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Taylor System—Continued

man should be called upon to turn out the maximum work which a first-class man of his class can do and thrive under.

3. Each workman, when he works at the best pace of a first-class man, should be paid from 30 per cent. to 100 per cent. according to the nature of the work which he does, beyond the average of his class.

And this means *high wages* and *low labor cost*. These conditions not only serve the best interests of the employer, but they tend to raise each workman to the highest level which he is fitted to attain by making him use his best faculties, forcing him to become and remain ambitious and energetic, and giving him sufficient pay to live better than in the past.

Under them the writer has seen many first-class men developed who otherwise would have remained second or third class all of their lives.

Is not the presence or absence of these conditions the best indication that any system of management is either well or badly applied? And in considering the relative merits of different types of management, is not that system the best which will establish these conditions with the greatest certainty, precision and speed?

In comparing the management of manufacturing and engineering companies by this standard, it is surprising to see how far they fall short. Few of those which are best organized have attained even approximately the maximum output of first-class men.

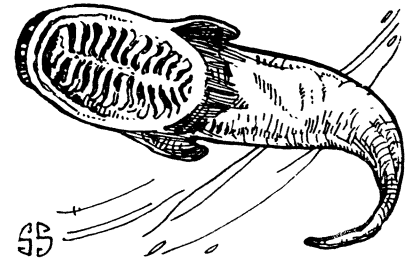
Science News-Letter, March 29, 1930

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NATURE RAMBLINGS

By Frank Thone



Piscine Hitch-Hiker

We commonly think of parasites as animals or plants that get their food by theft from some other individual who acts as an unwilling, or sometimes an unwitting host. But this is not the only kind of parasitism. We have on our own highways numberless human parasites who sponge upon motorists for free transportation. "Hitch-hikers," they term themselves, though most of them do more "hitching" than "hiking."

This system of getting along in the world by letting some other fellow take you along was invented long ago, probably long before man appeared on the earth at all, by a fish. Called *Remora* by the learned, and "pilot-fish" by simpler seafaring men, this strange creature of tropic waters "catches rides" on sharks and other large fish, sometimes even on boats, by attaching itself to them with a powerful sucking-disk apparatus which covers the whole top of its head.

The shark often takes its volunteer passenger with a very bad grace but once the pilot-fish has attached itself to his belly there is nothing for his sharkship to do but grin and bear it; for the pilot-fish cannot be dislodged by any means at the shark's command. The remora, however, limits its parasitism to this ride-stealing. It does not depend on its host for food, except possibly to snatch morsels dropped during a meal.

W. P. Pycraft, a well-known British naturalist, states that in some tropical countries the pilot-fish is used as a sort of self-directing fish-hook to catch big sea-turtles. When they find a turtle floating asleep on the surface, they release a pilot-fish with a cord tied around its tail. The fish follows its instinct, attaches itself to the breastplate of the turtle with an unbreakable suction-grip, and the fishermen haul in their catch

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