

haps have been retaken as well, without a fresh larceny being committed.

Another peculiarity of the situation is that by force of the separation of Norway from Sweden any treaty between the kingdoms, as united, and Great Britain was probably dissolved.

PROTECTING STATE EMBLEMS.

During the recent political campaign in England which resulted in the defeat of the Balfour administration, attention was called to the fact that some one or more of the candidates had used representations of the Royal Arms in connection with their campaign literature and exception was taken to this His Majesty expressed desire that no such use should be made of any emblem in connection with Royalty, that being out of the realm of party politics. A similar question has recently been brought before some of the Courts in the United States. A Massachusetts statute makes it unlawful to use the arms or the great seal of the Commonwealth or any representation thereof for any advertising or commercial purposes. This enactment was held to be constitutional in *The Commonwealth v. Sherman Manufacturing Co.* (Mass.) 75 N.E. 71. In that case a representation of the arms of the Commonwealth was used on labels for advertising purposes. The Court held that the legislature of the State had a perfect right to forbid the use of a design which the Commonwealth had appropriated to itself as a symbol of its sovereignty. In the case above, referred to other authorities were cited which dealt with statutes to protect the national flag from use for commercial purposes. In some of these cases there was no legislation restricting the use of the flag. It would appear from the correspondence which took place in England on this subject that there is no legislation there affecting the matter, but we are glad to know that the expressed wish of our most gracious and deservedly popular sovereign will doubtless be as effectual as any statute or enactment to prevent anything being done, which he thinks inappropriate and objectionable.