

# GOLD DUST



**Better Coffee?**  
How? Fresher Coffee Pot!

HERE'S a simple recipe that makes the "insides" of your coffee and tea pots absolutely pure and sweet:

Place a teaspoonful of Gold Dust in the pot, fill half full with cold water, let boil slowly for a few minutes. Pour out part of water and scrub with small brush. Rinse thoroughly.

This Gold Dust treatment purifies coffee and tea pots. That's why it helps to make your tea and coffee taste as they really should.

Don't wait till your package of Gold Dust is empty. Go get another package today. But be sure it really is Gold Dust you buy.

THE FAIRBANK COMPANY  
LIMITED MONTREAL

MADE IN CANADA



## Crawled— Now Walks

Infantile Paralysis caused the deformity. Two years after treatment at the McLain Sanitarium his mother writes:

*"When we took our boy to the McLain Sanitarium he had to crawl on his hands and knees; after six months' treatment (Summer of 1917) he could walk alone. It is now two years since he took the McLain's treatment, and he has continued to improve every day since he came home."*

Mrs. C. D. Speidel, Hanoverton, Ohio.

**For Crippled Children.**

The McLain Sanitarium is a thoroughly-equipped private Institution devoted exclusively to the treatment of Club Feet, Infantile Paralysis, Spinal Disease and Deformities, Hip Disease, Wry Neck, etc., especially as found in children and young adults. Our book, "Deformities and Paralysis" also "Book of References," free. Write for them.

**McLain Orthopedic Sanitarium**  
949 Aubert Avenue      St. Louis, Mo.

## Snowflake

THE FULL STRENGTH

# Ammonia

**CUTS GREASE  
SOFTENS WATER  
SAVES SOAP**

## Our School Department.

### A Story About Honey.

BY MORLEY PETTIT.

In the issue of March 11 we told you where the bees found nectar during the different seasons of the year; now, we shall see how the honey really is made. You have heard that bees make it of nectar, which they gather from flowers. Let us watch a bee at work on a clover blossom. It dips its long slender tongue down into one tube after another, then flits away to the next flower and does the same. What is it doing? It is drinking up the tiny sweet drops—and swallowing them. It must surely be eating it all and not saving any to take home. But no, I will tell you. The nectar it swallows does not go to its stomach, but to its honey-sac. When this is full the bee flies away home to its hive.

If you can get a beekeeper to show you the inside of a hive you will see many wonderful things. At first the hive seems to be filled with combs built in frames, but on looking closely you will see that there are narrow spaces between the combs, and it is here that the bees live. There are many thousand other bees which look so much like the one we have been watching that you could hardly tell them apart.

If you look closely, however, you will see that some are grey and fuzzy and others are brown or yellow, or golden. Others again are big, blunt, burly fellows. The grey ones are the youngest, the brown or yellow ones are older, and the big burly fellows are the drones.

The combs with which the hive is furnished consist of a great many little cups called cells. They are built by the workers of wax which they make themselves. They use the combs as cradles for the young and for storing honey and pollen.

All the thousands of bees in the hive have one mother. She is called the queen, and, of course, they are very fond of her. She does not do anything but lay the eggs from which the young bees are reared. She places them in the cells of the comb, one in each. You have already heard how the young bees develop.

When a new bee comes out of its cell it finds itself in a crowd of busy jostling workers, who pay no more attention to it than though it were not there. It is rather weak at first, but soon gets food and before long is helping the other young bees with the housework. Like the hundreds of others coming out at the same time it finds its place and work in the community. It first does hive work, which consists in feeding the larvæ, secreting wax, building comb, ripening honey, "cleaning house," and many other duties about the hive.

When two or three weeks old the young bees learn to fly and begin gathering nectar and pollen. They are then no longer "hive bees" but "field bees," and if there is all the work they can do, they work so hard that they only live three or four weeks after that. They have a happy life while they live, for a bee seems to like nothing better than flitting from flower to flower gathering nectar in the sunshine. Bees that come later in the season do not have so much work and live all winter.

But we must not forget our bee with its load of nectar. Like thousands of others coming in at the same time it deposits its load in a cell or gives it to a hive bee—bringing it up through its mouth and long tube-like tongue—then crawls into an empty cell and takes a good long rest before starting out on another trip.

When it is taken from the flowers nectar is sweet but very thin and has to be evaporated much as maple sap is boiled down to make syrup; only the bees do not boil the nectar. They dry and thicken it by fanning with their wings to cause a current of air through the hive. When so much nectar is coming in everyone in the hive is well fed, and white flakes of wax grow on the sides of the younger bees. That is the way beeswax is produced. They use these dainty white flakes for building comb, and as fast as cells are filled with ripened honey they are capped with wax.

Of course, the capped combs of honey

are meant for winter stores, but there are generally some to spare for the beekeeper. He takes them from the hive, and with a sharp knife removes the capping before extracting them. The extractor is a machine which whirls the combs so rapidly that all the honey flies out. The combs are not broken or damaged in any way and may be returned to the hive to be again filled with honey.

The extracted honey is strained through cloth to remove all pieces of wax and then is ready for use. Clover or basswood honey is a clear or light amber color, but that from buckwheat and other fall flowers is quite dark.

Extracted honey soon granulates and turns hard and solid when the cool weather of autumn comes on. It is just right then to spread on your bread. I see some children smacking their lips at the very thought of it.

Honey should not be kept in the cellar or refrigerator or any place where it might draw dampness. A warm, dry place, such as the kitchen cupboard is best.

When liquefying granulated honey one must take great care not to get it too hot or it will be spoiled. Place the can in a larger dish containing water on the back of the stove where it will keep warm but not boil. In fact, the water should not become too warm to bear the hand. When honey gets too warm it turns dark and the flavor is spoiled. After several hours of slow heating it will be as clear and taste quite as good as when the bees first stored it in the comb.

Now you have seen how flowers and bees need sunshine, rain and good rich earth. And when it rains and spoils your out-door fun you must remember that it helps the clover and will make lots of honey for the bees—and for you.

### Ideals in School Work.

The Ontario Federation of Home and School Associations describe thus the ideals that should be striven for in teacher and school:

1. The Teacher.—Possessed of an abiding faith in children as the best hope of the Canada that is to be; proud of his or her calling as offering opportunity for a great service; equipped by natural endowment and training for leadership; enthusiastic and progressive; respected and well-paid; free from fads and fashions; well-read and travelled; permanent, but perennially renewing his or her youth; interested in community-building as well as in the work of the school.

2. The School.—An attractive, and, if possible, a beautiful building, set in beautiful surroundings; well-built, well-kept and well-equipped in keeping with the wealth and prosperity of the community; well-lighted, well-ventilated, well-heated and regularly cleaned. Outside the school, convenient, sanitary and screened outbuildings; ample play space for boys and girls, and a good water supply, good fences, suitable trees, shrubbery, vines and flower-beds.

Inside the school, all facilities for enabling the teachers and pupils to do their best work in a minimum of time; good desks, maps, charts, blackboards, cupboards, and cloak-rooms; a school library; pictures on the walls, a piano or phonograph.

Equipped also for community service and to give educational advantage to grown-ups; a community hall for debates, evening classes, social gatherings, motion pictures, lantern lectures, etc.

### Completing the Study of Apple Twigs.

It was necessary to omit a very important part of the lesson plan which appeared in last week's issue, namely that of "correlation". To complete the study, Mr. Hoffer made the following suggestion:

Have the pupils draw a twig of the apple and on it, neatly name all the parts observed in the class study. Have them read any suitable information in the library on buds and apple trees; and then have them write a composition describing what they know about "The Ways of an Apple Tree," or some such topic.