FIRE AND PILLAGE LAY WASTE FAIR FIELDS OF GERMAN SILESIA

Farm Association Declared Food Boycott at Breslau Against All Towns in an Attempt to Force Resignation of Chancellor Stresemann and His Cabinet—Town Dwellers Retaliated by Stetting Fire to Countryside.

A despatch from Berlin says:—The sky of German Silesia is aflame with the reflection of thousands of burning farmhouses and barns.

In the lurid light of this vast fire, which is licking up in flames the fairest fields in Germany, innumerable bands of unemployed from the towns and cities of Silesia are plundering the still smoking houses, and are driving off cattle.

Along the roads the rifles of the police are spitting fire and lead at the continuous procession of plunderers moving toward the towns with their booty.

The Silesian Landbund, or farm association, which is intensely Nationalistic, declared a food boycott at Breslau on Thursday night against all towns in Silesia until Chancellor Stresemann and his Cabinet resign. Immediately the town dwellers, and particularly the unemployed, met this challenge with fire, the only weapon left to them. They began their operations in the morning. The proud establishments of scores of Junkers and farmers are only ashes. From the town of Wornderf, Jauer, Liegnitz and Brieg, particularly, the unemployed angrily streamed into the countryside with blazing torches by the thousand.

A few frightened, lonely farmers who surrendered all their food and all their cattle without a fight were not disturbed. At the big Junker estates armed farmhands tried to fight off the invaders, but the latter burned one farm building after another. Houses were plundered and everything taken, valuables as well as food. Scores were killed.

Thursday these bands are still burning and plundering lonely estates, but the Junkers and police gradually are forming columns against the incendiaries. At Waldenburg troops clashed with returning bandits and plunderers, killing one and wounding sixteen. The police suffered one dead.

A meeting at Breslau of the Silesian Landbund deliberately decided to starve out the cities and towns until they went against the Stresemann Cabinet. These stony-hearted Junkers, who are mostly country squires with big estates, declare, with the landbunds in other German States, that they cannot support Stresemann because he lacks public confidence, and must be replaced by a National Government, in which they would participate. All of the big German farmers and most of the smaller farmers are Nationalist and Monarchist. These farmers are opposed bitterly to the towns where there are strong Socialist factions supporting Chancellor Stresemann. These landlords have been fighting Chancellor Stresemann by withholding their foodstuffs, thereby causing starvation and dissatisfaction, which directs itself against the Government.

A later despatch from Berlin says:—Chancellor Stresemann is out.

The vote of confidence in his Government was defeated on Friday in the Reichstag by 230 to 155.

Only a portion of his own People's Party voted to keep him in power.

Stresemann's Cabinet has resigned and with the defeat of the Chancellor goes the program of thrusting the Rhineland and Ruhr down Premier Poincare's throat and refusing to pay further reparations.

"Thank God," Stresemann said as he left the Reichstag, "at least the agreement between the Ruhr industrialists and the French has been signed, if my information is correct. A reactionary putsch is not impossible at this moment.

"I am going to President Ebert to beseech him to reconstruct the Government so that Germany may not be without constituted rule in these difficult days. I hope to return to Parliamentary life and serve the Fatherland again. But I beg my fellow Ministers and the newspapers to keep sharp watch for a monarchistic putsch that seems so likely."

Hunger-crazed mobs from the towns again devastated the great Junker estates in Silesia on Friday with flame and sword.

The beautiful castle of Herr von Berge und Surrendorf zu Herrherndorf, one of the oldest and richest families in Germany, located in the district of Glogau, was burned early Friday morning by plunderers and the family and servants were forced to flee in their night-clothes. This castle, which was used by Frederick the Great as his headquarters in 1770, and was one of the historical landmarks of Silesia, is only a mass of blackened and smoking walls.

In Odermuehle, incendiaries fired a big mill and saw 700 tons of flour, 700 tons of grain and 300 tons of fodder swept up in flames before they could carry any of it off.

CANADIAN PORT BEATS WORLD RECORD

Head of Lakes Elevators Load 6,700,000 Bushels in Twenty-four Hours.

A despatch from Fort William says:—A world record for all time to date is being established by the elevators of the Fort William-Port Arthur harbor in the loading of grain into ships.

Between midnight on Wednesday and midnight on Thursday 6,700,000 bushels were loaded into boats from stocks in store by elevators in filling orders distributed during the day by the Lake Shippers' Clearance Association. The previous record of the port was about 6,000,000 bushels and that was the record for the world.

There is no other port which can compete with the one at the Canadian head of the lakes in the rapid handling of grain. About the best that Chicago could do would be about 2,000,000 bushels in the same length of time. Duluth has one very fast elevator, the Great Northern, but here there are many just as fast for a short time, and nearly as fast under an opportunity for continuous operation.

More than double the number of immigrants came to Canada during the past six months, as compared with the similar period a year ago. The figures, according to the Department of Immigration, show 94,333 people of all nationalities to have entered Canada during the six months, April-September, 1923, while the number was 46,321 for the same period in 1922. British immigration during the past six months amounted to 51,961, United States 13,055.

Goes to South Africa

The Earl of Athlone, a distinguished soldier, who won the D.S.O. in the South African War and now goes back to that country as Governor-General. He is a brother of Queen Mary.

The Spillers Milling and Associated Industries, Limited, London, England, may establish a large flour mill and wheat exporting business in Western Canada, according to a statement made by L. Lloyd Tanner, secretary of the company, who was recently in Winnipeg investigating conditions in the grain trade. The company are one of the largest concerns of their kind in England and are heavily interested in the Western Canada wheat industry.

PRICELESS RECORDS OF CANADIAN HISTORY

Secured for Nothing by Dominion Archivist in Great Britain and France.

A despatch from London says:—Dr. A. G. Doughty, Dominion Archivist, sailed on Saturday for Canada after a most successful raid on the private treasures in England and France, for documents of historical importance for the Dominion. Canada's chief archivist, who, as a tireless collector for his department, has won international fame for his ability to get something for nothing, is said to have surpassed himself on this occasion. Besides Sir Leicester Harmsworth's gift of the Wolfe Papers, the decision of the Hudson Bay Company to make its record available, and an arrangement for the publication of a series of biographies of makers of Canada, Mr. Doughty has been promised a mass of other material of priceless historical value.

It is hoped to obtain from English banks and trading houses records which will throw a new light on early commerce with the new world. From France it is hoped to obtain documents relating to the famous company of One Hundred Associates, as well as papers preserved by descendants of Bigot Talon and other great figures in the early history of new France.

More interesting than all, perhaps, is the likelihood of securing a document signed in Canada in 1535 by Jacques Cartier. It will be the oldest record in all America, antedating that now possessed by the Canadian Archives, which is dated 1542. The money values of these collections aggregates thousands of pounds. Canada is securing them for nothing.

Sir Hamar Greenwood

A Canadian who has already made his mark in Canadian politics and who has entered the present fray as a supporter of Mr. Asquith. He is a native of Whitby, Ontario.

The Week's Markets

TORONTO.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.04¼.

Manitoba oats—No. 3 CW, 42¼c; No. 1 extra feed, 41c.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above, track, bay ports.

American corn—Track, Toronto, No. 2 yellow, $1.17.

Ontario barley—58 to 60c.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 72 to 75c.

Ontario rye—No. 2, 73 to 75c.

Peas—Sample, $1.50 to $1.55.

Millfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, $27; shorts, per ton, $30; middlings, $36; good feed flour, $2.05.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, 34 to 36c, outside.

Ont. No. 2 white oats—38 to 40c.

Ontario corn—Nominal.

Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, $4.75; Toronto basis, $4.75; bulk, seaboard, $4.25.

Manitoba flour—1st pats., in jute sacks, $6.30 per bbl.; 2nd pats., $5.80.

Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, $14.50 to $15; No. 2, $14.50; No. 3, $12.50; mixed, $12.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $9.

Cheese—New, large, 23 to 24c; twins, 24 to 25c; triplets, 25 to 26c; Stiltons, 25 to 26c. Old, large, 30 to 31c; twins, 31 to 32c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 41 to 43c; No. 1 creamery, 38 to 40c; No. 2, 36 to 38c.

Eggs—Extras, fresh, in cartons, 70 to 74c; extras, storage, in cartons, 45 to 47c; extras, 42 to 43c; firsts, 38 to 39c; seconds, 30 to 32c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 25c; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 22c; hens, over 5 lbs., 22c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 15c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15c; roosters, 15c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 20c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 18c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 28c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 33c; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 30c; hens, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 18c; roosters, 18c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 33c.

Beans—Canadian hand-picked, lb., 7c; primes, 6½c.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., $2.50; per 5-gal. tin, $2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25c.

Honey—60-lb. tins, 12 to 13c per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 12 to 13c; 5-lb. tins, 13 to 14c; 2½-lb. tins, 14 to 15c; comb honey, per doz., No. 1, $3.75 to $4; No. 2, $3.25 to $3.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 26 to 27c; cooked hams, 39 to 41c; smoked rolls, 21 to 23c; cottage rolls, 22 to 24c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 27c; special brand breakfast bacon, 30 to 33c; backs, boneless, 30 to 35c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., $18; 70 to 90 lbs., $17.50; 90 lbs. and up, $16.50; lightweight rolls, in barrels, $36; heavyweight rolls, $33.

Lard, pure tierces, 18 to 18½c; tubs, 18½ to 19c; pails, 19 to 19½c; prints, 20½ to 21½c; shortening tierces, 15¼ to 15¾c; tubs, 15½ to 16c; pails, 16 to 16½c; prints, 18¼ to 18¾c.

Heavy steers, choice, $6.75 to $7.25; butcher steers, choice, $5.75 to $6; do, com., $3 to $4; butcher heifers, choice, $5.75 to $6.25; do, med., $4 to 5; do, com., 3 to $3.50; butcher cows, choice, $4 to $4.50; do, med., $3 to $4; canners and cutters, $1.50 to $2.50; butcher bulls, good, $3.50 to $4.50; do, com., $2.50 to $3.50; feeding steers, good, $5 to $5.50; do, fair, $4.50 to $5; stockers, good, $4 to $5; do, fair, $3.50 to $4; milkers and springers, $80 to $110; calves, choice, $10 to $11; do, med., $8 to $9; do, com., $4 to $5; do, grassers, $3.50 to $4.50; lambs, choice, $10.25 to $10.75; do, bucks, $9 to $9.25; do, com., $8 to $8.50; sheep, light ewes, good, $6 to $6.50; do, fat, heavy, $4 to $5; do, culls, $2 to $2.50; hogs, thick, smooth, F.W., $8.25; do, f.o.b., $7.75; do, country points, $7.50; do, selects, $9.05.

MONTREAL.

Oats, Can. West., No. 2, 55c; No. 3, 54c; extra No. 1 feed., 52½c; No. 2 local white, 51½c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., 1sts, $6.30; 2nds, $5.80; strong bakers, $5.60; winter pats., choice, $5.75 to $5.85. Rolled oats, bags, 90 lbs., $3.05; Bran, $27.25. Shorts, $30.25. Middlings, $36.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $15 to $16.

Cheese, finest westerns, 19¼ to 19⅝c; finest easterns, 18½ to 18¾c. Butter, No. 1 creamery, 38 to 38½c. Eggs, extras, 40 to 41c; No. 1 stock, 36 to 37c; No. 2 stock, 30 to 32c.

Canners, $1.40; cutters, $2 to $2.25; bulls, $2.25 to $2.75; good veal calves, $10; grassers, $3; hogs, thick smooths and butcher, $8.50; sows, $6.50 to $7.

Labor Candidate Re-elected to Winnipeg Mayoralty

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—S. J. Farmer, Labor, was re-elected Mayor of Winnipeg on Friday by a majority of 4,899. The unsuccessful candidate was Robert Jacob.

The contest was fought on variety of issues, including the record of Mr. Farmer as Mayor during the past year, the platform of the Independent Labor party, which endorsed his candidature, the policy and personnel of the Winnipeg Civic Association which brought Mr. Jacob into the field, the alleged intentions of the Winnipeg Electric Railway in the matter of their city franchise, and the general question of public utilities and the city Hydro system in particular.

The sale of the first consignment of Canadian apples on the German market within two years, is recorded by L. D. Wilgress, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Hamburg, in a report to the Department of Trade and Commerce. Mr. Wilgress states that, with the exception of ten barrels of the best grade sold to a Berlin dealer, who caters to the smart hotel trade, the buyers were Scandinavians or other non-German firms.

Where and How Insulin is Made

Tucked away in an obscure corner of the University of Toronto grounds, overshadowed by the new electrical engineering building and flanked by a row of venerable elms, stands a two-storey, red-brick building formerly occupied by the University Y.M.C.A. A year or two ago it was planned to remove the building, as it was not suitable for any university purpose. To-day, housing, as it does, the only "Insulin laboratory" in Canada, the building, together with its recently installed equipment, is worth upwards of $35,000.

The Insulin laboratory is one of the latest chapters in the romance of Insulin. It stands as a confirmation of the success of the research of Dr. F. G. Banting and his fellow-investigator, Charles H. Best, M.A. Its management and operation are in the capable hands of Mr. Best, who has, from the beginning, been in charge of the large-scale production of insulin. The laboratory is operated as a division of the famous Connaught Anti-Toxin laboratories, of which Dr. J. G. Fitzgerald is director and Dr. R. D. Defries, associate director. The business administration is in charge of Dr. Fitzgerald and Dr. Defries. Mr. Best is assisted in the new laboratories by D. A. Scott, M.A., as assistant director, and a staff of twenty-six people working night and day shifts. With the exception of three trained chemical technicians, under direction of Mr. Arthur Wall, who was the first technician to assist Mr. Best when the manufacture of insulin was begun, and four chemists, the staff is largely technically untrained. During the summer months five medical students were employed in the laboratories and during the winter two students are engaged in part-time work.

The erection of such a completely equipped plant was made possible through the Ontario Government's grant of $25,000, the remaining $10,000 to $15,000 being secured from funds of the laboratory and from private donations. The plant is now producing in the neighborhood of 250,000 units a week for distribution throughout Canada, Ireland, South Africa, Central and South America, New Zealand, Australia, and other countries where plants have not been established. The average dosage for the diabetic patients for whom such a large quantity of insulin is being prepared varies from 15 to 20 units a day.

The price for which insulin is distributed is, as with other products of the Connaught Laboratories, governed entirely by costs of material and of production. The Connaught Laboratories are not engaged in commercial business but constitute a department of the University of Toronto. Mr. Best has called attention to the gradual fall in the price of insulin. In May, 1923, the material was sold at 5 cents per unit, in June at 3 cents per unit and now at 2 cents per unit.

The distribution of insulin is effected through two channels. The first is hospitals which have organized departments for the administration of insulin. The second is through physicians trained in the use of insulin. For these latter a special short course of instruction was provided at the University of Toronto last July under the direction of Professor Duncan Graham.

The preliminary stages in the preparation of the health-giving extract are conducted in a large laboratory in the north-east corner of the insulin building where beef and pork pancreas (sweetbreads), fresh from the abattoirs, are first minced in a large meat-grinder, dissolved in vats of alcohol, and then placed in a large basket centrifuge. The liquid is drawn off from the centrifuge and further clarified by filtration through paper in glass funnels. This liquid, containing the soluble constituents of the pancreas, is reduced to a small volume by evaporation of the alcohol and water content in a large vacuum still. The residue contains the insulin. The solution is purified in two chemical laboratories, one on the main floor and one on the second floor, by chemical procedures known as "fractional precipitations." The purified product is then sterilized, standardized, and filled into vials for distribution by the Connaught Laboratories.

But the equipment of the Insulin Laboratory embraces more than the mere processes necessary to produce the serum. A distilling room on the main floor contains a large rectifying still, vacuum pumps, and condensers by which the used alcohol is reclaimed. An oil-burning furnace in the basement supplies steam for the vacuum still and a refrigeration machine cools the alcohol condenser and manufactures cakes of ice for small refrigerators. A large electric fan is kept running continuously to ventilate the laboratories and clear the air of alcohol fumes.

On the second floor, in addition to the purification laboratory, there is a laboratory in which two chemists are employed on research work in connection with insulin. Clean, well-ventilated rooms are provided for the animals used and a small operating room is near at hand.

The preparation of insulin is controlled by patents applied for in various countries of the world by the original investigators. These patents have been assigned to the University of Toronto and a committee, appointed by the Board of Governors, is responsible for the administration of patent and other rights and for the promotion of efficient production and distribution of insulin in all countries of the world. The original investigators, Dr. Banting and Mr. Best, receive no financial benefit from the patent but desired to prevent the filing of other patents which might restrict the preparation of insulin. In Great Britain complete patent rights have been assigned to the British Medical Research Council and in the United States the Ely, Lilly Company of Indianapolis has been licensed by the University of Toronto to manufacture insulin. The licensing of other firms in the United States is at present under consideration. Rights in all countries except Great Britain have been retained by the University of Toronto. The patents for insulin have been obtained largely through the efforts of C. H. Riches, a patent lawyer of Toronto, who has given his services to the University without charge.

In addition to carrying out his duties as director of the Insulin Laboratory, Mr. Best is continuing the fifth year of his course in Medicine, which he interrupted in 1921 to collaborate with Dr. F. G. Banting in the researches which led to the discovery of the insulin treatment of diabetes.

At the Court of St. James's

Frank B. Kellogg, the new United States Ambassador to Great Britain, who replaces Ambassador Harvey.

FREE STATE TO FLOAT £10,000,000 LOAN

Money to be Used to Defray Damage Caused by the Late Civil War.

A despatch from Dublin says:—A largely attended meeting of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce on Friday unanimously endorsed the proposed Free State loan, after listening to a statement by Ernest Blythe, the Finance Minister.

Those at the meeting included practically all the heads of Dublin's big business.

Mr. Blythe said the attempt to destroy the State by armed force had been definitely defeated and there was no fear of its renewal, as the Government had refused all compromise which involved risk. The loan was not for the ordinary expenses of the Government, which would be brought within its revenue, but for the damage caused in the conflict.

A loan of £10,000,000 would suffice for the present needs and within a year the Free State's credit would be as good as that of South Africa, which had floated a five per cent. loan at 99½. That Republicans in the Free State had been returned to Parliament made no difference, for South Africa also had its Republicans.

IN RABBITBORO