

orators, feeling the need of such a course of training as this school has taken up, and there being none such in his days, went through a somewhat similar course of training for months—an hour each day in his own study—to perfect himself in the art of extempore speaking. The school also purposes having regular exercise in Scripture elocution, the cultivation of the human voice, readiness to answer cavillers and infidels, and everything, in short, that will fit them for becoming "workmen that need not be ashamed." But why call it the *Apollonian School*? It is called school to distinguish it from clubs, associations and societies, as these names have become too intensely common. Then it was deemed wise to christen it with the name of some refined and polished Christian orator. The name of Apollos, the contemporary of Paul, at once suggested itself, as it is said of him (Acts 18.24) that he was "an eloquent man and mighty in the scriptures." Thus the Apollonian School has been fairly launched upon the restless sea of college life with the fairest prospects of a long and useful existence. Surely the noble aim it has set before it should meet with the approval of every intelligent man. Be that as it may, the present members have already begun to experience its invaluable aid, and are determined to stick to it, come what will. More particulars regarding the Apollonian School will be given in some future number of the JOURNAL.

→ CONTRIBUTED. ←

"VOX ET PRAETEREA NIHIL."

THE human voice, apart from any of its articulations is a wonderful curiosity. As far as the human intellect is superior to the brute, so far is man's voice superior to that of all other animals. It is wonderful in compass. Sometimes it gives forth tones of thunder as in D, below the first ledger line in the base cleff. At other times it ascends into the aerial regions of the feathered songsters or of the shrill cicadal, as in C in the second ledger line above in the terror cleff. Between these two extremes there is an ascending and descending scale that reminds us of a great master painting of Jacob's ladder. One end stands upon *terra firma* and the other leans upon a silver cloud, where, by the well-known laws of perspective, it was represented by almost a single line; upon the steps of this ladder of sound what angelic whispers can be lisped above, and what hoarse thunders and demon like shrieks may be groaned below. More than angel cadences are heard in the scale. It is wonderful in expression. By means of the use of articulate language it assumes infinite importance. If, then, we consider the innumerable inflections, the pleasing or displeasing intonations, and the entrancing harmonies of which it is capable, we need not be astonished at its effect as displayed wherever human language is found. It is wonderful in power, as a useful instrument in giving utterance to the thoughts of the mind it stands alone in the universe, unrivaled and un-

paralleled. It is this that gives oratory such prominence in the world. By it we possess that wonderful faculty of swaying men's minds either singly or in crowds, that furnishes the most irrefragable proofs of man's transcendent superiority over the brute creation. Amongst civilized nations we find that eloquence is considered one of the most important elements of success in commanding the esteem and confidence of men. If Whitefield could pronounce the word "Mesopotamia" so pathetically as to draw tears from the eyes of strong men, we need not wonder at the effect of his full flowing torrent of words which irresistably bore down all before it. Men who are candidates for the legal or clerical professions cannot give too much attention to this useful art. It is the high road to eminent usefulness as well as to distinguished success. But we must stop, as we are wandering very naturally enough from the "Vox et Praeterea Nihil," which characterizes so many thick headed public speakers.

ALMA MATER.

→ CORRESPONDENCE. ←

* * * We wish it to be distinctly understood that the JOURNAL does not commit itself in any way to the sentiments which may be expressed in this department.

MORE TIME AT EXAMS.

To the Editor of the Journal :

WILL you kindly allow me space for a few lines on the subject broached by "Tempus," in the last issue of the JOURNAL? The suggestion that more time be given at the final examinations is one which will commend itself to most students, and which, I think, ought to commend itself to the Senate as well. As "Tempus" very truly states there are many who, though fairly well acquainted with their subjects, are, from various causes, unable to produce such a good paper in the short time allotted as they could were the time lengthened. Indeed there are not a few who, being slow writers as well as, perhaps, slow thinkers, are unable, in an hour, to give in writing anything like a fair statement of what they know regarding the subject on which they may be examined. Now since the object of an examination is more to ascertain what a student knows, than in how short a time he can commit his knowledge to paper, there does not seem to be any insuperable difficulty in the way of lengthening the time. One Professor, at least, has already adopted this principal in his monthly Exams; why not extend it, in connection with all subjects, to the finals? If the suggestion of Father Time were given effect to, a great boon would thereby be conferred on myself and on many another.

SLOW COACH.

P.S.—Another thing which might be remarked in connection with Examinations is that if a period is allotted, it should be strictly adhered to, and there should be a distinct understanding that every Student, on an intimation being given by the examiner that the time has expired, must at once hand in his papers. As matters at