

except in Baltimore city. (See fee table in Article 36, section 22, of the Code.) They are appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Governor shall designate the places where the notaries are to reside, and is not limited in the number he may appoint, except in the city of Baltimore. Bond \$6,000, for the city of Baltimore; \$2,000, in the counties; to be approved by the Governor. A notary has power to administer oaths; to take acknowledgments of instruments and commercial papers; to make protests and to certify to their official acts; they shall keep a register and give copies of their records; in case of vacation of office, their register and papers shall be deposited with the clerk of the Circuit or Superior Court; they shall provide a notarial seal; a notary may perform special acts proper to be done by a notary public in other counties of the State than that for which he is appointed; he must not sign and issue any protest not previously stamped by the Comptroller. (Article 68 of the Code.)

*Orphans' Court.*—Three judges of each of the Orphan's Courts are elected by the people; term, four years. The Governor fills vacancies with consent of the Senate. (Constitution, Article IV, section 42.) They receive six dollars per diem each day they attend court in Baltimore city, and four dollars in the counties of the State; no bond required; two may act as a court; the court has jurisdiction in testamentary affairs; they can enforce obedience to their decrees in the same manner as courts of equity; they may remove guardians; may issue summons to any part of the State; may compel witnesses to testify; may attach and sequester property; may order investment of money; may order money brought into Court; may compel discovery of concealed property; may compel administrators to furnish additional list of assets; if any are held back may send issues to courts of law; may revoke letters of executor or administrator; may compel account upon revocation; and also compel delivery of property; may appoint trustee where trustee under special law has died or been removed; may direct plenary proceeding by bill and petition, where sequestration of property has followed refusal to answer; must give judgment upon issues as found by a jury; may compel payment of costs; the orders and decrees of the Court must be in writing; the Court has power to arbitrate; the Court can revoke, if necessary, letters of ad-