

arterial blood, and give the effect of alcohol on each.

4. Name the three classes of nerves, and state how alcohol acts on them.
5. In the fourth stage of intoxication which nerve centres remain true?
6. What do you understand by "alcoholism" and "dipsomania"?
7. Is alcohol more mischevious in high or low temperature, and why?
8. Alcoholic drinks not only arrest, but reverse the work of digestion in the stomach. How is this?
9. What are the uses of water in the system, and why cannot alcohol be substituted for it?
10. Why is the brain the organ most affected by strong drink?
11. Write an essay of not less than 200 words on the dangers attending the use of alcohol as a beverage.



MISS MARY WIGHT.

Miss Mary Wight, the winner of the gold medal, is the second daughter of Mr. Geo. Wight, of Sherbourne street. She was born on June 16th, near Bowmanville, Ont., in the county of Durham, and is now in her seventeenth year. Her early education was obtained in that vicinity, but for the past four years she has been attending Dufferin school, Berkeley street, and is at present in the Senior Fifth Class. She is a very diligent student, and highly spoken of by the principal of the school.

MISS WIGHT'S ANSWERS.

1. When alcohol is introduced into the blood it is soon passed to all parts of the body. The absorption of it in the blood tends to produce disease of all the tissues and organs of the body. Its effect on the brain is to deaden the powers of will and judgment, and for this reason it is called a narcotic. The general effects on the body is to tear down, and not build up the tissues and muscles.
2. The water contained in the blood is absorbed by the alcohol and the blood corpuscles consequently adhere closely together, and as this is not the normal condition of the blood the parts affected are productive of disease. The united and clotted blood corpuscles cause the blood to flow irregularly through the veins, and in the very fine veins and capillaries the flow is sometimes checked for a certain time, hence the disfigured nose and hands. Another cause of disfiguration is because the fibrine in the blood is so diluted that it no longer can stop up the very fine pores in the thin membrane which separates the blood from the flesh, and as a result the blood flows into the flesh and is seen most plainly in the face and hands.
3. Venous blood is that which has passed through the body and collected all the refuse from the skin, flesh, etc., and flows back again to be purified in the lungs. Arterial blood is that which has been made pure in the lungs and passes through the arteries to the many parts of the body, for the purpose of purifying the body. It is of a bright color, while the venous blood is darker. As alcohol causes the corpuscles to adhere they do not flow freely over and around the body, and as a consequence the blood does not get a chance to purify the different organs, which it is intended to do, and so returns to the lungs with less carbonic acid to be given off by the breath than it should have. The arterial blood which was intended to have been purified in the lungs cannot be purified perfectly if alcohol, in however small a quantity, is in the