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43. — A person who has been deprived of his parental power may resume it by order of the Court if the reason for such deprivation ceases to exist.

2°. REPRESENTATION BY GUARDIAN.

44. — If, owing to the death of both parents or to any other cause, there is no parent who exercises parental power, the minor must be provided with a guardian.

45. — A guardian can be appointed by will of the parent who last exercised the parental power.

46. — If there is no guardian appointed by will or if the guardian appointed by will refuses the guardianship, the guardian shall be the person who assumes such position by voluntarily taking care of the person and property of the minor.

47. — If no person voluntarily assumes the guardianship, a guardian shall be appointed by the Court of its own motion or on application of the Public Prosecutor or of any interested person.

48. — The order of the Court appointing a guardian to a minor shall be published in the Government Gazette by the care of the Court.

49. — The Court shall appoint as guardian a person fit to take care of the person and property of the minor.

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• 48.—The order of the Court appointing a guardian to a minor shall be published in the Government Gazette by the care of the Court.

49.—The Court shall appoint as guardian a person fit to take care of the person and property of the minor.

As far as possible, the Court shall appoint as guardian an ascendant or collateral of the minor.

50. — A guardian may refuse or resign the guardianship.

51. — The Court may, of its own motion or on application of the Public Prosecutor or of any interested person, remove a guardian for reasonable cause and appoint another guardian in his stead.

II. — MANAGEMENT OF THE MINOR'S PROPERTY BY HIS LAWFUL REPRESENTATIVE.

1°. MANAGEMENT BY PARENT.

52. — Acts done by the parent who exercises parental power within the limits of his power are binding on the minor.

Notifications made by him or to him are deemed to be notifications made by or to the minor.

53. — The parent who exercises parental power is the manager of the property of the minor.

He must manage such property with the same care as a person of ordinary prudence.

54. — As long as a parent exercises parental power, he is entitled to the earnings of the minor and to the income of the property belonging to the minor.

55. — The parent who exercises parental power cannot enter into any of the following contracts with regard to the property of the minor, except with the consent of the Court:

1) Sale or mortgage of immovable property,

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