

and the retraits can be exercised even after the death of the co-heir vendor. D. 79. 2. 201. By the retraits the original purchaser is excluded as if he were a perfect stranger to the operation. It is a necessity he suffers and to which *nolens volens* he must submit. It is as if he had never acquired, says Dunod des *retraits* p 6. He has no grounds of complaint. He is not taken by surprise ; for, in buying hereditary rights the law itself has inserted in his deed of purchase an unequivocal reserve of his right in favor of the co-heirs of the vendor collectively and individually. And, as soon as this right is exercised, he is held and considered never to have any rights in the thing sold and consequently could not confer any on other persons. Dal. Rep. Vbo. Suc. No. 1891-2001. 1 Berthetol des *evic*. His possession was burdened with a vice of hereditary organism and any title he may have given to a third person suffers inevitably from the infirmity of his own.

(Concluded in next issue.)

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#### GENERAL NOTES.

**THE COLONIES AND THE ESTATE DUTY.**—A meeting of the colonial representatives in London was held at the offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, to discuss the propriety of addressing a remonstrance to the Chancellor of the Exchequer relative to the application of the proposed estate duty to the personal property of persons domiciled in the United Kingdom, while the property may be situated in the colonies. There were present the High Commissioner for Canada, and representatives of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, New Zealand, the Cape Colony, and Natal. Sir Charles Tupper, who presided, characterised the proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer as highly inexpedient, and as the initiation of a policy which might produce consequences as grave as they apparently were unexpected. The discussion which followed revealed the absolute unanimity of the colonial representatives so far as the inadvisability of the Government's proposal was concerned, but, as several of the Australasian Agents-General had not received instructions from their Governments, it was considered desirable to delay coming to a final decision until the colonial authorities could be communicated with.