

with his father and many other Rothschilds, ordered the destruction of many of his personal papers when he died, most of those sent to him by the blackmailing peeress were left to be discovered by his shocked sister-in-law after he was gone.

Walter Rothschild was not alone in making contributions to the natural sciences. His brother Charles was an able entomologist whose untimely death at the age of 46 virtually brought progress in nature conservation in the United Kingdom to a halt for a quarter of a century. With his passing in 1923, Walter was dependent upon his mother, then nearly 80, who with a staff of 14 ran the household, while Charles' sad but energetic widow, Rozsika, had charge of the farms and gardens at Tring. This meant that Rozsika handled the finances for Walter's museum. Fortunately, she was generally supportive of

his work, though she had no particular understanding of it. When asked on one occasion to sum up his accomplishments in zoology, she simply described him as a splitter. At his death, his remaining collections passed to the British Museum.

Doctor Rothschild's book is not only an ably written account of her uncle's career, but of the curators, collectors and other personalities who were associated with him in the work of his museum and other enterprises. It is also recommended as an enjoyable reading experience.

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The Trumpeter: Voices from the Canadian Ecophilosophy Network

Edited by Alan R. Drengson. Published by LightStar, 1138 Richardson Street, Victoria, B.C. V8V 3C8. 1985 membership \$5.00, complete set of past newsletters \$5.50 postpaid. Published quarterly.

This delightful and holistically ecological newsletter combines carefully thought-out ecological philosophy, poetry and illustrations in a very readable and enlightening style. The last issue contained 24 pages with slightly reduced double-columned, easy-to-read typed script (letter quality, microcomputer output?).

Newsletter goals stated in the second issue included forming "a network of persons who feel that preserving the integrity of the Earth's ecosystems requires reflections on ends, values and priorities. Environmental philosophy includes both theoretic and normative areas related to environmental policy. People in all disciplines contribute to environmental philosophy. When environmental philosophy is pursued as a practical activity which aims to understand and attune self and community to nature it becomes ecophilosophy." The writing is not dry!

A sampling of topics dealt with will give a more concrete idea of its contents: Towards a revisioning of reality; Plant symbiosis: a deeper ecology; Toward a sustainable agriculture; Ecopoetry, including Zenhaiku of Basho; Seeds of disaster (about commercialization of the farm seed industry and reduction in genetic diversity); Film and book reviews. The articles are a richly woven blend of knowledge and a pleasure to read.

After reading samples of issues lent by a neighbour I sent for a subscription and for the back issues. And I plan to give subscriptions for presents. I warmly suggest that you try a trial subscription. The blowing dandelion seed theme page and article end decos by Jenus Anderson Friesen and others by the editor are a delight.

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How to Edit a Scientific Journal

By Claude T. Bishop. 1984. ISI Press, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. xii + 138 pp., illus. U.S. \$14.95.

Pick up this book and flip to page 44. Here is the classic editorial cartoon of all time, reproduced from the *American Scientist* (1978). It depicts a blackboard covered with awesome formulae through which a lab-

coated academic is completing an "X" while his startled colleague questions: "That's *it*? That's peer review?"

This epic, and others as aptly chosen, is embedded in a text divided into nine chapters: The Literature of Science, Editors, Editorial Boards, The Review Process, Referees, Ethics, Keeping Track, Copy



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