

tage. This he found could be readily accomplished by placing the woman on her knees and elbows with the head down upon the bed, thus inverting the uterine axis.—*Medical Times and Gazette*.

Matern Medica and Chemistry.

EAST INDIAN QUININE

The efforts made by the Indian Government to introduce the Cinchona plant in India and Ceylon are detailed in a voluminous blue book lately presented to Parliament. It contains no less than ninety-four reports and letters respecting the efforts made to extend the cultivation of this valuable plant on the Neilgherry Hills, in Wynnad, Coorg, and Travancore, with a goodly number of reports, showing that the ground has been laid for cinchona cultivation in Sikkim, the Punjaub, Bombay, and Ceylon. There is also a very interesting journal by Mr. Cross, who was commissioned by the Indian Government to make a collection of seeds from the cinchona forests near Popejan, in South America.

It appears that in 1831 the Government of Madras desired the Home Government to have an analysis made of the East Indian bark, and a number of specimens were collected and sent over by Mr. McIvor, the superintendent of the Government plantations. Mr. John Elliott Howard, the analyst, in his report, stated, "I have great pleasure in informing you that the result of my examination of the bark of *C. succirubra*, grown in India, is very satisfactory. I have thus far only operated upon 500 grains, proceeding cautiously, as the quantity of bark sent is small. I find exactly the same constituents as in South American "red bark," and was able to obtain a first and second crystallization of very white sulphate of quinine mixed (as is usual when obtained from red bark) with sulphate of cinchonidine; I have also obtained some cinchonine. This must be considered very satisfactory, and a promising result when the immature age of the bark is considered" (viz., two years' growth). On this favourable report the superintendent was authorized to sell 100,000 plants, which were all speedily applied for by the native planters. A second collection of samples was sent to Mr. Howard for his report which was still more favourable. He wrote:—

"I have since devoted most careful attention to ascertain by experiment the probable market value, especially of the first two samples of bark sent. It will not be necessary for me to detail the various means by