may be affected. Nearly all the articles under this head will therefore be found in the title *Of Registration*. A few, however, which do not fall under that title, may be mentioned first.

Article 731 preserves the hypothecary claims of creditors upon immoveables returned by an heir to the mass of a succession. Formerly third parties having such claims upon property subject to be returned were liable to lose their right of hypothec when the return took place. Article 812 provides that gifts will no longer be subject to be dissolved by reason of the subsequent birth of children to the donor. Article 1313 requires, for the information of third parties interested, that all judgments ordering separation between husband and wife, shall be inscribed upon a posted list kept for that purpose. Article 1536 declares that the nonpayment of price, in Sale, shall not be a ground for dissolving the contract, unless the deed contains a stipulation to that effect. This stipulation, followed by the registration of the deed, being a sufficient notice to third parties that the price remains unpaid. Article 932 limits substitutions to two degrees, exclusive of the institute. This restriction enables third parties, acquiring rights upon property, to guard against substitutions without being obliged to trace back the title deeds beyond a limited time. It is also based on other, and perhaps more important, motives, but its benefit to third parties has been selected, for convenience, in order to place the article under the present head.

The articles which contain new provisions in the matter of registration may be enumerated as follows: 661 requires the registration of judgments authorizing the acceptance of successions under benefit of inventory; 981 declares that prohibitions to alienate must be registered, even as regards moveable property; 2047 and 2130 render hypothecs ineffectual, even between the contracting parties, unless they are registered; the only exception being the hypothecary claim of mutual insurance companies for the payments due by parties insured; 2088 does away, for the future, with the provision of the statute under which open and public possession was equivalent to registration; 2098 requires that in registering wills the date of the testator's death should also be registered; it also provides for the registration of title by descent, and deprives of any effect all conveyances, hypothecs, or real rights granted upon immoveables by owners who have not registered their title thereto; 2100 obliges vendors to