

FROM COCOA BEANS TO HIGH GRADE CANDY

There Are Various Processes in the Manufacture of Sweets.

CHOCOLATE AN AZTEC WORD

Spaniards Found Mexicans Using It and Linnaeus Names It "Food for the Gods."

There are many interesting phases in the making of high grade candies and each of these requires considerable experience and skill. A visitor to any of the best candy factories will be shown the various changes which occur from the time the chocolate comes into the factory in the form of beans until it has been made into candy and is ready for the retail market.

Nikola Tesla His Patented Inventions--The Basic Character of His Claims.

The Tesla patents are remarkable for the clarity of the underlying ideas as well as the extreme care with which the specifications are drawn. A great many of his patents have been fought as no others before, but in all the principal issues, without exception, the inventor was victorious. His wireless system involves a score of discoveries and improvements of great importance which are covered by broad claims from among which the following, contained in his patents numbers 645,276, 649,621, 725,188, 728,605 and 781,312, may be quoted.

made are called cocoa, although the proper name for them is "cacao," according to authorities. The cocoa beans are the seeds of several varieties of small trees. These trees grow in the tropical parts of the American continent. The generic name of this is "Theobroma," which is interesting because of its derivation. It means food of the gods and was given by Linnaeus as an indication of the high regard in which he held the drink made from these beans. He considered it a food fit for the gods.

The trees from which these beans are taken are not very tall. The leaves are large, smooth and glossy and the flowers are small. From a single cluster of flowers a fruit is matured. It is in the form of a pod with a hard, thick, leathery rind and each pod will contain from twenty to fifty seeds, which constitute the raw cocoa beans of commerce.

The natives of the cocoa producing sections of the new world understood the food value of these beans before the Europeans first came. The Spaniards found the early Mexicans using it and calling it by the ancient Aztec name "cocolath," from "coco" (cocoa) and "lath" (water). So the girl who asks for chocolates at the candy counter is using a name which dates back to the romantic days of the Aztecs. Early historians of Mexico have stated that the Emperor Montezuma was very fond of this drink and had no less than fifty jars or pitchers of it prepared for his own daily consumption and as many as 2,000 more for the use of his household.

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CARE OF A NEW CARRIAGE. Let It Stand a New Days Before Using So the Finish Can Harden. The time when a fine carriage or wagon needs the most careful attention is immediately after the first time it is driven out. It should then be thoroughly washed. If the new vehicle happens to be a carriage more than the usual pains must be taken, because if mud is allowed to dry upon the panels permanent stains will be the result. It is advisable not to use a new carriage or wagon at once, but to let it stand in the stables for several days. This will give the newly applied varnish an opportunity to set and harden.

ELECTRICITY WEIGHS COAL. Operates a Device Which Gauges the Fuel Passing Through a Hopper. A electrical coal weighing machine, operated by opening and closing an electric circuit, has been placed on the market, says Popular Electricity. The operation of the machine is very simple and easily understood. The coal is made to run into the hopper by means of a vibrator, which is connected directly to a motor by a shaft. This vibrator, which is of the weight of only two ounces, but is revolved at a speed sufficiently high to shake the chute and cause the coal to run into the hopper. When the coal has filled the hopper to a point which will counter-balance the weight of the vibrator, a lever connected to the weight beam trips a switch, stops the motor and vibrator and by magnets releases the discharge gate, allowing the coal to run out. As the hopper, relieved of its load, rises, the weight arm again actuates a controlling device, which closes the discharge gate, starts the motor and the operation is repeated. A register on the hopper records the number of times the hopper operates.

Placing the Blame. From the Washington Star. "I admit without hesitation," said the man who tries to conceal his self-esteem, "that whatever I am to-day is due to the fault of my wife."

Placing the Blame. "That's right," replied Mr. Growler. "Always blame the woman."

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Montana, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas, as well as the more settled States of Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana, offer their rich fields and prairies to the seeker for farming opportunities. Great advancement has been made in the Northwest country since the days of the frontier. Agricultural, commercial and social life has become less of the kind that is featured in the picturesque tales of Western life, the characters of which used such exaggerated language that probably no one here in the writers could think it up, and more of the kind that is likely to be met in any community where the people are healthy, prosperous and happy.

The point upon which the most emphasis is placed by those who advocate the back to the farm movement is that the opportunity lies out there in the ground. What is needed is the energy to raise it. The settler with no more than the average amount of ability for work soon finds his barn overflowing and his crops and live stock bringing prices that top the market, while constant improvement increases the value of his farm. A year's yield of his acres represents what the average farmer of the congested Eastern country would regard as a small fortune.

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The great pride which Kansas takes in her position as the centre of the continent would have less justification if it were not for the fact that she has more substantial things to be proud of. It is claimed that there is not a swamp in Kansas, that it has no bank failures and that it is an unsurpassed, substantial, civilized, and, with some \$250,000,000 worth of agricultural products coming from the State each year, fairly prosperous.

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The summer is a long and genial season with breezy days and cool, refreshing nights. In the morning it may be foggy or hot in the sun; but the hottest days are tempered by the southern breezes. The winters are relatively mild and pleasant; the cold season consists of bright, dry, energizing weather. During February and March there are occasional storms, but they are soon succeeded by bright, sunny days.

The wheat crop is the strength of Kansas. Hard times may lead people to cease wearing gold or diamonds; but they will still have to eat. The agricultural sections become the backbone of any commonwealth, and Kansas is, strictly speaking, agricultural. But she has quality as well as quantity of agriculture. Said Horace Greeley at Osawatimie, in 1850: "The child is now born who will live to see this State the fifth in agricultural production in the Union." In forty years Kansas has passed all the other great agricultural States and took first rank in the sisterhood of States. In 1906 Kansas raised a crop of over 93,000,000 bushels, according to the figures of the Department of Agriculture. That is 2,750,000 tons of golden grain!

By far the greater portion of this immense wheat crop, which has run up in value to well over the fifty million mark, has been winter wheat. This wheat is of so fine a quality that it is sought in all the mills of the world. The highest grades of the hard red, or Turkey wheat appear to grow best of all in the Northwestern or Southwestern counties, wherever they have been brought under cultivation.

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The next fact the farmer needs to remember is that he does not have to ship his wheat to Chicago or Minneapolis to get it ground; his market is at his doors. Usually he can sell it where he wants to, before he is ready to ship. Kansas is proud of her flour and feed mills; they rank as the second industry in the State. It is a great advantage in selling to have your market close at hand, and the other still greater advantage is to have the good wheat market of Kansas will always want wheat and Kansas will give the world more and more of the staff of life as men enter in and develop the fertile wheat growing lands of the State.

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In her short history as a State she has achieved many notable things. Her Capitol is one of the finest in the land; her State institutions are known everywhere for their completeness of equipment and competency of administration. Her public fund for the support of common schools now reaches nearly \$100,000,000. The only trouble with one form of public institution, the poor house, is that there is no one to live in it.

In fact, Kansas has fewer millionaires together, Kansas has fewer any other State. In a paper it is claimed that more small farmers, say from \$10,000 to \$25,000, have been made in Kansas than anywhere else, and made from the soil in the majority of instances.

There seems scarcely to be a limit to the quantity of grains, grasses and vegetables produced in this State. Winter and spring wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats, buckwheat, sorghum, durum wheats, maize, flax, hemp, broom corn, millet, Kaffir corn, Hungarian chichory, alfalfa, tobacco, beans, peas, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, onions, turnips, beets, all the small garden truck, all the grasses, apples, peaches, pears, plums, berries of all kinds, cherries, grapes flourish in luxuriant abundance.

The summer is a long and genial season with breezy days and cool, refreshing nights. In the morning it may be foggy or hot in the sun; but the hottest days are tempered by the southern breezes. The winters are relatively mild and pleasant; the cold season consists of bright, dry, energizing weather. During February and March there are occasional storms, but they are soon succeeded by bright, sunny days.

The wheat crop is the strength of Kansas. Hard times may lead people to cease wearing gold or diamonds; but they will still have to eat. The agricultural sections become the backbone of any commonwealth, and Kansas is, strictly speaking, agricultural. But she has quality as well as quantity of agriculture. Said Horace Greeley at Osawatimie, in 1850: "The child is now born who will live to see this State the fifth in agricultural production in the Union." In forty years Kansas has passed all the other great agricultural States and took first rank in the sisterhood of States. In 1906 Kansas raised a crop of over 93,000,000 bushels, according to the figures of the Department of Agriculture. That is 2,750,000 tons of golden grain!

By far the greater portion of this immense wheat crop, which has run up in value to well over the fifty million mark, has been winter wheat. This wheat is of so fine a quality that it is sought in all the mills of the world. The highest grades of the hard red, or Turkey wheat appear to grow best of all in the Northwestern or Southwestern counties, wherever they have been brought under cultivation.

The wise man who determines to have a slice of the profits and prosperity made by wheat in Kansas will remember two things, at least, say boomers of the north-west. First, that the finest opportunities and the largest profits are to be made in the newer parts of the State. The eastern counties are not in the belt of the big wheat producers. The central counties yielded on huge farms, one acre per acre; but the most profitable sections from the western counties, particularly those in the north-west and the southwest, where the production was marvellous considering the population and the fact that much of this is new land.

The next fact the farmer needs to remember is that he does not have to ship his wheat to Chicago or Minneapolis to get it ground; his market is at his doors. Usually he can sell it where he wants to, before he is ready to ship. Kansas is proud of her flour and feed mills; they rank as the second industry in the State. It is a great advantage in selling to have your