

ART. 233.—The husband is master of the moveables and possessory actions even if they proceed from the part of the wife. And the said husband can act alone and prosecute the said rights and actions without the wife. (See Arts. 225, 226 and 228.)

ART. 234.—A married woman cannot bind herself without the consent of her husband if she is not separated or a merchant, in which case, being a merchant, she binds both herself and her husband to the acts of her commerce as a merchant. (See Arts. 223 and 224.)

ART. 235.—The wife is not reputed a Public merchant for the sale of merchandise in which the husband is concerned, but is reputed Public merchant when she trades separate and a part from her husband. (See the preceding and the Art. 236 following ditto.)

ART. 236.—A married woman, being a Public merchant, can bind herself without her husband respecting the acts and expenses of her trade. (See the two preceding Arts.)

ART. 247.—It is lawful for a woman to renounce if she think proper, after the death of her husband, to the community of the property between her and her said husband the same being entire, and in so doing the widow is liberated from the moveable debts due by her husband on the day of his death, on making a good and legal Inventory. (See Arts. 228, 240 and 341.)

ART. 238.—(Not followed)

ART. 239.—Men and women, conjuncts by marriage, are reputed to enjoy their rights, to have the administration of their property but not sell, engage or alienate their immoveables during their minority. (See Arts. 32, 258, 272 and 293.)

ART. 240.—When one of the two conjuncts by marriage, dies and leaves any minor children of the said marriage, if the survivor of the two conjuncts does not make an inventory in due form of the property which was in common during the said marriage, and at the time of the decease, whether moveables or conquests immoveable, the child or children surviving can, if they think proper, demand community of all the pro-