

are dwarfed by the almost 2 million tonnes of chemicals used globally each year.

Even *Bacillus thuringiensis*, the most widespread biological control agent, is usually used by incorporating its toxins into genetically modified crops, rather than through more ecologically compatible whole-organism field sprays. Rampant antibiotic resistance among human diseases and today's rapidly evolving pandemic agents that afflict or threaten humans, plants and animals are other serious concerns that receive insufficient attention from Davidson.

Big Fleas Have Little Fleas is a book in search of a voice: it is not detailed enough for academic specialists, and not sufficiently well written for a general audience. Chapters start with interesting tidbits, but the writing quality is not sustained. It is a frustrating tease, with occasional elegant moments linked by formulaic descriptions of how this scientist did this, then the next one did that, with each piece of research contributing in a tiny way to larger scientific principles. Yes, science is a slow, methodical and painstaking process, but it's the rare moments of brilliance and the great

investigative stories that thrill readers — elements that are too sparsely described here to make the book a compelling read.

Still, Davidson's book reminds us of one fundamental point: there is still much to learn from contemplating creatures smaller than ourselves, and we have barely begun to unravel the vast biological complexity on which we humans rely. ■

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The birth of contraception

Contraception and Abortion from the Ancient World to the Renaissance

by John M. Riddle

Harvard University Press: 1992

Michel Raymond

The contraceptive pill — what a wonderful invention! At last, we could have a fulfilling sex life, free from worry about the mischief wreaked by uncontrollable gametes, and could separate the desires for pleasure and reproduction. Let's spare a thought for our poor ancestors, who were faced with the choice of reproducing like rabbits or miserably limiting their sex lives. We've made real progress since then.

Or at least that's what people thought when science delivered modern contraception in the twentieth century. For some reason, this myth — and it is one — still holds, 14 years after the publication of John Riddle's book *Contraception and Abortion from the Ancient World to the Renaissance*.

Birth control, by contraception and abortion, has a long history. In the ancient world there were precise recipes, as we know from books written by the doctors of the time (Soranus, Dioscorides and Hippocrates). These doctors obtained their knowledge from direct contact with ordinary people. One plant in particular was said to be a contraceptive — a giant fennel, *Ferula historica*. It was so sought after and harvested in such quantities that it became extinct.

In the Middle Ages, when universities started teaching medicine, knowledge began to be passed from doctors to their pupils, the next generation of doctors. Contraception was conspicuous by its absence in these courses for men, and such knowledge was lost among doctors. However, it was still transmitted between women — at least while the



Flower power: before the Pill, plants such as the gentian were traditionally used as contraceptives.

traditional way of life continued.

I visited an old alpine village this year that had continued to use traditional agricultural practices until about 20 years ago. An old peasant of 92 told me about a plant with potent contraceptive properties — knowledge she had obtained from her grandmother, who must have learnt about it from her family. The plant concerned was a kind of juniper, the key part being the berries. According to Riddle's book, juniper (which has 23 entries in the index) has been used in contraceptive recipes since ancient times.

The common name of one species of juniper, the savin (*Juniperus sabina*), was derived from its ability to save young women from shame, and modern science has finally confirmed its contraceptive effects. Many of the plants mentioned in old books have had their contraceptive properties confirmed — most of them contain oestrogen.

This traditional knowledge, traces of which remain in the memories of some Europeans, started to disappear with depopulation of the countryside in the nineteenth century: in towns, ancient knowledge ceased to be transmitted. Probably for the first time since the Graeco-Roman era (at least), most Western women no longer had access to an effective means of contraception. The contribution of modern medicine, culminating in the pill, therefore constituted real progress, but it must be seen in the context of history.

Riddle shows us that ancient contraceptive medical practices were safe, effective and commonly used. Sociological studies on their use remain to be carried out. But it is possible that, between the Middle

Ages and the rise of modern contraception, the well-off and city dwellers had little access to effective contraception, thanks to the growth of conventional medicine and the soaring social power of the physician.

This is just one of the many intriguing lines of investigation to arise from this book, which shines a different light on what we are generally taught about the 'progress' of the modern world.

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