

is visibly posted at each such check room or other station; (b) the check or identification ticket issued by such agent or servant of the hotel or inn to the guest bears on its face in ten point type a notice of this limitation upon the liability of the hotel or inn, and provides in such notice a space for a declaration of a larger value, and (c) no declaration is made by the guest on the duplicate of the ticket retained by the hotel or inn of a valuation in excess of \$75.00.

C. With respect to property of guests delivered to an agent or servant of the hotel at a baggage room or other place provided for the storing of baggage or luggage, the liability of the hotel or inn for the loss of such property shall be limited to \$300.00.

D. With respect to the loss of property (other than money, jewelry, securities and plate for which provision is made in paragraph "A" hereof) of registered guests from their rooms in any hotel or inn, the hotel or inn shall not be liable in excess of the sum of \$300.00.

The foregoing provisions, other than those contained in sub-division B of this Section limiting the liability of hotels and inns with respect to the loss of property shall be applicable to those hotels or inns only which cause a printed notice of such provisions to be displayed in each guest room (as distinguished from public rooms) of the hotel or inn.

No hotel or inn shall be liable to any guest or other person for the loss of any property which occurred as a result of fire proved to have happened without negligence on the part of the hotel or inn or its agents or servants.

The liability of hotels and inns with respect to loss of property as herein provided, may be enforced by an action of *assumpsit* before any judicial officer or in any court of appropriate jurisdiction.¹

This section does not apply to the baggage, personal effects and money necessary for traveler's personal needs. *Rouesche v. Hotel Braddock*, 164 Md. 629.

This section has no application to property such as a watch guard, and pocketbook containing money not more than sufficient for traveling expenses, etc. The question whether money was more than sufficient for above purpose is for jury. *Maltby v. Chapman*, 25 Md. 316; *Treiber v. Burrows*, 27 Md. 148.

This section held to have no application to a loss happening before its adoption. *Pettigrew v. Barnum*, 11 Md. 444. (All these decisions are prior to Act of 1939.)

An. Code, 1924, sec. 7. 1912, sec. 7. 1904, sec. 7. 1898, ch. 217, sec. 7. 1920, ch. 567.

4. For the price or value of any food or accommodation furnished, or for the amount of any loan or advance made, or accommodation extended, by cashing drafts, checks or otherwise, to any person at any hotel, boarding house, inn or ordinary in this State, the proprietor or keeper of such hotel, inn or ordinary shall have a lien upon all baggage and other property belonging to or under the control of such person and in such hotel, boarding house, inn or ordinary, and may keep possession of the same until the price or value of such food or accommodation shall have been fully paid, whether then due or to become due; and for the purpose of collecting the said debt after the same shall have been due for a period of fifteen days may sell such baggage or other property for cash at public sale, upon giving notice of the time, place and terms of sale by advertisement published at least twice in one or more newspapers published in the city or county wherein the said hotel, inn or ordinary is situated, the first publication to be not less than ten days before such sale, and the proceeds of sale to be

¹ These notes are to sec. 6 of 1924 Edition which was repealed by ch. 205, Acts of 1939.