

### Few Pesticides Are Able to Pass Exhaustive Tests

#### Principals Discuss Education Problems

C. E. Lundy, principal of Wylie E. Groves High School, and John W. Dickey, principal of Berkshire Junior High School, attended the "Principals' Chewing Match" sponsored by the Michigan Association of Secondary School Principals, Aug. 5-7, at the Higgins Lake Conservation School, Roscommon, Mich.

One hundred secondary school administrators spent the three-day session discussing problems related to secondary school education.

The successful road to market for a modern pesticide is marked every step of the way by those that didn't make it. Success comes to only one in 4,000.

The odds are long, the hurdles high. And predictions cannot overcome either. Only intensive research, development and testing, which may take as long as six years of work, can.

From the first hurdle—synthesis of a few grams in the laboratory—the promising pesticide must be tested for effectiveness against pests.

IF IT PASSES—only 1 in 45 does—it then is measured for its ability to kill in amounts practical

for farm use. Possibilities get even smaller now for only 1 in a 1,000 proves good enough to go on into field tests.

At the same time, university and government laboratories test and retest the pesticide candidate on a variety of crops and under a variety of conditions.

THE HURDLES, however, are far from overcome. Effectiveness and practicability alone are not enough, however promising.

If the pesticide cannot be handled safely by those who use it, and if it cannot be proved that no residue problem is created by its use, there is no hope for it as a pesticide.

Its safety, based on all the knowledge available, must be proved to the limits of that knowledge. Otherwise it will take its place among the 3,999 that couldn't make the grade.

This testing is exhaustive, rigorous and continuous from the start. All possible hazards must be eliminated or reduced to an acceptable level.

FOR ONE pesticide that recently made it to market, five years of testing, 41,100 pages of laboratory records and 2,200 biochemical determinations were used to prove its safety to the satisfaction of the producer, and the Federal and state governments.

Considerable effort and skill are needed to develop procedures for these tests based on isolating and analyzing the original pesticide, as well as its metabolic products.

Such care is typical of testing all along the way.

ON THE BASIS of toxicity and amounts of pesticide residues on food crops, the U. S. Food and Drug Administration determines if the proposed pesticide can be used safely, and if a tolerance level should be set.

Tolerance levels are reported in parts per million. The level is generally set at least 100 times smaller than that amount extensive toxicological tests show causes no effect laboratory animals.

Tolerance levels also are set for meat-bearing animals which may show a tendency to accumulate residue in their tissues.

THE EXACTITUDE used to determine these levels is evident—an exact replica of the original as existing records allow.

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A glance at the construction in progress gives good testimony to his statement.

The architecture is French. Outside beams running vertically as supports consist of hewn 10" x 10"

Visitors to Port Michilimackinac at Mackinaw City are suddenly whisked 200 years into the past as history unfolds before their eyes.

As they enter the palatial compound, the visitors come upon a building project which, this year, is one of the most unusual in America, according to the Michigan Tourist Council.

Working at an unhurried pace, carpenters are busily putting together a building. But these are no ordinary workmen, nor is this an ordinary building.

THE CARPENTERS are attired in 18th century clothing—from their silver-buckled shoes to their black, tri-corner cocked hats.

With 18th century tools they are reconstructing the former home of Major Robert Rogers, commanding officer of the fort in the early 1700's.

Their dress is completed by white, puffed-sleeve shirts, fawn weskits, white legging stockings and dove-grey knee breeches.

Remarkd one of the carpenters, Arnold Morse of Mackinaw City, "I don't know how those fellows ever managed to bend over. These breeches are pretty tight in the knees."

The carpenters who originally constructed the building back in 1760 were no amateurs, either.

Records indicate that the men—professionals in their trade—were transported from New York state to the Straits area especially for this purpose.

DR. EUGENE T. Petersen, director of historic projects for the Mackinac Island State Park Commission, pointed out that the building now under way will be an exact replica of the original as existing records allow.

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BOTH THE proposed directions for use and the labels spelling out detailed instructions for use, precautions, first aid information and antidotes, are included.

### Rogers House Reconstructed At Mackinaw

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pine timbers spaced about one foot apart.

AT THE CORNERS of the structure the timbers are reinforced with a timber running obliquely between two supporting posts for additional strength.

During early excavation, the foundations for two huge freestanding chimneys were uncovered which prompted the construction of two handsome, back-to-back double fireplaces.

The stone-limestone—is common to the area and was undoubtedly obtained from the same native beds as the original rock.

The huge timbers are held in place by pegging and spiking. To add to the authenticity—so important to all restoration at the fort—square-headed, square-cut nails are used.

DR. PETERSEN explained that, contrary to popular opinion, metal nails were very much in use during this period. He said the excavation program in the area has already uncovered at least 25,000 nail artifacts of every size, shape and description.

Floor planking throughout the building is of random width and length—the same pattern used in the original dwelling.

Completion of the Rogers House is expected late this fall, but the carpenters will be working in costume through late September.

### Children Need More Ambition

Unless more youths become more ambitious and more concerned about their futures, the ranks of the unemployed are apt to grow, said Dr. Archibald O. Haller, professor of sociology at Michigan State University.

"Youths with low aspirations," he said, "are uninterested in school. The routine jobs that are open to such people are being cut out of our society."

"On the other hand, more opportunities are opening up for the higher-status jobs at the post-college level."

Even with the structure half-finished, plans are already in progress for furnishing the house next spring.

SEVERAL HISTORICAL accounts refer to billiard games played at the Commander's home, so the house will be fitted with an 18th century, "ree room," complete with a billiard table of the period. Other rooms will be fitted accordingly.

What happens beyond that will be determined by what is found through additional digging and excavation. Present indications are that the area is rich in artifacts.

Dr. Petersen estimated that, when finished, the commander's quarters alone will cost about \$30,000 to be recovered from admissions fees.

The Rogers house will not be the last building reconstructed at the fort. Plans call for beginning the restoration of the Port Michilimackinac church next year.

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