Managing Men.

To manage men properly requires a thorough knowledge of human nature. There are many men who imagine that a great deal of bluster and profanity is necessary to secure the greatest amount of labor. This is a grievous error.

If any one will notice a gang of men whose foreman is sour, cross and surly, and whose mouth is always full of oaths, it will be seen that the men care little for what they are doing. They always keep at least one eye on the "boss," and as soon as his "back is turned" they commence to "soldier" at once. If he leaves them, they are not anxious to make a good showing on his return, for they are sure of abuse, however faithful they may have been in his absence. There is nothing to encourage them, and all they care about is to get along as easily as possible until pay-day.

Good workmen will not stay with such a man, and such foremen can seldom keep other than a gang of reckless, third-rate workmen together. Usually this kind of men manage their work without any system or regularity. The men get in each other's way; they get each others tools; they take hold of things at the wrong end; everything is hurry and confusion.

If a foreman is of a kind disposition, possessed of a cool head and good judgment, with a friendly feeling existing between himself and the men under his charge, they need no urging in cases of emergency. A cool headed man is usually possessed of good judgment, and knows how to place men so that they can work to good advantage. Every move counts, and work is rapidly performed without any seeming hurry, whereas the snarly, quick-tempered man will worry and fret both himself and every one around him and accomplish but little. Good nature is indispensable to the successful management of workmen, but it should be accompanied with sufficient firmness and decision to prevent any undue liberties on the part of the workmen.

Paris Green.

Last month we touched upon the danger of using Paris Green to destroy insect life on vegetables. We showed that, though there is no evidence that the tubers of potatoes can take up this poison unassimilated, there is abundant proof that other plants can and do take it up; and as, when once applied to the soil, it would remain there until taken up by plants, the danger of successive annual applications, even in small quantities, becomes apparent. A letter from R. C. Piper, a Chicago chemist, contains evidence bearing out these assertions. It appears that Prof. Tuson, of King's College, London, has made elaborate experiments on the effect of arsenic on vegetation. He says that arsenic has been employed as a steep for seed wheat, to prevent smut, and that M. Audouard states that he has detected traces of arsenic in the crops raised from seed wheat thus treated. If so small an amount of the poison can so affect the soil as to be taken up by the wheat crop, what must be the result where it is used in many hundred times the proportion, as where it is scattered over fields of potatoes, and for successive years even. We shall do well to remember that arsenic remains arsenic forever, and suffers no change or loss of its poisonous properties during the lapse of years, or in whatever combinations it may enter. Both Dr. Edmund Davy and Prof. Tuson join in warning the public against the poisonous effects of arsenic, in so small a quantity as is found in "crude superphosphate of lime" used as a manure.

Davy positively states that arsenic, as it exists in artificial manures, is taken up by growing plants. He found cabbages and turnips giving unmistakeable evidence of being arseniated.

"These facts," says Tuson, "have important bearings, for though the quantity of arsenic which occurs in such manures is not large, when compared with their other ingredients, and the proportion of that poison added to the soil must be very small, still plants during their growth, as in the case of the alkaline and earthy salts, take up a considerable quantity of this substance."

"Further, as arsenic is well known to accumulate in soils, the effects after a time will probably be that vegetables thus manured will ultimately be found to contain arsenic, and will endanger the lives of men and animals."

"Our experiments," he concludes, "very carefully performed, confirm the assertions of Audouard and Davy."

Commenting upon the experiments of Dr. Tuson, Mr. Piper says.—"If the small amount of arsenic that can be introduced into the soil in the manner noticed above is considered so dangerous by these eminent observers, what must be the gravity of the case, as we have before said, where it is sowed broadcast over the field?

"The mere dust of Paris green falling from the walls of papered rooms will destroy health and life; how much will it contribute to the health of the farmer and his family, and to their domestic animals, to live and work in an atmosphere filled with this dust, as it must often be when it is set in motion by the wind?

"If animals are not directly killed by it, as is the case in some varieties, may not their flesh, as that of domestic fowls, be rendered poisonous as an article of human food? Individuals within our own knowledge have been poisoned by eating the flesh of the New England partridge, which was due to the bird having fed upon some poisonous berries. Similar cases, the cause of which has never been suspected, may have come from the source indicated above.

"We have now for microscropic examination a portion of human flesh, taken from the body of one member of a family, the whole of which perished from eating poisoned meat. This specimen was received through the politeness of Dr. Murray, of the town of Flint, Michigan. A case of arsenic poisoning, involving some of the principles described above, was brought to our notice lately. These cases are almost every day occurring, and it would seem as if it had become the duty of every one who has any knowledge upon the subject, to give it to the public."

In an Australian paper, one of their numerous "Sparrow Clubs" reports the recent award of premiums for "455 heads and 3,611 eggs," and another posted circulars through the district in which it operates, offering $25 to the person who would destroy "the largest number over 500" before the end of February. A part of the indictment against these birds is that they "strip the ears of wheat several yards in width around the edges of the field," and leave "nothing but stones on the cherry-stems." It is added that, "although the sparrows can be kept somewhat within control, the cost seems likely to prove a burden on a class which can ill afford it." It is probable that it is the indigenous "Red-billed sparrow" against which the operations of the clubs are directed. This bird exists in vast flocks and is very destructive. It is scarcely possible that the European sparrow can have multiplied so prodigiously, during the short time which has elapsed since its introduction into Australia, as to necessitate such vigorous measures of warfare. But Australians have been disastrously successful in other acclimation experiments. Some genius went to great expense, a few years ago, in introducing rabbits. The climate suited that fecund quadruped so well that he threatens to annex the entire continent. On some estates, it costs thousands of dollars annually to keep their numbers down. Weasels and stoats have had to be imported to assist in thinning them out.

In These Days, says Dr. Cross in the *New York Tribune*,—and we commend what he says to Canadian farmers—several farmers have adopted a new idea, that is of having their girls to keep the accounts of the farm. First, they are taught to write a fair hand, then to have a knowledge of single entry bookkeeping, when a proper set of books is obtained and they go to work. A map is made of the farm, having the fields numbered, and then whatever work is done on a field, or whatever capital invested, the girl is to find out and set down, and the result is that she soon takes a practical interest in affairs, which interest increases as the seasons pass and the crops are gathered, of all which she takes account, both of quantity and quality. The next step with her will be to become possessed of a realizing sense of what farm products cost, and when she sees upon the striking of balances, after a year is gone, or perhaps two years, how little is the net profit, she sees that a dollar is worth much more than she had suspected. So she will begin to reflect whether the work was done well or ill, and to consider upon better methods, and in any event she will learn that economy is an indispensable quality in whatever engages human attention.

Laying on Water from a Distance.

Editor Canada Farmer:—I wish to bring a supply of water, for house and barn use, a distance of 600 feet, with an ascent of about eighty feet, and am in doubt whether to use a ram or force pump, the power for which could be readily supplied from machinery in saw mill. Will you kindly give me your opinion as to cheapness, efficiency and durability of the two methods.

I have also a well, on a level, about seventy feet above the house and 600 feet distant, from which a supply could be had, and it has occurred to me that, in order to save digging a deep trench, the well being about fifteen feet deep, the pipe could be constructed upon the principle of a siphon. Would this be practicable? If gas piping be suitable for the purpose, what size would answer for the different methods named.

O. C. H.

Hayward's Falls, Ont.

As you have the power ready to hand, (water power, we presume, costing nothing), the force pump would be preferable in cheapness, efficiency and durability.

It is possible, of course, to apply the siphon principle to any place where the exit of the water from the tube would be lower than its point of entrance into the tube. But we doubt its practicability in your case. The difficulty would be to exhaust the air from the pipe after it was laid. Of course this would have to be done before the water would flow. It might be done by closing the pipe at a level below the surface level of the well, and then filling it by means of a pump at the highest point of the pipe.

Gas pipe would do where only square corners are wanted. An inch pipe would certainly be large enough; probably a three-quarter or even smaller would do. We are not aware if gas pipes are made with any thing but square angles.

"Warts on a Cow's Teats," says the Canada Farmer.—Really, we can't tell you, unless it is the milk-maid's fingers.—*Cincinnati Times*. Wait till the scissorers take this in, when you'll see the calves at 'em.—*St. Louis Republican*. Has any udder cheap punster a suckgestion to make? This is a game of teat for tat. *Chicago Times*. What unfilial wretches must these American sucklings be to make puns on their *mamma!*

Prof. De Bary has been selected by the Royal Agricultural Society of England to investigate the potato disease. This gentleman is already known to science for his researches into the disease. He lately discovered that the disease is not propogated by defective tubers, and that, although the mycelium was distinctly apparent in the stalks of plants raised directly from diseased tubers, yet that neither gonidia nor germs were evolved. He also expresses the hope that he has at last discovered the resting-places of the oospores, or the active primary germs of the fungus.

Mr. Mechi writes to the London *Farmer* in praise of iron hurdles on wheels for sheep folding. Although expensive at first, they are so durable, he says, as to repay for the original outlay. The hurdles he bought thirty years ago are little the worse for wear at the present time. He had foresight enough to value iron hurdles when iron was cheap. That which cost him £50 nearly a generation ago, if sold by public auction would, no doubt, he says now bring all the money back again. The great ease with which hurdles on wheels can be shifted about is greatly in their favor, and they are easily adapted for many purposes, such as with Mr. Mechi, in sometimes "dividing a pasture where cows are fed." Mr. Mechi once more condemns the wasteful amount of land under fences in some districts.

We acknowledge the receipt from a Vermont man, of a sample of "Hulless Oats," which, he claims, is a novelty. If a variety can be called a novelty, which was known and described in England nearly 300 years ago, and which was tried on this continent and found to be of no value, forty years ago, then the Vermonter has got a novelty. When the Duke of Wellington was shown a newly-invented steam-gun, designed to supersede the use of gunpowder, he examined it carefully, and gave his verdict thus drily:—"If the steam-gun had been invented first, what a wonderful advance we should have made when we had invented gunpowder!" So, if the skinless oats had been invented first, we would have made a great improvement when oats with hulls had been originated.