

him, when he has attained his majority. But he must then take it as he finds it, and subject to all sales or other acts legally done during its vacancy. Article 304, for expediency and uniformity, extends to fifty dollars the amount for which minors may bring an action to recover wages.

In the title *Of Majority Interdiction, Curatorship and Judicial Advisers*, article 344 supplies a deficiency in the former law by allowing curators, other than the husband or wife, or ascendants or descendants of the interdicted person, to be relieved from their charge whenever they have held it for ten years.

In the title *Of the Distinction of Things*, article 388, adopting the law to the manner in which rents are actually dealt with in the present state of society, declares constituted rents, and all other perpetual or life-rents to be immovables by determination of law; saving those resulting from emphyteusis. Articles 393, and 394 provide for the redemption of rents, whether perpetual or temporary. The latter, when no reimbursement of the capital is to take place at their termination, are assimilated in this respect to life-rents, the redemption of which is provided for in article 1915.

In the title *Of Real Servitudes*, a few changes have been introduced, in order the better to adapt to the habits and wants of the present day the rules which govern the relations between neighbouring proprietors. Thus, article 514 allows beams to be inserted in common walls to within four inches of their thickness, instead of one half of the thickness as formerly; this distance is however subject to be reduced to the one half, in the event of the neighbour wishing to insert beams on his own side, at the same place, or to build a chimney against that portion of the wall. Article 521 regulates the respective rights of different proprietors of separate stories in the same house. It provides that they all contribute to the main walls and roof, each in proportion to the value of his story; and that each makes the floor under his story, as well as the stairs which lead up to it. Article 532 increases, from one foot to fifteen inches, the thickness of the counter-wall to be built between a privy and a common wall, but diminishes, from four feet to twenty-one inches, the thickness of wall required when the neighbour has a well on the opposite side. No counter-wall is however required if the well or privy is at such a distance from the common wall as