dorser from liability thereon by failing to notify him of its non-payment for nearly a month, notwithstanding it was lost in the mail when forwarded for collection, and the bank waited in the hope that it would reach its destination.

BURGLARY:—Raising a window partly open so as to create an aperture sufficient to admit of entrance into a building, which is subsequently effected through the opening, is held, in *Claiborne* v. *State* (Tenn.) 68 L.R.A. 859, to be a sufficient breaking to come within the statute defining burglary as the "breaking and entering into a mansion house by night with intent to commit a felony."

LATERAL SUPPORT:—A landowner is held, in *Kansas City N. W. R. Co.* v. *Schwake* (Kan.) 68 L.R.A. 673, to have no right to recover damages for injury to lateral support of his property until the earth is so much disturbed that it slides or falls, since the actionable wrong for impairment to lateral support is not the excavation, but the act of allowing the land to fall. An elaborate note to this case reviews all the other authorities on liability for removal of lateral or subjacent support of land in its natural condition.

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

A story is told of a certain newly-appointed judge who remonstrated with counsel as to the way in which he was arguing his case. "Your honour," said the lawyer, "you argued such a case in a similar way when you were at the Bar." "Yes, I admit that," quietly replied the judge. "But that was the fault of the judge who allowed it."

The *Central Law Journal* says: "A judge is not half fitted for his work till he has learned that legal principles are intended to bear such a relationship to each other that they may be woven into a garb of justice in which to clothe the very right of a matter."

"It is a sad day for the State when the attorneys begin to lose confidence in the work of the higher Courts."