7.7: Accessing the ICLL Custom Search template.
2. Enter your search term(s) in the applicable boxes, e.g. Title: trusts, Author: waters.

3. Limit your search by restricting results to particular fields by using the selection boxes (document type, timeframe) (optional). To select more than one option in a selection box, hold down your Ctrl key while clicking multiple selections with your mouse.

4. Click GO.

Illustration 7.8: The ICLL Search Template: Entering Search Terms and Limiting Results.
B. Finding ICLL Subject Headings by Keyword

1. Go to the ICLL Custom Search Template (See Illustration 7.7, above).
2. Select the Table of Subject Headings link at the bottom of the Custom Search Template screen.

*Illustration 7.9: Selecting the Table of Subject Headings.*
Illustration 7.10: Browsing the Table of Subject Headings.
C. Browsing the Table of Periodicals Indexed

1. Go to the ICLL Custom Search Template (See Illustration 7.7, above).
2. Select the Table of Periodicals Indexed link at the bottom of the Custom Search Template screen.

Illustration 7.11: Selecting the Table of Periodicals Indexed.
Illustration 7.12: Browsing the Table of Periodicals Indexed.
D. Finding ICLL Articles Within KeyCiteCanada Results

1. From the full-text of a case, select the **Citing References** button from the Related Info tab in the left pane.

Illustration 7.13: Accessing Citing References using KeyCiteCanada results for a case.
2. ICLL results will appear under the **Secondary Sources (Canada)** heading in the right pane.

3. Click the numbered link beside the ICLL result to be taken to the ICLL entry.

*Illustration 7.14: Finding ICLL entries dealing with your particular case.*
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5. **To Find the Judicial Treatment of a Statute, Regulation or Rule of Practice in Print**

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