

- Statutes, vol. 8
- chapter 18, pages 126–27

As an alternative, you might cite bound and published statutes following Book: Basic Format, similar to the Ohio example at 13.13.

**Source List Entry**

Great Britain. *The Statutes of the Realm*. 11 volumes. London: G. Eyre and A. Strahan, 1810–24.

**First Reference Note**

1. Great Britain, *The Statutes of the Realm*, 11 vols. (London: G. Eyre and A. Strahan, 1810–24), 8: 126–27, chap. 18, “An Act for the more effectual preventing [of] the Abuses and Frauds of Persons employed in the working up [of] the Woollen, Linen, Fustian, Cotton, and Iron Manufactures of this Kingdom” (1701).

**Subsequent Note**

11. Great Britain, *Statutes of the Realm*, 8 (1701): 126–27.

## (Slip Laws)

### 13.15 Slip Laws vs. Session Laws

Slip-law citations are typically used for modern laws. Bound codes or statutes are more often cited for historic laws.

### 13.16 Slip Laws: Federal

See QuickCheck Model for SLIP LAW: FEDERAL

Federal slip laws carry numbers that represent (*a*) the congress, and (*b*) the ordinal number of the passed legislation. In the example below, “94–43” represents the 43rd piece of legislation passed by the 94th Congress and signed into law by the president. The slip-law number does *not* match either the House or Senate bill that proposed that law.

Printed shortly after passage, a slip law is typically a pamphlet, and it remains a historical document in its own right.

**Source List Entry**

United States. Congress. *National Cemetery Systems Act of 1973*. Public Law 94–43.

**First Reference Note**

1. *National Cemetery Systems Act of 1973*, Public Law 94–43.

**Subsequent Note**

11. *National Cemetery Systems Act of 1973*, Public Law 94–43.