

C. C. 1318, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1431. Separation of property in contract of marriage gives the wife the entire administration of her property, moveables and immovables and the free enjoyment of her revenues, only she cannot alienate her immoveable without her husband's consent, or on his refusal without judicial authority. She also becomes responsible to a certain degree for the expenses of marriage. This contract of separation of property nullifies her right to the half of whatever moveables or real estate may have accrued to her husband during marriage, but not necessarily her dower right.

C. C. 1310, 1311, 636. The community is dissolved by natural death, by separation from bed and board, by separation of property. Separation of property can only be obtained judicially when the interests of the wife are imperilled and the disordered state of the husband's affairs gives reason to fear that his property will not be sufficient to satisfy what the wife has a right to receive or get back. By the absence of one of the consorts. This dissolution may be only provisional and is made after obtaining authority to take possession of the half of the community. If there are no heirs of the absentee the present consort may obtain provisional possession of the other half.

C. C. 1315. The separation can be demanded only by the wife herself.

On the dissolution of the community an inventory must be made within three months after the death of the husband in a notarial form in the presence of the heirs of the husband.

A widow may renounce the community within forty days after the inventory has been made. This is an advantage if the burden on the community is greater than the benefit. The want of an inventory within the delays allowed by law causes the surviving consort to lose the enjoyment of the revenues of the minor children. C. C. 1330.

C. C. 1323. After the dissolution of the community by death and in the absence of any will to the contrary, the surviving consort has the enjoyment of the property of the community coming to the children from the deceased consort; such usufruct last as to each child until he is of the age of eighteen or until he is emancipated. (This enjoyment ceases in the event of a second marriage. C. C. 1325.

C. C. 1368. The mourning of the wife is chargeable to the heirs of her deceased husband.

C. C. 184. A wife can dispose of her own property by will without the authorization of her husband.

C. C. 1265. Consorts cannot confer benefits *inter vivos* upon each other, except a husband may, subject to certain restrictions, insure his life for his wife and children.