

This document is intended to provide assistance on the citation of secondary sources. For specific rules, consult the *Canadian Guide to Uniform Legal Citation, 5th edition (the Guide)*.

Bibliography

A bibliography for a legal paper should be separated into sections that divide **primary** and **secondary** sources. This allows the reader to quickly assess the types of sources used.

Primary materials are divided into *legislation* and *jurisprudence*, that is, official documents with the power to make law. **Secondary materials** provide background information and analyses of primary sources.

Books (monographs), articles, case comments and legal digests are examples of secondary sources.

Periodicals

While articles are not authoritative on the law, they provide important background information and ideas for further research. Articles are cited in the following manner in the bibliography:

Author	.	"Title of Article"	(Year)	Volume	Abbreviation of Journal	Page	Electronic Source.
Chambers, Robert	.	"Resulting Trusts in Canada"	(2000)	38	Alta. L.R.	378	.

It is important to reproduce the author's name exactly as it appears in the article. Only include a title if it appears directly in the article, e.g. Lord, Madam Justice, etc. The journal title should be abbreviated whenever possible; a list of abbreviations can be found in Appendix H of the *Guide*.

Books

Books are also useful for background information. They are cited in the following manner:

Author	.	Title	,	Edition	Other Elements*	(Place of Publication	:	Publisher	,	Year of Publication)	.
Hogg, Peter	.	<i>Constitutional Law of Canada</i>	,	5 th ed.		(Toronto	:	Carswell	,	1998).

*Other elements of publication data have a specific order when they are necessary:

1. Name of editor/compiler
2. Name of translator
3. Total number of volumes or number of cited volume
4. Volume title
5. Series title and volume number within series (if necessary)
6. Looseleaf

Collections of Essays

Author	“Title”	in editor,	ed(s).,	Title of Book	(Publication Information)	First page of essay .
An-Na’im, Abdullah Ahmed	“Conclusion”	in Abdullah Ahmed An-Na’im	ed.,	<i>Human Rights in Cross-Cultural Perspectives: A Quest for Consensus</i>	(Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1992)	427 .

Internet Sources

When using an Internet source, make sure the website is either authoritative (government site, official online reporter) or that it archives its material.

Traditional citation	,	online:	Name of website	<URL> .
U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe	,	online:	Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe	< http://www.csce.gov/reports.cfm >.

Note for all sources

Only list up to three authors. Separate the last two authors’ names with an ampersand. If there are more than three authors, use the first author’s name followed by *et al.*

Footnotes

When creating footnotes for secondary sources, simply invert the author’s name and substitute commas for periods. The remainder of the citation is identical to the bibliography.

Bibliography:

Hogg, Peter. *Constitutional Law of Canada*, 5th ed. (Toronto: Carswell, 1998).

Footnote:

Peter Hogg, *Constitutional Law of Canada*, 5th ed. (Toronto: Carswell, 1998).

Pinpoints are placed after the publication information. See the document *Legal Citation: Referencing for Primary Sources* for more information on pinpoints.

Example

Dennis Klimchuk, “Causation, Thin Skulls and Equality” (1998) 11 Can. J.L. & Jur. 115 at 118.

Peter Hogg, *Constitutional Law of Canada*, 5th ed. (Toronto: Carswell, 1998) at 163.

Bibliography

Canadian Guide to Uniform Legal Citation, 5th ed. (Toronto: Carswell, 2002).