pictures. Some teachers find large envelopes useful for this purpose.

Bulletin Board. There should be a large permanent bulletin board in every science classroom and laboratory. Its uses are many. On it may be placed photographs, diagrams, and clippings from magazines, newspapers and books. It may be used as a place to exhibit exceptional work done by members of the class. It is also a good place for the teacher to post assignments and notices of club meetings.

Bulletin boards are inexpensive and easy to make. A serviceable bulletin board may be made by tacking a piece of plain green Denim over smooth pine or a piece of Celotex. A frame around the board will make it more attractive. Bulletin boards may also be made from Compo board. If several demountable bulletin boards are desired, fasten two window sash hooks to the backs of the boards. These hooks will enable you to mount the board on the blackboard or other molding which runs along the walls of your classroom. They may be gotten out when the need arises and stored away again after they have been used.

Bear in mind the following suggestions pertaining to the care of and use of a bulletin board:

1. Promiscuous posting of pictures is not desirable. Pictures should be grouped together under unit or topic headings.
2. Pupils should be encouraged to assume responsibility for the care and arrangement of the bulletin board.
3. Care should be exercised in the length of time material is kept on the bulletin board. As a general rule it is desirable to remove materials from the bulletin board as soon as the topic or unit with which they were used is completed.

Work of the Mountain Lake Biological Station

IVEY F. LEWIS, Director

The Mountain Lake Biological Station of the University of Virginia was founded in 1930. In 1934 the General Education Board made possible the construction of permanent quarters on land provided by Mr. John B. Laing, of Lewisburg, West Virginia.

The Station is located at an altitude of 4,000 feet in the Allegheny Mountains, twenty miles north of Blacksburg and near the southern border of West Virginia. The buildings, eighteen in number, lie on the Gulf of Mexico-Atlantic divide in a mixed deciduous forest dominated by oaks. Chestnut, once abundant, is rapidly dying out. One mile away on Salt Pond Mountain is the lake of about one hundred acres. It is a beautiful and unique body of water, said to be the only natural lake in the southern mountains. It is very clear, and ringed around with laurel, rhododendron, and primeval hemlocks. Its plant and animal life is sparse, but interesting.

In the vicinity is a wide variety of habitats from the quartzite ridges of the higher mountains to the cranberry bogs of Little Stony Creek and the New River
in the valley below, representing an altitudinal range of 2,500 feet. The varied woodland of the mountain slopes and gorges, the mountain streams and glades provide a great variety of animal and plant life. Adjoining the lands of the Station is the Jefferson National Forest on one side, and on the other the protected lands of the Little Stony Game and Fish Preserve, now used for wild life research by our colleagues of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

**First Series of Pictures Here**

The Station is intended to serve the Southern states by offering graduate instruction in many fields of botany and zoology. The staff of nine comes from Virginia, other Southern states, and from Northern universities. Every possible use is made of the opportunities offered by a rich collecting area, emphasis throughout being on the utilization of freshly gathered material and on field observations. This program is greatly furthered by the agreeable climate and the absence of the usual plant and animal pests, such as poison ivy, mosquitoes, chiggers and ticks, that make field work in many southern areas a grim test of fortitude.

A unique feature that may appeal to such a group as this is the offering of courses in rotation, so that a student during the progress of his graduate work may find instruction in almost any field that may interest him. No one university may hope to give all the specialized courses which might be required for the rounded biological training of its graduate students, each with special interests. It is hoped that any graduate student may find at Mountain Lake work in his particular field to supplement the broad basic training to be had in any university offering graduate degrees.

Because of varied preparation of the students who come it is necessary to depart from the program of specialization to the extent of offering instruction in general zoology and botany. A list of courses includes: Invertebrate Zoology, Vertebrates, Protozoology, Arthropods (other than insects), Entomology, Helminthology, Field Zoology, Cytology, Microbiology, Morphology of Seed Plants, Plant Anatomy, Pteridophytes, Bryology, Mycology, Algology, Limnology, Paleontology, Taxonomy, Ecology.

Each year some distinguished student of biology offers a series of informal lectures. For example, in 1938 Professor C. E. McClung lectured on One Hundred Years of the Cell Theory, and in 1939 we hope to have Professor H. S. Jennings speak on recent work in the genetics of Protozoa.

The courses in greatest demand are given every other year, while others come every third, or even every fourth year. Each summer the session is divided into two terms of five weeks each. Only one course can be taken at one time since the work is highly intensive.

The field of physiology has not yet been developed. Genetics is handled at the Blandy Experimental Farm of the University of Virginia.

In addition to graduate students facilities are provided for a certain number, usually about ten, of independent workers, whose presence adds an effective stimulus to the development of the research spirit.