

shipping document, nor for any loss or damage whatever if the nature or value of such goods has been falsely stated by the shipper, unless such false statement has been made by inadvertence or error. The declaration by the shipper as to the nature and value of the goods shall not be considered as binding or conclusive on the ship, her owner, charterer, master or agent.

This section is not found in the Harter Act, it supersedes sec. 965 of The Canada Shipping Act, but must be read in conjunction with sec. 502, par. 2(ii), of The Merchants Shipping Act. The latter reads as follows:—

“502. The owner of a British sea-going ship, or any share therein, shall not be liable to make good to any extent whatever any loss or damage happening without his actual fault or privity in the following cases, namely,—

* * * * *

(ii) (s) Where any gold, silver, diamonds, watches, jewels, or precious stones taken in or put on board his ship, the true nature and value of which have not at the time of shipment been declared (t) by the owner or shipper thereof to the owner or master of the ship in the bills of lading or otherwise in writing, are lost or damaged by reason of any robbery, embezzlement, making away with, or secreting thereof.”

The last sentence of section 8, as to the declaration of the owner of a British ship from liability in respect of the valuable articles mentioned, under the circumstances stated, he would not be liable for even the sum of \$100 per package, in respect to them under sec. 8.

The last sentence of section 8, as to the declaration of the shipper not being binding on the ship, does not go quite as far as it might, in order to complete the intention. For instance, the terms “quantity, weight, marks, etc.,” might have been added.

V. OBLIGATION TO ISSUE BILL OF LADING.—SEC. 9.

This section is as follows:—

9. Every owner, charterer, master or agent of any ship carrying goods, shall on demand issue to the shipper of such goods a bill of lading shewing, among other things, the marks