

## LEGAL RESEARCH 3

### Notes

#### FINDING BINDING LAW USING PAPER SOURCES

##### Finding Tools

- Secondary Sources – are finding tools. They can be used to find:
- A general statement of the law (E.g. in *Canadian Encyclopedic Digest*; textbooks; journal articles, etc.)
- Specific statutes, regulations and cases (E.g. in table of statutes; Carswell; *Canadian Abridgment*, and etc.)

##### Primary Sources

- These finding tools will help to find statutes, regulations and cases

##### Updating Tools

- Amendment v. Repeal
- Cases overturned on appeal v. Changed legal principle

##### Working with Paper Sources

- **User's Guide** – information in a research source about how to use that
- **Table of Content** – listing of chapters or article titles in a source together with the page numbers where each chapter or article starts
- **Index** – alphabetical, detailed list of names, places, and subjects discussed in a source and in the pages on which each entry appears

#### FINDING THE GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE LAW – *CED*

- Secondary sources as finding tools; using them to gain understanding of the law

##### General Statement of the Law: *Canadian Encyclopedic Digest (CED)*

- Available in both print and electronic versions
- Excellent place to begin from
- Provides general overview of most areas of law
- Made up of over 150 subjects titles contained in approx. 40 loose leaf binders

##### Finding Tools for *CED*

- **The Research Guide and Key** (in separate binder and contains Contents Key; Statute Key; and Rules and Regulations Key)
- **Index Key** – separate binder combining the individual indexes from all the titles and containing an alphabetical list of keywords, together with extensive cross-references within and among subject titles in the *CED*

