

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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1) Sale or mortgage of immovable property,

- 2) Loan of money,
- 3) Compromise.

56. — The parent who exercises parental power cannot enter into any contract with the minor, except with the consent of the Court.

The Court shall not give its consent unless it is satisfied that the contract will benefit the minor.

57. — The parent who exercises parental power cannot dispose gratuitously of the property of the minor except for performing on his behalf religious or social duties, according to custom.

58. — The parent who exercises parental power cannot do on behalf of the minor an act which by reason of its nature cannot be done through a representative, such as marrying, or making a will, or tendering an oath.

59. — An act done by the parent who exercises parental power without the consent of the Court, when such consent was required (S. 55 and 56), is voidable.

The following persons only can claim cancellation of such act or ratify it:

- 1) A new lawful representative of the minor, provided he is acting with the consent of the Court, or
- 2) The minor himself, after he has become of full age, or
- 3) His heirs.

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