ing the acknowledgment, the date when and place where made, a statement of the fact that the person or persons making the acknowledgment knew the contents of the instrument, and acknowledged the same to be his, her or their act; the certificate shall also contain the name of the person before whom made, his official title, and be sealed with his official seal and may be substantially in the following form:
Before the undersigned
above named
Witness my hand and official seal this
When the seal affixed shall contain the name or the official style of the officer, any error in stating, or failure to state otherwise the name or the official style of the officer, shall not render the certificate defec- tive.
(3) A certificate of acknowledgment of a deed or other instrument acknowledged without the United States before any officer mentioned in section 1* shall also be valid if in the same form as now is or hereafter may be required by law, for an acknowledgment within this state. See notes to this section in volume 1 of the Annotated Code. 13.
This section referred to in construing sections 19 and 21—see notes to the latter. Cramer v. Roderick, 128 Md. 424.
19. See notes to section 21.
21.

Since a deed recorded after the six months has validity and effect under this section as a contract for the conveyance of the property, the whole equitable estate has passed from the grantor to the grantee and the interest remaining in the grantor is not subject to execution on a judgment secured against him after the execution of the contract but before the recording of the deed. Cramer v. Roderick, 128 Md. 425.

^{*}Quaere, is not the reference intended to be to sub-section (1) of section 5?