

New on LawSource: Words & Phrases

We are pleased to announce the launch of **Words & Phrases**—a major new enhancement to **LawSource**—which enables you to find judicial interpretations of words and phrases.

Words & Phrases Judicially Defined in Canadian Courts and Tribunals, a multi-volume collection published in print since 1993, is the last major component of *The Canadian Abridgment* to be integrated into WestlaweCARSWELL. It provides judicial interpretations of both statutory and common law terms from the 1800's to the present. The service includes approximately 70,000 Canadian interpretations of 30,000 terms, making it by far the largest service of its kind available in Canada in any medium.

Words & Phrases is included as part of the **LawSource** subscription. If you do not subscribe to **LawSource**, you will be able to access **Words & Phrases** on a pay-per-view basis.

Using Words & Phrases

All interpretations of a word or a phrase appear in a single document, making it easy to browse through several interpretations at one time (cross-references appear both in the Result List and on each document to link you to related entries).

Interpretations are organized within the **Words & Phrases** entry by jurisdiction. Each interpretation contains the following:

- Relevant passage from the decision
- Subject area
- Name
- Citation
- Court level and judge(s) of the decision

The screenshot displays the Westlaw interface for the 'Words & Phrases' section. At the top, there are navigation links: 'Full Screen List', 'Edit Search | Locate in Result', and 'Result Options'. On the right, there are utility icons for 'QUICK PRINT', 'PRINT', 'EMAIL', 'DOWNLOAD', and 'OTHER'. The main heading is 'Words & Phrases' with the sub-heading 'LIBELLOUS (Approx. 1 page)'. Below this is a copyright notice: 'Copyright © CARSWELL, a Division of Thomson Canada Ltd. or its Licensors. All rights reserved.' The main content area is divided into sections by jurisdiction:

- LIBELLOUS**: See also [LIBEL](#)
- British Columbia**:
 - I do not think that it is libellous to say of a man, at least, if it be true, that the author of the alleged libel holds from him an assignment of book debts.
- Torts**:
 - Barclay Construction Corp. v. Bank of Montreal* (1988), [40 B.L.R. 150, 1988 CarswellBC 262, \[1988\] 6 W.W.R. 707, 28 B.C.L.R. \(2d\) 376](#) (B.C. S.C.) at para. 41 Southin J.
- Ontario**:
 - Whether the statement complained of is libellous depends ... whether the jury are of the opinion that it would tend in the minds of ordinary people to bring the plaintiff into contempt, etc., or to injure his character or business.
- Torts**:
 - Journal Printing Co. v. Maclean* (1896), [23 O.A.R. 324 at 335](#) (Ont. C.A.) Osler J.A.

At the bottom of the page, there are 'Term' and 'Tools' buttons.

The **Words & Phrases** custom search template is accessible by clicking on a link from the **LawSource** home page:

LawSource

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Find/KeyCite a Document
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Case: Name: Jurisdiction:

Legislation: Title: Section: Jurisdiction:

Or, any document by citation: Citation:

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The search template is designed to ensure that you retrieve all the entries that you need:

LawSource [Terms and Connectors Search](#)

Search Words & Phrases [Clear Query](#)

1 Enter your search terms:
Search the following fields:

Word/Phrase: [Searching Tips](#)

Case Name: Case Citation:

Abridgment Subject Title: Judge/Decider:

Search full text for:

The results must contain:

To find out how a word or phrase has been defined in Canadian legislation, enter the word or phrase in the "Defined Term" box on the [Legislation search template](#).

2 Limit Results (optional)

By Jurisdiction:

By Timeframe:

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THOMSON CARSWELL

Enter your search terms in one or more of the following fields. You can also use connectors between search terms in your query.

Word/Phrase

This field (called the **Title field** in the Terms & Connectors template) is the primary search box for **Words & Phrases**. If you want to retrieve interpretations of a particular word or phrase, or interpretations of any phrase containing particular terms, enter the term(s) in this box. If you enter more than one word, your search will retrieve documents for any word or phrase that contains all of the words you entered. When you wish to specify an exact phrase, use quotes, e.g. "general charitable intention."

***Tip:** If you search for a single term, you will retrieve all phrases that include that term. Where the term is a common one, this may result in a large number of hits. As an aid in finding your term, you should note that the result lists are arranged in alphabetical order, so you can skim quickly to the term you searched.*

Case Name

Search for all or part of the name of a case that has interpreted a word or phrase, e.g. Bobier Clay.

Case Citation

Search for all or part of the citation of a case that has interpreted a word or a phrase. N.B. **Words & Phrases** entries often contain several case citations. Therefore, it is best to put quotation marks around the citation, e.g. "1964 carswellsask 26."

Abridgment Subject Title

Search only for entries that contain interpretations in a particular subject area (the subject terms in this field have been updated to match the Subject Titles of *The Canadian Abridgment*, 3rd edition, e.g. Torts)

Judge/Decider

Search only for entries that contain interpretations by a particular judge or other adjudicator, e.g. Sopinka

Search full text for

Search for text that appears *anywhere* in a **Words & Phrases** entry. If you want to retrieve interpretations of a particular word or phrase, or interpretations of any phrase containing particular terms, you should use the **Word/Phrase** field (see above), rather than this field to avoid retrieving a large number of irrelevant documents.

Limit Results by Jurisdiction; Limit Results by Timeframe

You can limit your search to entries containing interpretations for a particular jurisdiction. Note: if you limit your results, for example, to Alberta, you will retrieve documents that have at least one interpretation made in an Alberta decision. You can also limit your search by timeframe. Note: if you limit your results, for example, to the most recent three years, you will retrieve documents that have at least one interpretation made within the last three years.

Legislative Definitions

The content set searched by this template contains judicial interpretations only. To find how terms are defined in Canadian legislation, follow the link to the **Legislation** template and enter your term in the **Defined Term** box.

Click **GO** next to the **Word/Phrase** box.

Words and phrases interpreted in a decision appear within the KeyCiteCanada citing references for that decision. By clicking on a **Words & Phrases** entry, you can find interpretations of those words or phrases in other cases:

The screenshot displays the KeyCiteCanada interface. On the left, there is a sidebar with navigation options: 'Result List' (1 Doc), 'Full Screen List', 'Find citation:' with a 'Go' button, 'Direct history available' (with 'Full History', 'Direct History (Graphical View)', and 'Monitor With KeyCite Alert' links), 'Citing References', 'Full-Text Document', 'Authorities', and 'Abridgment Digests'. The main content area shows the title 'France (Republic) v. DeHavilland Aircraft of Canada Ltd.' (1991 CarswellOnt 366, Ontario Court of Appeal, 1991) and a list of cases referred to in the decision. A red box highlights the 'Words & Phrases (Canada)' section, which includes:

- [29](#) COURT OF COMPETENT JURISDICTION; **Subject(s):** Administrative law; Bankruptcy and insolvency; Business associations; Civil practice and procedure; Constitutional law; Criminal law; Human rights; Immigration and citizenship; Judges and courts; Labour and employment law; Tax
- [30](#) CANADIAN SOVEREIGNTY; **Subject(s):** Civil practice and procedure; Conflict of laws; Evidence
- [31](#) COURT OR TRIBUNAL OF COMPETENT JURISDICTION; **Subject(s):** Administrative law; Evidence; Judges and courts
- [32](#) CRIMINAL MATTER; **Subject(s):** Civil practice and procedure; Criminal law; Evidence

Below this section is the 'Secondary Sources (Canada)' section, which includes:

- [33](#) Cournoyer et Ouimet Code criminel annoteJurisprud LPC 46, JURISPRUDENCE
- [34](#) Crankshaw's Criminal Code of Canada CEA 46sect1, CEA 46s 1 Assistance to other courts
- [35](#) Dimock: Intellectual Property Disputes: Resolutions and Remedies 10, Litigation Process

At the bottom of the interface, there is a 'Limit KeyCite Display' button.