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ALBERTA’S NEW LEGISLATION: CONCILIATORY AND ULTRA VIOLES

TREATY

By J. C. Robb, B.C.L.

Editor’s Note.—To Ontario lawyers who should give a copy of Albert’s B.C.L. Helsinki writes in a

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CIVIL LIBERTIES AND THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

The forlorn and extreme manner in which the Alberta Government has sought to restrict certain of the civil liberties of its citizens reflects a determination to coerce the news and the press into submission. The Alberta Government is not alone in this, for similar political and economic measures have been taken, and in many cases more drastic ones, by the governments of the federal and other provincial governments. It is a sad commentary on the state of our political institutions that we find ourselves subject to such repressive measures.

The government has taken steps to control the press and to prevent the publication of any material that may be considered as dangerous to the safety of the state. It has also sought to limit the freedom of speech and to suppress any expression of opinion that may be considered as subversive of the government's authority.

The government's actions have been criticized by many scholars and writers who believe that they represent an attempt to stifle free speech and to prevent the public from knowing the truth about the government's policies and actions. They argue that such measures are contrary to the principles of democracy and freedom of expression.

The government's actions have also been criticized by human rights organizations who believe that they represent a violation of the rights of individuals to freedom of speech and to freedom of the press. They argue that such measures are contrary to the principles of democracy and freedom of expression.

The government has been accused of using its power to suppress free speech and to prevent the publication of any material that may be considered as dangerous to the safety of the state. It has also sought to limit the freedom of speech and to suppress any expression of opinion that may be considered as subversive of the government's authority. It has also sought to limit the freedom of speech and to suppress any expression of opinion that may be considered as subversive of the government's authority.

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UNDISCLOSED PRINCIPAL

By John T. Wyer

Referring to the liability of the undisclosed principal, it is argued that his position, while ambiguous to a partner, is also analogous to a "statutory" and "principle" and, therefore, should be considered in the context of the various doctrines of election; trust, estoppel, and benefit of the third party. However, since the doctrine of trust is inapplicable in this case, the undisclosed principal is the only type of principal that may be sued, and the fact that the agent is in debt is an ordinary principle.

The doctrine of election serves as an introduction to the major difficulty in the modern law, the problem of the agent's liability to the third party. The law has evolved to the point where the issue of the undisclosed principal has become a major concern in the context of the various doctrines of election; trust, estoppel, and benefit of the third party.

The major problem in liability arises from the liability of the undisclosed principal to the third party. The agent's liability for the purpose of election is inapplicable in this case, and the undisclosed principal is the only type of principal that may be sued.

To adopt an approach which would allow the undisclosed principal to have his liability recognized, it would be necessary to have in mind a list of such cases as: principal not present in the jurisdiction; or, the agent with his principal not present in the jurisdiction; or, the agent with his principal not present in the jurisdiction; or, the agent with his principal not present in the jurisdiction.

The principal in consequence of modern objective contract theory is an exact partner to the undisclosed principal. The contract is not one in which there is any uncertainty as to the writings of the principal, which is essential to the purpose of election. The undisclosed principal is a co-partner in the sense that the contract is one in which he is a co-partner, and it is not necessary to have in mind a list of such cases as: principal not present in the jurisdiction; or, the agent with his principal not present in the jurisdiction; or, the agent with his principal not present in the jurisdiction.
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THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LAW JOURNAL

PROFESSOR E. H. KENYON, EDITOR

Published by The University of Toronto Press

$2.50 per Volume of Two Annual Numbers
THE MSTRUCTED FURTH OF THE TALL FURNITURE has made it virtually impossible for anyone to understand the meaning of the words "of the town" or "of the church." Everything must now go according to Christ's will, and the news of the month's events will be written in stone until such time as the world understands that the church is the body of Christ and that the church operates through the will of God.

The latest addition to our list of "Off the Wall" is a new series of stories that will be featured on a weekly basis. This series will be called "Off the Wall Stories." Each week, we will feature a new story that takes place in a different part of the world, and each story will be written by a different author. This will be a new and exciting addition to our magazine, and we are looking forward to seeing what our readers will think of it.

The Mock Parliament: Again, the students are a success, and the people of the city are now ready for the new parliament. The parliament is now in session, and the students are taking an active part in the proceedings.

The Buffet-Supper: I There seems to be no reason for the buffet-supper—It is a matter of expense and convenience. To show the grossly unfair discrimination that has taken place for those students who will bring their own money, loans, currency and credit to the patrons, there will be a buffet-supper for those who will bring their own money. This will be held on a Friday evening, and the students will be invited to attend.

The Mock Parliament: The Mock Parliament is now in session, and the students are taking an active part in the proceedings. The parliament is now in session, and the students are taking an active part in the proceedings.

The Bank Tax Act: The Bank Tax Act will now be in effect. This act will be a means of revenue for the government and will also be a means of controlling the banks.

The Mock Parliament: The Mock Parliament is now in session, and the students are taking an active part in the proceedings. The parliament is now in session, and the students are taking an active part in the proceedings.

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