

success of papers. The Vindicator (1839) and the Catholic Limerick (1840) were sufficiently supported to guarantee their continuance and they filled a long felt want.

In Venice government journals were issued until the year 1538, when the control of newspapers was given to private citizens, subject, however, to the will of the government. That yellow journalism existed in Italy at an early period may be judged from the fact that Gregory XIV issued a Bill in the year 1578 against yellow journalism. The Catholic Press has increased with the years, and its position in a Catholic country cannot be questioned.

The Republic of Portugal being extreme anti-Catholic in government circles allows no paper of Catholic tendency to print for publication.

Other countries are advancing along the same lines and before long the Catholic Press throughout the world will be significant of all that is lofty and beautiful. It will mould public thought and action, because people naturally trust themselves to those who respect and preserve truth and justice. So in time the Catholic Press will force the world to re-echo its opinions, that is if its present high standard is maintained. Let us then do our share in this glorious enterprise and we shall not repent of having worked in vain.

S. A. HAYDEN, '17.

Sir Walter Scott.



F we were asked who, among all the writers of the seventeenth century, has had most influence upon the world, perhaps we should hesitate long how to reply. But if the question were put, what writer has been most widely read, there could be only one answer—Walter Scott. His writings, and more especially his novels, apart from any question of their merits, have reached a far greater number of readers than those of any other writer of fiction, living or dead. Of late years a few critics have attacked his novels on the grounds that they were