

Other provisions adapted to facilitate the disposal of property, (rights and claims being considered as such,) are to be found in article **1155** which allows conventional subrogations to be made by private writings, and provides that such subrogations shall become effectual against third parties by means of registration. The old law required that subrogations should be made by authentic deeds.

III.

The next class of changes to be noticed consists of those which have in view the **STABILITY OF RIGHTS**.

Under this head are comprised such provisions as are intended to maintain contracts in their integrity, and such as tend to preserve established relations, either by limiting the actions which might disturb them, or by shortening prescriptions and simplifying the rules which apply to them.

With a view to the integrity of contracts, minors and interdicted persons are no longer relievable from their acts, when they have been legally assisted. It was no doubt considered that such persons are sufficiently protected by the formalities without which their interests cannot be affected, by the presumed knowledge and integrity of the tutors or curators appointed to represent them, and by the recourse which they have against these representatives. Thus, article **301** declares that minors are not relievable from the acceptance or renunciation of successions; but in order to protect them, on the other hand, it provides that tutors shall no longer accept or renounce successions for their pupils, without judicial authorization and the advice of a family council. Similar provisions are contained in article **1341**, with regard to the acceptance of community by a minor wife surviving her husband; in article **307**, as regards transaction; in article **792**, with regard to the acceptance or renunciation of gifts; and in article **1010**, with respect to contracts for the alienation of real property, or the partition of successions. Minors duly assisted, though not generally relievable from stipulations contained in their contracts of marriage, were so when the gifts or advantages were excessive; but article **1006** no longer recognizes any exception, and these stipulations are now as