use of time must satisfy the requirements of students working on a wide range of laboratory activities. It must, on one hand, meet the demands of several students wanting individual help at the same time. On the other hand, the science teacher’s ego must be satisfied when he discovers that there are times when he is not needed. His organization must provide for student-teacher contact and student feedback. Standards for noise levels and laboratory safety are necessary.

Most importantly the first year science teacher must learn about the nature of his students and how they learn best. The first year of science teaching provides the opportunity for acquiring this “sense” of the teaching-learning process. It is with the acquisition of this knowledge that the embryonic science teacher matures into an experienced, productive teacher.

**Literature Cited**


**Humane Biology Projects**

The Animal Welfare Institute has just released a new edition of *Humane Biology Projects*. The first edition was published in 1968 and, due to demand, went through eight printings.

Teachers who wish to order a free copy of the new version, may write to Animal Welfare Institute, P. O. Box 3650, Washington, D.C. 20007. Make the request on school stationery.

**Nature's Notebook**

A new publication is now available to upper-elementary teachers desiring nature-centered materials and activities for classroom teaching. The publication, *Nature’s Notebook*, is published by Carl Brown, Box 634, Lakefork, Idaho 83635. It is recommended that you ask for a sample copy before purchase. The theme of the first issue was “Birds of Prey”, the theme of the second issue was “The Sun”.

13