of Durham, 199: Alex. Lester, of Lanark, 197; Alexander Martin, of Lennox, 192; Catherine Johnston, of York, 189; Samuel Ross, of Simcoe, 182; William Tilly, of Simcoe, 173; Benjamin F. Fitch, of Norfolk, 163; Elijah Procunier, of Norfolk, 152; David Haliday, of Renfrew, 138; E. R. Morden, of Hastings, 126. He was informed that this year the students have evinced much more excellency than in any former year, and he had every reason to believe that they would go forth highly qualified for their labours. The demand for students trained in the Normal School is greater than ever it has been; applications are constantly made for teachers, and salaries from £75 to £100 are readily offered. This consideration, he trusted, would, in future sessions, greatly increase the number of students at the Normal School. The public examinations which have taken place have so impressed the Government, that it is their intention to select a certain number of the students—the young men trained at the Normal School—as officers in the Custom Houses in the different parts of the country. This selection would be made upon the certificate from the Superintendent and authorities of this Institute. The examinations had so deeply impressed the Inspector General that, in these various departments throughout the Province, he considered they would be admirably qualified, from their facility in figures, for this purpose. It was, therefore, their determination to select from this source a certain number every year to fill these offices. These would not only be the best scholars, but would be the most correct in their habits. His Lordship, the Chief Justice, then presented the prizes to the two successful competitors, and regretted that His Excellency was not present himself to have done so, as they would have heard some excellent remarks. He congratulated the young men on their success, and tendered them some sound counsel. He spoke at some length, but generally in so low a tone as not to be distinctly followed. This finished the proceedings, and the company retired well pleased.

In addition to the foregoing report, from a city contemporary, we subjoin the questions to which candidates had to return written answers, in competing for His Excellency's prizes for Agricultural Chemistry. There were twelve competitors;—the first prize consisting of books of the value of £5, was won by Mr. S. P. Robins;—the second consisting of books of the value of £3, was awarded to Mr. T. McNaughten, both young men, and sons, we believe, of Canadian farmers. We have attended these examinations from the first, in the capacity of an examiner, but on no previous occasion do we remember the candidates evincing so correct and extensive a knowledge of the subjects brought before them; a circumstance alike creditable to themselves and teacher. Three hours were allowed for preparing their answers, but without any reference to books, or communication with each other.

EXAMINERS:

THE MASTERS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

THE PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY IN THE UNIVERSITY.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

THE FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

THE SECRETARY TO THE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION OF UPPER CANADA.

1. Trace the history of an annual plant from germination to maturity.
2. Describe the mode in which compounds rich in carbon may be made to accumulate in the soil, and show how they serve as food for cultivated crops.
3. Of what does the inorganic plant consist? In what forms does the inorganic food exist in the soil? Describe the artifices you would employ in order to furnish a constant supply to cultivated crops in a fit state for immediate assimilation.
4. In what way does the porosity of the soil affect cultivated vegetables?
5. Name the sources of the organic food of plants, and describe the artifices you would employ in order to maintain a proper supply in the soil.
6. Describe the *effects of Draining*; also the *mode* in which you would proceed to drain your land.
7. Describe the most important proximate principles found in cultivated vegetables.
8. When crops are used as food for domesticated animals, what purposes do the different principles named in your answer to the last question serve?
9. Contrast the chemical functions of plants and animals.
10. To what points would you particularly direct attention in rearing stock?
11. How is animal heat supposed to be maintained? What effect will exposure to continued cold have upon the appropriation of the elements of food?
12. Describe the composition and physical characters of manures; distinguishing between vegetable, animal and mineral manures. Describe also the artifices you would adopt in order to preserve the properties of those which are liable to deterioration.

THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE.

The Converzatione of this young and promising Society, for the encouragement of Literature, Science and Art, held in the Mechanics' Hall, in this City, on Saturday evening, April 3rd, was indeed quite a brilliant affair. The attendance was numerous, and comprised a large number of the literary, scientific and influential men of the city. The Hall was tastefully decorated with many valuable specimens of Art, in its several leading departments;—Painting, Sculpture, Carving, Engraving, Models of Steam Engines, Bridges, &c., &c. Captain Lefroy, R.A.F.R.S, occupied the chair, and gave a most interesting address on the progress of the Institute for the past year, during which a number of valuable papers had been read on various subjects. Several addresses were delivered in the course of the evening,—the subjects of them happily conceived and pleasingly treated. Professor Hind spoke on some of the characteristics of the climate of Western Canada, and was followed by Professor Croft on the manufacture and properties of Water Gas; Professor Cherriman succeeded even to the popularising of some recent investigations in relation to Mathematical Astronomy; and Rev. Dr. McCaul, President of the University, illustrated in a very lucid and happy manner, affording the audience both pleasure and instruction,—the method by which the Egyptian Hieroglyphics were deciphered. A detailed report of a meeting of this character does not belong to an Agricultural Journal; we are happy however, in having an opportunity of recording in our columns the successful operations of a society such as THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE, the existence which is highly honorable to our City, and the influence of which cannot fail, if properly appreciated and supported, of raising the mental standard, and permanently advancing the material progress and social happiness of the country.