

**GENERAL STATUTES**  
*of*  
**MINNESOTA**  
**1923**

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under the supervision and direction of said engineer. ('15 c. 189 § 4)

6931. Not to interfere with public ditches—Nothing in this act shall be construed as authorizing any act interfering with the benefit and utility of any public ditch, drain or watercourse, nor to in any manner authorize the use of the water to the damage or injury of the land of any other person, and if at any time it appears that the structures herein authorized cannot

be maintained without impairing the utility of a public drain or watercourse, nor without depriving other land owners of the benefit thereof, then and in that case such license shall, upon demand of the owner or owners of such other land, be immediately revoked. ('15 c. 189 § 5)

6932. Violation a misdemeanor—Any person violating any of the sections of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. ('15 c. 189 § 6)

CHAPTER 45

6933  
156-M 244

SEALS

6933. Private seals abolished—Private seals are abolished, and all written instruments formerly required by law to be sealed shall be equally effective for all purposes without a seal; but nothing herein shall apply to the use of corporate seals. (2652) [5704]

80-397, 83+385; 90-393, 96+1128. See 93-106, 100+636. Undisclosed principal bound by covenants in deed (115-373, 132+335). Undisclosed principal may sue on contract under seal made by his agent (116-280, 133+862). 121-304, 141+184. A seal is not essential to a deed (138-190, 164+810). Rule applied to sealed instruments prior to abolishment of private seals (194+618).

6934. Great seal—Description, where deposited—The seal heretofore used as the seal of the state is declared to be the seal thereof; and a description of the same, in writing, shall be recorded with the secretary

of state, and remain a public record in his office. (2653) [5705]

6935. Form of official seals—Upon every seal of a court or officer authorized or required to have a seal there shall be engraved the same device that is engraved on the seal of the state, and the name of the court or office in which it is to be used. Such seals shall be one and five-eighths inches in diameter. (2654) [5706]

40-65, 70, 41+459.

6936. Temporary seal, when used—When any court of record is unprovided with a seal, the judge thereof may authorize the use of any temporary seal, or of any device by way of seal, until one is provided. (2655) [5707]

CHAPTER 46

6937Etsseq.  
29 - 214

NOTARIES PUBLIC

6937. Appointment—Fee—The governor may appoint and commission as notaries public, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, as many citizens of this state, over the age of twenty-one years, resident in the county for which appointed, as he deems necessary. The fee for each commission shall not exceed three dollars, and shall be paid to the governor's private secretary. (2656) [5708]

6938. Term—Bond—Oath—Every notary so commissioned shall hold office for seven years, unless sooner removed by the governor or the district court; and, before entering upon the duties of his office, he shall give a bond to the state in the sum of two thousand dollars, to be approved by the governor, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, which, with his oath of office, shall be filed with the secretary of state. (2657) [5709]

Liability on defective bond (55-187, 56+751). Liability where notary certifies to acknowledgment without personal knowledge as to identity of party (100-289, 110+966). 129-221, 152+267.

6939. Seal—Register—Every notary shall provide himself with an official seal, with which he shall authenticate his official acts, and upon which shall be engraved the arms of this state, the words "Notarial Seal," and the name of the county in which he resides. Such seal, with his official register, shall be exempt from execution, and, on his death or removal from

office, such register shall be deposited with the clerk of the district court of his county. (2658) [5710]

Official acts of notary void unless authenticated by seal (28-118, 9+636; 39-102, 38+801; 81-225, 83+835. See 36-9, 29+338; 36-243, 31+211; 49-235, 51+920).

6940. Powers—Every such notary shall have power throughout the state, while residing in the county for which he was appointed, to administer all oaths required or authorized by law, to take and certify depositions, acknowledgments of deeds, and other instruments, and to receive, make out, and record notarial protests. (2659) [5711]

May administer oath required by ordinance (84-281, 87+764). Attorney in action, if notary, may take affidavit of service of summons therein (18-90, 72). Taking proof or acknowledgment ministerial, and not judicial (100-289, 110+966).

6941. Date of expiration of commission and name to be indorsed—Each notary public so appointed, commissioned and qualified, shall have power throughout this state, while residing within the county for which he was appointed, to administer all oaths required or authorized to be administered in this state; to take and certify all depositions to be used in any of the courts of this state; to take and certify all acknowledgments of deeds, mortgages, liens, powers of attorney and other instruments in writing and to receive, make out and record notarial protests.

Every notary public, taking an acknowledgment of an instrument, taking a deposition, administering an

6939  
201-NW 604  
6941  
155-M 30

6939  
161-M 147