

1. Record Nr.	UNINA990001715100403321
Autore	Bassi, Agostino <1773-1856>
Titolo	Memoria del dottore Agostino Bassi di Lodi in addizione alla di lui opera sul Calcino ... unitevi le relazioni dei vantaggi ottenuti già da molti coltivatori dei bachi da seta coll'uso degli insegnamenti dell'autore ed altre notizie relative
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Milano : Tip. A. Molina, 1837
Descrizione fisica	24 p. ; 24 cm
Disciplina	638.2
Locazione	FAGBC
Collocazione	60 638.2 B 9
Lingua di pubblicazione	Italiano
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910765789003321
Autore	Deb Roy Rohan
Titolo	Malarial subjects : empire, medicine and nonhumans in British India, 1820-1909 // Rohan Deb Roy
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cambridge, United Kingdom : , : Cambridge University Press, , 2017 ©2017
ISBN	1-316-78035-X 1-316-78196-8
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xv, 332 pages) : illustrations; digital file(s)
Collana	Science in history
Disciplina	Classification
Soggetti	Malaria - India - History - 19th century Malaria - India - History - 20th century Imperialism - India Malaria - history Colonialism - history Quinine - history Cinchona Mosquito Vectors
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction: side effects of empire -- "Fairest of Peruvian maids": planting Cinchonas in British India -- "An imponderable poison": shifting geographies of a diagnostic category -- "A Cinchona disease": making Burdwan fever -- "Beating about the bush": manufacturing quinine in a colonial factory -- Of "losses gladly borne": feeding quinine, warring mosquitoes -- Epilogue: empire, medicine and nonhumans.
Sommario/riassunto	Malaria was considered one of the most widespread disease-causing entities in the nineteenth century. It was associated with a variety of frailties far beyond fevers, ranging from idiocy to impotence. And yet, it was not a self-contained category. The reconsolidation of malaria as a diagnostic category during this period happened within a wider context in which cinchona plants and their most valuable extract, quinine, were

reinforced as objects of natural knowledge and social control. In India, the exigencies and apparatuses of British imperial rule occasioned the close interactions between these histories. In the process, British imperial rule became entangled with a network of nonhumans that included, apart from cinchona plants and the drug quinine, a range of objects described as malarial, as well as mosquitoes. *Malarial Subjects* explores this history of the co-constitution of a cure and disease, of British colonial rule and nonhumans, and of science, medicine and empire.
