

we hope that each family represented in it will furnish a name for our subscription list. And in this respect each boy can assist by securing his subscription and handing it to his Business Manager. The authorities of the school are quite in sympathy with our effort to introduce our paper into the families represented.

The Medical faculty, which is just commencing its session, is not as fully represented in this issue as it will be in future. Before our next issue our organization will be completed and we are confident that the Med's. will bear their share of the burden.

We have at last an established organ, and it rests with the students and boys to make it as successful as our efforts usually are. Let each feel that he has his work to do; and let none be satisfied until he has done something to promote its success.

We beg to extend to those who have so kindly assisted us the united thanks of the Board of Directors.

### Notes on Tennyson as a Cambridge Man.

(CONCLUDED)

One of his college acquaintances it was who was satirised in that relentless piece of portraiture known as 'A Character.'

"He spake of virtue: not the gods  
More purely, when they wish to charm  
Pallas and Juno sitting by:  
And with a sweeping of the arm  
And a lack lustre, dead blue eye,  
Devolved his rounded periods.

Most delicately, hour by hour  
He canvassed human mysteries,  
And trod on silk, as if the winds  
Blew his own praises in his eyes,  
And stood aloof from other minds  
In Impotence of fancied power.

With lips depressed as he were meek  
Himself unto himself he sold;  
Upon himself, himself did feed  
Quiet, dispassionate and cold,  
And other than his form and creed  
With chiselled features clear and sleek."

Not all the stories of our youth were accurate. There was a time when tradition applied this to the late master of Trinity, Dr. Hepworth Thompson, who was a contemporary of Tennyson, an injustice was thereby done to Thompson, who though critical and caustic was not selfish nor self-centred. The character belongs to some other contemporary, and one who did not afterwards become famous. Thompson was a friend and genuine appreciator of Tennyson. Tennyson with college loyalty sent his son Hallam to Trinity, in the same way that Macaulay sent his

nephew Trevelyan, the latter, with a characteristic letter. Macaulay always acknowledged his debt to Trinity and retained a great affection for his Alma Mater through all his literary and social distinction and popularity. Some college friends have told me of a very interesting visit paid by Tennyson to his son at Trinity in which many characteristic and tender collegiate memories were revived. It is to "The Princess" that we must look for the best example of a college atmosphere. The features of Trinity are reproduced in many of the characteristics of the Princess Ida's ideal college:

"the chapel bells  
Called us: we left the walks; we mixt with those  
Six hundred maidens clad in purest white;  
Before two streams of light from wall to wall,  
While the great organ almost burst his pipes,  
Groaning for power, and rolling through the Court  
A long melodious thunder to the sound  
Of solemn psalms and silver litanies"

This with young men substituted for maidens is a picture of an evening service at Trinity Chapel. Then we have the lawns, the fountain jets, the shallow, the arches of the marble bridge, the nightingale singing there as it does at Cambridge; there we have the vines, the pillar'd porch with bases lost in laurel, the classic frieze, the sweetness of flowers. The descriptions of the patient range of pupils, "the professor erect behind a desk of satinwood," "the sweet girl graduates," the scraps of thundrous epic lilted out by violet-hooded Doctors, elegies and quoted odes, "the cry of Proctors" "breath'd the Proctors' dogs" are all more or less directly derivable or adapted from the varied reminiscences of Cambridge college life and shew how that life had entered into the poet's mind and affected his imagination.

It is well understood that academic distinction is no warrant of post-academic fame, while the lack of that distinction is no safe augury for future obscurity. The academic race though a most valuable and often a prophetic one is after all a first heat: or a court of first instance, the decisions of which are not invariably sustained in that court of final appeal—after life. Tennyson won the chancellor's medal for English verse, the subject of his Prize Poem being on the somewhat difficult and uninspiring subject of Timbuctoo. The lines

"Oh! would I were a Cassowary,  
On the plains of Timbuctoo;  
I vow, I would eat a missionary,  
Hat, and clothes, and hymn book too"

do not form a part of this poem which the author has not seen fit to republish; they were written I believe by a Mathematician, Professor De Morgan. Tennyson had joined his brothers in an early venture of publication in 1829, while only eighteen; resembling Shelley in this precocity. The poems came out in 1830 but for nearly ten years before 1842 no word was published by Tennyson; he was brooding over Hallam's loss, he was taking to heart the criticism of his volumes of 1832 and 1830 and his,