

DOWN KASHA BUTTONS TRUE
THE TAN KASHA FROCK

Kasha remains at the height of its popularity. This material is so soft and attractive and wears so well that many women are favoring it for their one-piece Fall and Winter frocks.

The model above owes its smartness to the lovely material and to the simplicity of its style.

The color is a delightful tan, and the frock is made with an inset of kasha across the front. Buttons covered with brown kasha extend down the front and reappear in smaller versions on the cuffs.

NOVA SCOTIA AS SEEN BY A VISITOR

(Continued from Page 2.)

Orchards are seen. In blossom time, June, the country is described as a "fair land". Nova Scotia's apple averages more than 2,000,000 barrels annually, 80 per cent. of which is shipped to England. Nova Scotia contains apple trees known to be 150 to 170 years old, and still bearing. The average life of apple trees in the province is said to be well over 100 years. The average age of bearing trees in the United States, I understand, 50 to 60 years. The value of Nova Scotia's apple crop in 1920 was \$11,000,000. Orchard land sells for \$300 to \$400 an acre. The marketing is done through successful co-operative associations. Apple storage houses in the Annapolis valley have capacity for over 1,000,000 barrels. Nova Scotia farms also produce hay, fine horses, and a variety of fruit. The berry season was still on when we were at Wolfville (July 22-24). Fine berries were abundant at 3 and 4 cents a quart.

CONDITIONS IN BRAZIL

Sao Paulo, Aug. 3, 1924.

Dear Acadian:

As one not well acquainted with American affairs would probably find nothing peculiar in the outbreak of a revolution in Sao Paulo, but on the 4th of July last, any resident would have told you that such a thing had never happened and never could happen, and would have gone on to show just why it never could.

However it did. On the morning of the 5th there was a rumour that the police had revolted and that the army was trying to put the trouble down, but later on the more correct version came that a mixed force of police and soldiers had revolted and were attacking the palace of the President of the State. No one knew the row had started, or who was in command, but it was guessed that it might be caused by army officers who it started just two years to the day after an abortive revolt in Rio de Janeiro by the Military Club and directed against the President of Brazil. This was the case and an interesting light on the subject is shed by stories of people asking soldiers what the trouble was about, and being told that they knew nothing about it, that they were only obeying orders.

There was considerable street fighting around the President's palace, the army headquarters and barracks, and the center of the city, with a good deal of danger to the civilians than to the troops engaged. A special interest was added to the occasion by the use of 75 millimeter and 150 mm. guns by the rebels. From our house we could hear the whine of the shells as they passed over our heads. These guns were too hot for the Government, and on the morning of the 9th they evacuated the city. It was learned later that the rebels had been on the point of giving up the fight as they had not received the help they expected and could probably have retired if the Government had not done so first. On the retirement of the Government forces, the rebels immediately hailed a great victory, and sent word to all the army posts in the State that all the posts of the army had revolted and that a particular unit was the only one to come in. A number of these units joined them and they occupied the city in force.

In the meantime the legal forces had been receiving reinforcements and fighting in the suburbs of the city became constant. Shells began to fall in many places and the casualties mounted rapidly, especially among the civil population. As many as 40 to 50 dead passed through the morgue of the principal hospital in some days. The trains to the north and west were loaded with refugees, as many as 10,000 a day and a number who left by automobile is known. Between 200,000 and 300,000 people were estimated to have gone

into the interior and thousands of others left their homes for less dangerous parts of the city. Campinas with 45,000 inhabitants was estimated to have 75,000 fugitives and the other towns in proportion.

Shelters were opened in various places—chamars, schools, churches, etc., and the people were fed by the "Liga Nacionalista", a splendid patriotic society. Here at Mackenzie College we opened one of our buildings and had as many as 420 refugees. One pom-pom shell struck this building and exploded and another came very near but did not explode. These were the only visitors we had except bullets from rifles and machine guns, which came principally when the rebels were firing on the government air planes. The nearest big shells came about 300 yards from the school grounds, and the nearest that caused any casualties about three blocks away.

Life went on about as usual during the day except that the children were made to play on the sheltered side of the house, but at night we slept in a basement of one of the buildings which was down in a hollow.

The good fortune we had was not shared by the other parts of the city. The vegetable peddler, who always serves us, spent four days with his family in his basement, two days without food. They finally got out and came up to our part of the city.

Each night the firing grew fiercer, but the papers (under the censor) published nothing but rebel victories. The city government was not interfered with and it tried to mediate between the two sides to save the city from bombardment and the consequent loss of life and property. They were not able to do anything as the government refused to give up the right to use guns.

On Sunday, the 28th, government air planes dropped notices telling the people to leave the city as the bombardment would be intensified shortly. Numbers of people left, but 50,000 people cannot get out of a city at a moment's notice and it wasn't exactly cheerful. We were in doubt what to do but had about decided to risk being blown up by a shell rather than take our chances with disbanded troops in the country, and Monday morning dawned on a rather blue lot of people. Very shortly, however, an incredible rumor began to circulate that the rebels had gone. It was too good to be true. We had two tame revolutionaries in the college grounds who had been put to guard a private radio set and forgotten. I went down to see if they had gone, but they were still on the job, so my hopes sank. But it soon became clear that the rebels really had gone and that for the time at least the row was over. They left in six or eight trains, taking their guns and most of their baggage, and all the government money they could lay hands on.

In a very short time the population began to flow through the streets; families with their bundles returning to their homes, and people from the more fortunate districts to see the places where the fighting had been fiercest. As far as is known none of the British or American people were killed or hurt, but a number had heavy property losses.

Two lady friends of ours had three shells in their house, and the mess was frightful. A private school, run by an English gentleman, had over 12 shells, and is terribly knocked about. I understand that over 30 claims have been put in to the British consul, and I suppose that includes "The Light and Power", Telephone, and "Gas" companies, which are Canadian, and the Sao Paulo Railway Co., which is English.

Shortly before leaving the city, it is said that the revolutionaries enlisted 1200 Germans and 400 Hungarians, who were in the Immigration sheds. Their consuls disowned them and said that the men would lose their citizenship if they took any part in the trouble. A number were captured during the fighting and it is said that among them were two women. Things are getting normal, and today (Aug. 4th) we opened school. In my department (Engineering Course) I had over 50, or about 40 % of the students, and about ten out of twenty instructors. One of the latter, a Lieutenant of the army, who taught military engineering, did not show up, and as I have heard nothing about him I am wondering which side he was on.

We are hoping that things will quiet down now so that we can get to work. Sao Paulo is noted for being hard working and not having time for revolutions or such diversions, and everybody is highly disgusted at having people from the other States come in and mess up our beautiful city.

Kentville people will be glad to know that the Demmons are safe and well. Very truly yours,
E. O. Temple Piers.

REUNION IS HELD ON PIONEER HOMESTEAD

BERWICK, Aug. 21.—At the home of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Power, West Berwick, yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Power's three brothers—Delancey Borden, Colorado; Thomas Borden, Port Williams; Arthur Borden, Berwick; and sister, Mrs. McConnell, Boston, Mass., with a number of other relatives, met in a happy family reunion.

Those present besides the brothers and sisters were Mrs. Arthur Borden, Mrs. Thomas Borden, Mrs. Esther McConnell, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Palmer, Mrs. Ambrose Palmer and daughter, Alice, Mr. and Mrs. John N. Chute, Mr. and Mrs. B. Borden, Mrs. J. D. Gardiner, Miss McKittrick, Miss Grace Boyd, Miss Marjorie Boyd. After a pleasant social afternoon, together the company set down to supper in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Power. The Misses Grace and Marjorie Boyd are



Ramsay (to Angel of Peace): "I hope we shall be calling you in almost directly!"

Miss Alice Palmer furnished music for the occasion.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Powers, where the gathering took place, is the old Rainsforth homestead, where Mrs. Power's mother, who bore her marriage was Annie Rainsforth, was born and reared. One hundred years ago her father, Christopher Rainsforth, one of the early settlers of Kings county, cleared away the forest, built a log house, and began the work of reclaiming a home and farm from the wilderness. The section in which he began his pioneer work is now a community of prosperous farmers, with not a few of his descendants owning fine residences and productive orchards.

The Borden family, Christopher Rainsforth's grandchildren, was quite a large one, and its members in course of time became widely scattered. Three of them, Mrs. McConnell, Delancey Borden and Freeman Borden, have lived for a good many years in the United States. Freeman is in California, and was the one living member of the family not present at the reunion. Delancey, whose home is in Colorado, had not visited his native Province for many years till this summer.

USE OF WATER-POWER IN CANADA

In the central electric station industry, on which every city and town in Canada is dependent for light, heat, power, street railways and in many cases water supply, 97 per cent. of the total output is obtained from water-power. In addition to this many industrial plants from coast to coast possess their own water-power plants. Both in use of electric energy per capita and in the proportion of electrically lighted abodes Canada exceeds the United States.

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New Bungalow House, having furnace, laundry, fruit, and coal rooms in concrete basement. Five rooms on first floor, and one bedroom upstairs. Hardwood floors, electric lights, hot and cold water. Three minutes walk to college buildings. Terms reasonable.

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Be Ordering That - -

COAL!

Summer's slipping along. The

mercury will soon start down the thermometer tube again. Are you folks aware of it?

Then—let this be a friendly reminder that it's "high time" to be filling your Coal bins. A phone call—No. 1—will bring you the best grade of Coal at a low price. Quick delivery. Better ring us—NOW!

Schooner of Hard Coal now unloading. Fresh cargo received from Springhill each week.

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Distributing signs around town and hiring a brass band to drum up customers for your bargains, Mr. Merchant, would not bring one-third the results that could be obtained with a few dollars invested for advertising in

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The well known Bonnet-Brown Sales Service which we carry for your convenience, will make your "information" appealingly attractive to our readers. Give us a ring—217-- and ask about it.



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The Train Service as it Affects Wolfville

No. 96 From Kentville arrives 8.41 a.m.
No. 95 From Halifax arrives 10.10 a.m.
"Bluenose" from Halifax 11.20 a.m.
"Bluenose" from Yarmouth 1.59 p.m.
No. 98 From Yarmouth, arrives 3.12 p.m.
No. 97 From Halifax, arrives 6.12 p.m.
No. 99 From Halifax (Mon., Thurs., Sat.) arrives 11.48 p.m.
No. 100 From Yarmouth (Mon., Wed., Sat.), arrives 4.13 a.m.

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