by the Book on Obligations (Section 127) takes possession of the horse, even contrary to the protests of B's lads which were bringing the horse into the ship. A's possession is not forcible, and he is not in bad faith.

122. — The possessor in good faith who is deprived from possession of a thing is not responsible towards the owner for loss or damage to such thing. But if he has received a compensation paid to him for such loss or damage, he is bound to return such part of compensation as governed by the provisions of undue enrichment.

If the possessor was in bad faith, he is fully responsible towards the owner for the loss or damage even caused by *force majeure.*

J.191. S.938 §2. Cf. Obligations (Undue Enrichment) s.110, 112.

Illustration : — A was the possessor in good faith of a house in Bangkok. His is evicted by B who was the real owner of such house. If the house has been damaged by the floods or destroyed by fire during the time of A's possession, A is not responsible for it. However if A had insured the house against fire and has received an indemnity for the destruction of such house he is bound to pay to B such part of the indemnity as he has not yet spent.

If A was in bad faith he is fully responsible towards B for the loss or damage caused to the house by floods or fire.

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