

An. Code, 1924, sec. 3. 1912, sec. 3. 1904, sec. 3. 1888, sec. 3. 1801, ch. 86, sec. 3.  
1832, ch. 286.

3. Each notary public shall have the power of administering oaths according to law in all matter belonging or incident to the exercise of his notarial office and in all matters and cases of a civil nature in which a justice of the peace may administer an oath, and with the same effect; and a certificate under the notarial seal of a notary public shall be sufficient evidence of his having administered such oath in his character as notary public.

Notaries may administer oaths to certificate of nomination under Art. 33, Sec. 85. *Soper v. Jones*, 171 Md. 643.

An oath taken before a notary of the District of Columbia with his seal attached will be presumed to be in accordance with the requirements of the District law, in absence of any evidence to contrary. *Conolly v. Riley*, 25 Md. 419.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 4. 1912, sec. 4. 1904, sec. 4. 1888, sec. 4. 1801, ch. 86, sec. 4.

4. A notary shall have power to receive the proof or acknowledgment of all instruments of writing relating to commerce or navigation and such other writings as have been usually proved and acknowledged before notaries public; and to make protests and declarations and testify the truth thereof under his seal of office concerning all matters done by him in virtue of his office.

As to protests, see art. 13, secs. 6, 7 and 171, *et seq.*

As to the payment (under certain conditions) of one-half of notaries' fees for protests to the state treasurer, see art. 36, sec. 24, *et seq.*

An. Code, 1924, sec. 5. 1912, sec. 5. 1904, sec. 5. 1888, sec. 5. 1801, ch. 86, sec. 5.

5. Each notary shall keep a fair register of all protests and other official acts by him done in virtue of his office and shall, when required, give a certified copy of any record in his office to any person applying for the same, the said person paying the usual fees therefor.

As to fees chargeable by notaries, see art. 36, sec. 23, *et seq.*

An. Code, 1924, sec. 6. 1912, sec. 6. 1904, sec. 6. 1888, sec. 6. 1801, ch. 86, sec. 6.

6. In case of the death, resignation, disqualification or removal from office of a notary, his register and other public papers shall be deposited in the office of the clerk of the circuit court for the county in which he may reside, or if he reside in the city of Baltimore, in the office of the clerk of the superior court of said city, within sixty days after such death, disqualification, resignation or removal.

See art. 17, sec. 53.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 7. 1912, sec. 7. 1904, sec. 7. 1888, sec. 7. 1801, ch. 86, sec. 7.

7. Every notary shall provide a public notarial seal with which he shall authenticate his acts, instruments and attestations, on which seal shall be engraved such device as he may think proper, and for legend shall have the name, surname and office of the notary and the place of his residence.

That seal does not contain inscriptions provided by this section does not affect a protest made outside of Maryland by a notary not bound to provide a seal such as is required for our own officers; *quaere*, as to whether above situation would affect a protest made by officer of this state. *Crowley v. Barry*, 4 Gill, 202.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 8. 1912, sec. 8. 1904, sec. 8. 1888, sec. 8. 1801, ch. 86, sec. 10.  
1906, ch. 398.

8. A notary may exercise all functions of the office of notary in any other county or city than the county or city for which he may be appointed,