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[No. 1.]

The
Madras Birth Control Bulletin.

The Official Organ

OF

THE MADRAS NEO-MALTHUSIAN LEAGUE.

(Published Bimonthly.)

EDITOR:

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The Madras Neo-Malthusian League.

(For human welfare through birth-control. Founded July, 1928.)

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OBJECTS.

- (1) To spread among the people by all practical means, a knowledge of birth control and of its possibilities for human welfare ;
- (2) to give under medical help and guidance, instruction on hygienic contraceptive methods to all married people who desire to limit their families or who are in any way unfit for parenthood ;
- (3) to publish pamphlets and leaflets and a periodical Journal on Malthusianism and birth control ;
- (4) to organise lectures before societies of various kinds on this subject and,
- (5) to form a library and to subscribe for journals on birth control.

The League appeals to all liberal and advanced thinkers in the country to help the cause and through it, the evolution of a higher humanity in the motherland and the uplift of mankind in general.

CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP.

All persons above the age of 20 (1) who are married or about to marry (2) who are members of the medical profession or (3) who have children are eligible for membership. The subscription is Re. 1 annually or Rs. 20 for life. The members will each get a copy of the Bulletin free.

THE Madras Birth Control Bulletin.

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Vol. I.]

JANUARY— FEBRUARY 1931

[No. 1.

He who is opposed to birth-control on principle is either incapable of arithmetic or wishes that famine, pestilence, and war should be permanent features of human society.—
Bertrand Russell.

Ourselfes.

The Madras Neo-Malthusian League was established in July 1928, and during the last two years ten pamphlets and extracts from the writings and speeches of noted authorities on different subjects connected with birth control were published and issued at the rate of five for each year. These were distributed free to the members of the League. As it is found now that the time has come to spread the knowledge of birth control and supply facts and figures bearing on it, collected not only in India but outside it, to a larger public, it is resolved to publish a bulletin once in two months at the beginning and send it, as in the case of pamphlets, free to each member of the League. As social, political and economic uplift towards which India is striving at present cannot be achieved to the full extent without birth control, it is hoped that a large number of persons will become members of the League or subscribe to the bulletin.

BIRTH CONTROL CLINIC.

*Sanctioned by the Mysore
Government.*

We congratulate the Mysore Government for the wisdom and genuine interest they displayed by appreciating birth control as one of the chief—if not the chief—public health measures to ameliorate the conditions of the people. This is accepted in all European countries and Japan. In India, the present Director-General of Indian Medical Service, Major-General Megaw and the Ex-Director of Public Health in Madras, Col. A.J.H. Russell, have recognised its importance in the promotion of the welfare of the people. But it is left to the enlightened Mysore Government, to occupy the first place in the administrations of India, in organising birth control clinics in the hospitals of the State. When the lady superintendent of Child and Maternity Welfare Scheme of the Madras Corporation recommended in one of her administration reports, the introduction of birth control clinics in child welfare centres, her

recommendation was not accepted by the Corporation and one of the members of the Corporation stigmatised the measure as being foreign to the tradition and sentiment of the Hindus and Musalmans. It is significant, therefore, that a State reigned over by a Hindu sovereign and administered by a Muhammadan Dewan should have accepted the measure and provided funds from the public revenues and established clinics in Government hospitals. The "Brahmana" in its issue of the 28th June last editorially deprecates the action taken by the Mysore Government and says that birth control is against the dharma sastras and condemns the measure as unhealthy. As regards the authority of the Hindu sastras we will refer the readers to Brihadaranyaka upanishad, Hathayoga pradipika, Sivasamhita and other yoga works. In respect of unhealthiness, the highest medical authorities of the modern school are in favour of the measure. It has to be considered whether bringing forth unhealthy children to suffer in the world and die prematurely is sinful or not to bring forth such unwanted children.

Original Articles MISCONCEPTION REGARD- ING BIRTH CONTROL.

BY

A MEMBER OF THE LEAGUE.

The Madras Non-Malthusian League is not a political body and

has nothing to do with politics. We do not therefore complain of the refusal of the Minister of Health to introduce birth control clinics in the last budget debates in the Council. With the faith that is in us our League will continue to work for the cause but we cannot allow misstatements to pass unchallenged and mislead the people of the country.

Before we proceed to criticise misstatements let us acknowledge our gratitude for such friendly reception as the cause has received.

In reply to the interpellations of the Maharaja of Pittapur, the Minister of Health stated that he was willing to consider the subject when more members study it and press it upon him. Again on the cut motion of Mr. A. B. Shetty, he said, that the discussion was useful in having thrown some light upon the matter. We are obliged to him for the sympathetic attitude implied in these statements. Again in the Editorial of the "Madras Mail" of the 27th March last headed "Population Problem", though it is full of erroneous statements of facts with which we shall presently deal, we recognise with gratitude the reference to Col. Russell's opinion that the population of this presidency was rapidly approaching the saturation point and that a continuance of the existing high birth-rate must increase poverty and consequently the sufferings of the people. Seeing that several educated people are ignorant of this fact or do

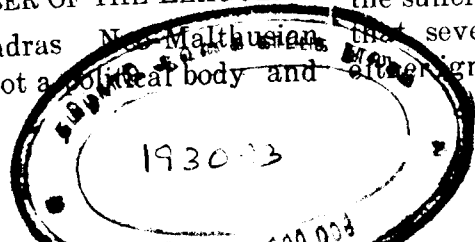
not recognise it we are obliged to the "Madras Mail" for stating it in this form. But here agreement ends. It is now our business to criticise the misconception contained both in the speeches in the Legislative Council and the Editorial in the "Madras Mail."

After referring to the allusion by a speaker in the Council to "The decline in the birth-rate in England and other countries", the editorial proceeds to say "that decline is not due to the employment of devices which we would have Government to popularize, but to the restraint and a rising standard of living." We now proceed to show that this statement is a total misconception of facts by referring to authorities instead of making bare assertions. In "Is Britain over-populated" by R. B. Kerr, M. A., L.L. B., (Chapter VIII, p. 100) the author says: "During the past half a century the practice of birth control has spread continually. In 1877 the birth-rate for England and Wales was over 36 per thousand; to-day (1927) it is 17.8. The birth-rate has fallen 50% in 50 years and no rational man will deny that that has been largely, if not wholly, due to birth control". Professor Carr Saunders of Oxford in his book, "Population" gives the following table of the birth rate after 1870.

Year	Births per thousand.
1871-75	35.5
1876-80	35.3
1881-85	33.5
1886-90	31.4
1891-95	30.5

1896-1900	29.3
1901-1905	28.2
1906-1910	26.3
1911-1915	23.6

He then says: "About 1877 birth rate began to decline....Confidential enquiries were made among married persons and from them we learn that many married couples deliberately limit the number of children either by restricting intercourse or by the use of contraceptive methods. Deliberate restriction of the size of the family has thus played an important part in accounting for the decline in the birth-rate and it may very well be the whole explanation. This conclusion is supported by the fact that the decline began among the better instructed classes of the community who will be the first to learn new ideas and adopt new habits.....It is interesting to notice that intensive propaganda in favour of birth control coincided with the fall of the birth-rate. About 1820 Francis Place and some of the utilitarian leaders were advocating birth control. (The editorial is wrong in saying that the decline was before the birth control propaganda). In 1876 a bookseller was fined for selling a work which advocated this method. Thereupon Mrs. Besant and Mr. Bradlaugh took the matter up, reprinted an edition of the book, took a shop and openly exposed it for sale. A prosecution followed. The trial constituted a huge advertisement for the subject and concentrated public attention upon it. From



that date propaganda in favour of birth control has never ceased. In recent years it has been greatly intensified. It is probable that the prevalence of contraceptive practices and abstention from intercourse account for the whole of the decline which the figures show."

In a pamphlet headed "Birth Control Movement in England" written by Miss Edith Howe Martyn of the Birth Control Movement Information Centre, London, she refers to the fining of the Bristol publisher and the Bradlaugh-Besant trial and then says "public attention suddenly rekindled by the Bradlaugh-Besant trial in 1877 since when the birth control movement has steadily progressed ...Some writers have assumed that knowledge of birth control was unknown before this date but the trial gave an enormous impetus to birth control. The year 1877 marks the beginning of a distinct fall in the birth-rate both in this and many other countries and the publicity given to the Knowlton pamphlet at the trial is the only really satisfactory explanation of the fact. The Knowlton pamphlet giving practical information in the methods of family limitation has been circulating in England for 40 years.....But during the trial the "Fruits of Philosophy" sold like wildfire and it has been estimated that within three and a half years following the trial 185,000 copies of the Bradlaugh-Besant edition was sold not to mention other reprints... The Malthusian League initiated

an open air campaign and issued in 1913 a practical leaflet. By 1917 over 12,000 copies of the leaflet had been distributed free of charge and more than 104,000 have been sent out upto the present time." The Madras League has got the catalogue of at least eight British firms dealing in contraceptive goods, besides those selling special chemical preparation as Burroughs Wellcome and Co. and other well known firms. Can anyone seriously suggest that these firms are doing no business in their goods. So much for England.

As early as 1878 Dr. Aletta Jacobs, Holland's first woman doctor began the idea of giving free consultation to poor women. In her paper in "Some more medical views on birth control" (by Dr. Norman Haire), she says (p. 176) "many of the children of those parents whom I taught to limit their families and to have children only when they desired them are now grown up and have families of their own. Nowadays in Holland the knowledge of contraception has become so general that in orthodox religious circles large families are very unusual." Lower down she says, that the contraceptive device she advised was the use of Dutch pessary. "Holland was the first country to practise birth control on a large scale.....It is deplorable that many of the opponents in the medical profession are really inspired by the selfish fear that birth control may decrease the number of their patients." We know of

at least three opponents of birth control in the medical profession in Madras. We can only hope that the motive mentioned by Dr. Jacobs is not their motive though the suspicion is there.

In V. F. Calverton's "Bankruptcy of Marriage", he says (p. 125) "The first mechanical contraceptives were first utilized in Italy. It was not long before they were known in France and England. In England they were well-known to the courtiers of Charles II....Towards the end of 19th century however with more markets from which to draw materials, the cost of production was sharply reduced and manufacture on a large scale became feasible. Decrease in price effected an increase in sale and their forms became more diversified. While before the war the sale of one specific contraceptive totalled in a city like Baltimore a sale of 2 or 3 millions a year, since the war the total has leaped to probably as many as 6,250,000. These figures are confined to one kind of contraceptive. Other contraceptives of varying types and costliness are surprisingly numerous."

It is a common gibe at France and the French people that the practice of contraception for a century has not only made the population of France stationary or even diminished but otherwise has injuriously affected that nation both in morals and other respects. Anyhow this is the burden of the song in Mahatma Gandhi's "Self-control and Self-reliance" where

he relies upon a single French writer named Dr. Paul Bureau. We deny the allegations against France. We suspect Dr. Paul Bureau to be a Roman Catholic. We think Mahatma Gandhi has allowed himself to be misguided by Dr. Paul and is misleading the youth of this country by his book. But whatever our difference of opinion may be upon this matter surely it follows that France is a contraceptive using country and probably the editorial of the "Mail" did not mean the denial to apply to France.

At page 136, Calverton says "In Holland, Germany, England, and Soviet Russia birth control clinics have been established.....In two clinics in England that of Stopes and Walworth's Women's Welfare Centre, over 13,000 cases have been handled within the last six years. In Holland, Germany, Ireland, Scandinavia, thousands of cases have been treated with intelligent advice and instruction. The American Birth Control League reports that 80 letters are received everyday applying for information as regards contraception. One doctor out of every eight made such application. That 28,384 of such letters have been received up till July, 1926 and 13,041 persons have applied in person.....In Germany the birth-rate has been reduced from an average of 35 per thousand in 1900 to 20.4 per thousand in 1924."

In Dr. John Rutgers "Birth Control and Eugenics" (p. 129): "The commission which was instituted in

New South Wales in 1903 by King Edward the Seventh for the purpose of investigating the causes and its effects of this diminution in birth rate in comparison with other countries arrived at the knowledge of the fact that the decrease in the number of birth is principally the consequence of the use of the preventive appliances, partly imported as shown by custom's records and partly home-manufactured. References are made to three different varieties of preventives without a precise description of them being given. (See Vol. 1 of the report, p. 15.) In the opinion of the commission the Collins' case in 1888 a prosecution against birth control propaganda has been the opportunity for a general spread of birth control in New South Wales, following upon which there occurred the greatest drop in the birth-rate which had been hitherto observed (p. 7). We have thus dealt with Europe, America and Australia. We leave to our readers to judge the correctness of the statements in the editorial. We do not wish to argue.

Now we come to the suggestion of the Minister that medical opinion is evenly divided in this matter. As against Mrs. Langdon relied on by the Minister we may mention that the December number of the "Birth Control News" reports that at a meeting of 2,400 citizens of Sheffield a resolution was passed in favour of birth control. Apart from this we may first mention the book headed "Some more Medical Views on Birth Control" by Dr.

Norman Haire. This book published in July 1928 contains 11 articles by eminent doctors. Of the contributors the editor, Dr. Haire, himself is a gynaecologist and obstetrician; Sir William Arbuthnot Lane is the greatest surgeon of England; Sir James Barr is the vice-president of the British Medical Association; Dr. Crewe is described in a review as "one of the ablest of the younger men in biological science"; Dr. Aletta Jacobs was the apostle of the birth control movement in Holland. All these support birth control. Then we have another book called "Medical Help on Birth Control" published in March 1928. The papers in this book are fourteen in number all written by doctors, with an introduction by another doctor. Omitting two of these, Sir Arbuthnot Lane and Sir James Barr who appear also in the other book, we have got thirteen additional supporters of birth control. In a review in the "Literary Guide", June 1928, both these works are thus referred to: "They show very emphatically that doctors asserted as disproving by anti-birth controllers do approve and can place their approval in an understandable form". We earnestly request our ministers to study these works before making the statement that medical opinion is evenly divided. But the story does not end here. In a book described as "The Medical Aspects of Contraception" which is the report of the Medical Committee appointed by the

National Council of Public Moral, which has been sitting continuously, twelve medical men have reported in favour of birth control, some subject to reservation, others pleading for a larger use of contraceptives. One of the members of the original committee, Dr. Latitia Fairfield, a Roman Catholic, resigned unable to agree with the rest.

Abstracts.

BIRTH CONTROL

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ESSAYS IN

POPULAR SCIENCE

BY

PROF. JULIAN HUXLEY

The Battersea and Stepney local Health Authorities have recently applied to the Ministry of Health for permission to give information and practical advice about birth control. The Ministry has replied that if they do so, their grants will be discontinued. Much the same thing has happened in North Kensington. The first decisions were taken before the advent of the present Government to power, but the same policy still appears to remain in force.*

This is in democratic England in A.D. 1924, not under a theocracy enforcing its own canons of morality, nor yet a military autocracy determined at all costs on cannon-fodder.

* This was written while the Labour Government was in power.

I wonder very much what are the grounds for this attitude. There exist, so far as I am aware, two kinds of argument against birth control. The first is the nationalists' who see in birth control something which will gradually dry up the sources of population and leave the country behind in the race with more procreative nations. The second is that of the Church—officially so of the Roman Catholic Church, unofficially (though some change is of recent years apparent)—that of the bulk of the ministers of other Churches. It is the moral argument: remove the check provided by the thought of 'consequences' in the shape of another mouth to feed, and the population will plunge into sexual excess. The strict Catholic goes further, and says that it is unjustifiable human interference with the number of souls divinely ordained to be brought into the world: but with that type of argument a secular civilisation need hardly feel itself called upon to contend.

There are naturally a number of variations upon each of these themes, but the themes remain the same. The one concerns itself with population—the physical results; the other with morality—the spiritual results.

Let us look for a moment at some of the facts. A walk round Cambridge Circus or Leicester Square or one of a hundred other city streets will convince any one who will keep his eyes open that the Ministry's refusal is not part of a

coherent policy. If it is really undesirable to spread the knowledge and practice of birth control, why not (it would be quite simple) forbid the sale of contraceptives and contraceptive literature, instead of allowing them to flaunt themselves in the present mean and dirty way? The Ministry's action simply makes it more difficult for the poor, the timid, and the modest to practise birth control, while the rich and less squeamish do so already.

But there is a further and more serious aspect of the situation. One of the most salient facts about recent population statistics is the rapid drop in the birth-rate within the last century. This has been very marked in the 'upper classes' especially in families of professional men and intellectuals, less so among skilled, much less among unskilled labourers, least so in the slums. This has undoubtedly been brought about chiefly by the practice of contraception. Its result, although certainly not so serious as writers like Dean Inge and Professor MacBride seem to think it, is none the less certainly dysgenic: the better elements in the population are, on the whole, multiplying less rapidly than the less desirable.

These two facts alone seem to me to knock the bottom wholly and completely out of the population argument. Birth control is being practised, and it is being practised more by the classes carrying better hereditary factors than by the less favoured sections of the population. The present situation is wholly bad.

It can be remedied in two ways—by a total suppression of contraception, or through its equal practice by all classes. The former is utterly impracticable. Remains the second, and the Ministry of Health is doing its best to prevent that.

But there is still another point. Within wide limits, a decreased birth-rate is largely compensated for by a decreased death-rate. Further, when children come like rabbits, not merely is infantile mortality high, but there is not enough money for adequate food or clothes, not enough time for care—and the quality suffers. Quantity of population versus quality of individuals—who would hesitate?

* * *

A page from the book of one of the voluntary birth control clinics, to which, mostly with doubts and timidity, mostly, too, with the approval of their husbands, working women come:

'Mrs. A., aged 44; 12 children born; 5 miscarriages, brought on deliberately.

Mrs. B., aged 38; 12 children born; 1 miscarriage; now pregnant again.

Mrs. C., aged 31; 7 children born—1 dead; continuous backache.

Mrs. X., aged 23; 5 children—3 dead.

The weekly wages earned by the husbands of these women are between £1, 10s. and £2, 10.6d.'

It is here that we are brought up against the moral argument. Shocked hands are raised, and the

'lower classes' are told that if they could only exercise more self-restraint they would not only lay up righteousness unto themselves, but also be spared these inconvenient consequences. When, however, the argument is examined, it is seen to be no argument at all, but partly a confusion of thought, partly a conclusion from a false premise.

It is a confusion of thought because self-restraint would still be a virtue—nay, more of a virtue—if birth control were habitual; and it is, by many of its upholders at least, based on the premise that sexual pleasure is in itself in some way wrong and degrading unless associated with the deliberate purpose of procreation.

This is a difficult subject to discuss, but it is the tacit assumptions held by so many people on this very point which stand in the way of advance. 'Profane love' is in no way wrong nor degraded in itself; but, just because it is so deeply rooted in us, so intimate, and so overwhelming, there is still a taboo upon it. All the important activities of life have had their taboos at one time or another, and sex is the last of the great taboos.

How horrified was Blake at this attitude. He shrinks in incomprehension and dislike from those who make a practice

'Of calling that a hateful thing
On which the soul unfolds her wing.'

There are, of course, those who tell us that we should eat only to live and not enjoy our food. But the sooner this attitude to any of the natural activities of man is recognised as a mental disease the better.

If the Church as a whole opposes birth control, she will be making

another of those mistakes which seem inevitable to religious organisations, and are repeated with great regularity as occasion offers—it will be opposing an instrument of possible progress on the ground that it is immoral. Almost every great extension of man's thought has been opposed as a Promethean presumption. We have not to go back to Galileo or Giordano Bruno. There are those living who remember the obloquy heaped on the Darwinians, and we have only to cross the Atlantic to see that spirit in action in the person of Mr. Bryan and the Fundamentalists.

With purely material inventions the opposition has not been so frequent, but when it comes to biological inventions—inventions which affect us personally and emotionally, as organisms—we find as Mr. Haldane has pointed out in his amusing and stimulating little book *Daedalus*, that matters are very different. The invention of alcohol has brought the fanaticism of prohibition; vaccination has its conscientious objectors, and out of bacteriology has grown anti-vivisection. When the use of chloroform was introduced, there were religious moralists who disapproved of its employment in childbirth, as circumventing the Divine Curse on women! There are even in the United States many denominational colleges where the professors may not smoke. And now we have birth control—one of the very few big biological inventions yet made.

If people and Churches would only remember that the gifts of nature and the works of man are only good or bad as we make good use or bad use of them!

Luckily, however, if we are to judge by the recent 'Copec' dis-

cussions, there are now signs of a really scientific temper being displayed on such questions by a considerable body of Churchmen.

A rational birth control would right the balance which the differential birth-rate is upsetting; it would give a chance of a reasonable existence to millions of women, whose lives are now made a burden to them by a succession of confinements breaking in on an unending round of domestic overwork; it would improve the physique of the children and give them a better chance in life; and it would slow down the rate of our multiplication so that we might hope that our schemes for social improvement would begin to catch up with the problems with which population increase is always presenting us.

Meanwhile the Ministry of Health makes the worst of a bad business by an aggravating and futile ruling. And this a Labour Government!

News and Comments.

The Health Conferences were held recently in Madras under the auspices of the Health Propaganda Board and Child Welfare Associations. Lectures were given and demonstrations and exhibitions were conducted. But in none of the many lectures delivered by various doctors and in the speeches made by Presidents and Ministers etc., was any reference made about the birth control, one of the chief, if not the only measure, approved and accepted in all Europe, America, Japan and suggested by Col. Russell the Ex-Director of Public Health, Madras, and Major-General Megaw

*Note (1926): No change yet observed with the Conservative Government!

the Director-General of Indian Medical Service, the two highest authorities on public health in India to bring down the infant mortality and improve the health of the people.

A course of lectures on "Contraception and allied questions" has been arranged by the Royal Institute of Public Health, London and the patron of which is His Majesty the King Emperor.

The Triple Triumph. The Bishops at Lambeth—The Doctors at the Medical Association—The Ministry of Health—All capitulate to common sense.

The Bishops acknowledge that traditional opposition to birth control "is not founded on any directions given in the New Testament," and they "cannot condemn the use of scientific methods..." which are thoughtfully and conscientiously adopted.

The Doctors demand at the Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association that they "should not be subject to dictation...by the employing authority," but should be free to give birth control information "at any maternity and child welfare clinic."

The Ministry of Health issued a Memorandum to Local Authorities concerning the welfare and antenatal centres, that where the "further pregnancy would be detrimental to health, contraceptive advice may be given."

According to the latest figures the number of unemployed persons in each of the following European countries is as follows: Great Britain — 2,237,501; Germany —

3,030,000; Italy—375,548; France—1,398. All writers in France, from the most enthusiastic birth controller, to the most bigoted Catholic, agreed that the absence of unemployment was due to the birth control.

The number of maternal deaths in England and Wales which has a population of 37 millions and number of deaths in Madras which has a population of 42 millions is as follows:—

Year.	England.	Madras.
1926 ...	2860	7142
1927 ...	2990	7902
1928 ...	2920	11087
1929 ...	2787	11087

The Director of Public Health considers that the number of deaths is actually much more than the figures given and estimates the rate at 20 per 1000 live-births instead of 7.13 as the figures now returned show.

The maternal mortality rate per 1000 live-births in the several countries of the world are:

The Netherlands	1923	2.3
Denmark.	Do.	2.6
Italy.	Do.	2.7
Norway.	1921	2.2
Uruguay.	1923	2.7
Japan.	1922	3.3
England and Wales.	1926	3.7
Finland.	1920	3.6
South Africa.	1923	4.5
Germany.	Do.	5.2
Australia.	Do.	5.1
New Zealand.	1924	5.0
Spain.	1921	5.1
Irish Free States.	1922	5.7
Scotland.	1924	5.8
United States of America.	Do.	6.6
Belgium.	1922	5.4
Chile.	1923	7.4
Madras Province	1929	20.0

(as estimated)

The inference from the above two statements is obvious except to those who will not see.

City mortality report for the week ending,

3rd Jan.	55.4 per mille
10th "	67.0 "
17th "	69.2 "
24th "	71.2 "
31st "	61.0 "
7th Feb.	55.7 "
14th "	57.3 "

Making allowance for cholera and small-pox the rate is very high. The death rate in London is about 11 per mille. Professor Carr Saunders has pointed out that the fall in the death-rate began with the fall in the birth-rate. Will our city fathers take the lesson?

Rt. Rev. Bishop Francis J. McConnell of New York in his Barrow's lecture delivered in Madras on 19-2-31 says with reference to the problem of population:—

"The students of the problem of population tell us that the world is over-populated in the sense that there are too many mouths on earth for the goods now available. I do not mean to discuss any of the modern remedies for over-population except to say that the whole world ought to tackle seriously the problem of the higher standard of existence for the sake of the children born into the world. If any child is to be born into the world at all, he ought to be born with at least a fair chance of a decent human existence. This means that our family ideals should have a place for a fair chance for the on-coming generations. Those who think seriously upon this population problem have at least this much in their justification, that they are not thinking of the welfare of mankind in impersonal terms. Some students tell us that if the earth becomes over-populated, the balance between population and food will be restored by starvation and disease. This is no doubt true. If the earth cannot sustain the number of people on the earth, those people will have to perish. This however, is not a human or even a rational solution of the difficulty. The difficulty can be met

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if we can develop a world-wide sentiment of responsibility towards the on-coming generations, so that people all the world over will do whatever is done to control population in the groups that do now thus control the increase of numbers in the group".—*The Hindu*, 19-2-31.

Review.

POPULATION AND BIRTH CONTROL IN INDIA.

BY

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ditions are set forth in detail; in the 4th the organisation and administration of birth control clinics are dealt with. The book ends with an appendix taken from the author's report of the 1921 Census of Travancore dealing with the special enquiry he made into the size and sex condition of families in Travancore. The book is useful not only to those who are particularly interested in birth control and wish to have a clear understanding of practical contraceptive methods but to all well-wishers of India. The price fixed is indeed low for a book which contains within its small size facts and figures not easily available and collected from a large number of books and reports of varied nature touching on the subject of population and all conditions connected with its welfare, throughout the world and India in particular. The book will certainly arouse the educated people of India to a sense of serious situation which undoubtedly exists and to realise what the future problem of India is.—*R. V.*

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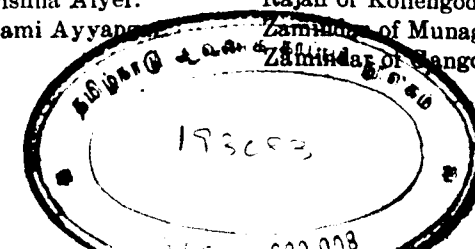
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