Annals of Iowa [turning of sod in Grundy County]
titled *Knight v. Triplet*, wherein the defendant made a purchase of some lands “of part whereof the plaintiff had a lease for years, which was in the court. The defendant had notice of this lease for its purchase; yet he brought an ejectment and had judgment at law, and this bill was brought to be relieved against that judgment and to establish the lease against the defendant; reported he had notice of it and so he was not deceived, but with respect to him it was the same as if it had been recorded. To this bill the defendant demurred; and to support the demurrer it was argued that, by the act of the assembly, 8 George 2. c. 6, this lease not being recorded was void as to the purchaser. The words of the act are to this purpose, ‘All deeds etc. whether for passing freehold or lease for years not recorded, shall be void as of creditors and subsequent purchasers.’ The court sustained the demurrer because ‘It is a rule that equity never decrees against an act of Parliament which indeed would be transferring the legislative power.’ ‘The act has made all deeds not recorded void, and there is no exception where the purchaser has notice; and as the act makes no exception neither can the court of equity.’”

The case was skillfully argued.

Last Friday, on our way to Fairfield Township, we counted along the road thirty teams engaged in the, at present, popular movement of turning the sod of Grundy County toward the sun. The fact is the whole county is just swarming with breaking teams, and we venture the prediction, that 50,000 acres of cereals will be added to our next year’s report.—*The Grundy County Atlas*, quoted in the *Daily State Register*, Des Moines, Iowa, June 4, 1868. (In the Newspaper Division of the Historical, Memorial and Art Department of Iowa.)