SUBMISSION GUIDELINES

Asian Medicine seeks clear and accessible contributions. Simple phrasing is preferred. Please use UK English spelling (including -ise/-ising rather than -ize/-izing) and double-check all non-English words. Please send your article as an attachment in MS Word to the Editorial Assistant, Emma Ford (e.ford@ucl.ac.uk). If you use a special font, please send us a copy of the font, too.

Articles will not proceed to publication unless they adhere to the journal's house style. Authors whose work is accepted will be expected to correct proofs of their own article, and will be asked to confirm the article's originality. Authors are requested not to submit type-scripts that are under consideration for publication elsewhere.

All articles should be in Arial or Times Roman font, 12 point and double-spaced (Arial or Times Roman, 11 point and single-spaced for footnotes). Graphs and figures can be inserted in the main text.

Please include a short abstract of no more than 250 words and a brief description of no more than 200 words of your current institutional affiliation, research interests and recent publications for our 'Notes on Contributors' section, in case your piece should be accepted. Please also include your postal address and, where possible, fax number and email address.

Notes and references

The journal uses an author/date/page system in footnotes (with fuller references in bibliographies). Footnotes should be used both to cite sources and to make any brief comments not deemed appropriate for the main text. The only exception to the rule that all quotations are footnotes is in reviews. All footnotes should spell out author/date/page in full—op. cit., ibid., loc. cit. and similar are *not* generally used (ibid. is only used when the following reference is *exactly the same* as the previous reference).

A bibliography should be placed at the end of the text containing all sources cited in alphabetical and chronological order. In the bibliography book titles should be italicised and place of publication

and publisher provided, e.g. Ernst, Waltraud (ed.) 2002, *Plural Medicine, Tradition and Modernity, 1800–2000*, London and New York: Routledge. Article titles from journals or edited volumes should be placed in ‘single quotation marks’. Articles should include (after the author’s name, the date, and title of the article) the volume (and issue number, if available), and page numbers of the periodical, e.g. Lo, Vivienne 1993, ‘The Legend of the Lady of Linshui’, *Journal of Chinese Religion*, 21, 1: 69–96.

In the bibliography, books cited which are reprints of earlier works should have the original publication date included in square brackets after the date of the edition cited. In footnotes, however, only the later edition’s date should be given.

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If two or more pages are cited, we have pp. x–y in the footnotes. Please note that there is no space between number and n-dash. Ranges of pages (or years, or any other series of numbers) are cited as said. Not pp. 65–68, but pp. 65–8 (not ‘sixty-five to sixty-eight’ but ‘sixty-five to -eight’). Therefore, not pp. 112–3, but pp. 112–13.

Footnotes come after any punctuation.

E.g.:

... as has been argued elsewhere.⁷ This is the basis ...

Not:

... as has been argued elsewhere⁷. This is the basis ...

It will help us enormously and save a great deal of time if you ensure that your references accord in every detail with the examples below. For example: no comma between author name and date of publication; full stops after the ‘p’ before page numbers, followed by a space before the number; full stops at the ends of footnotes and references; use (ed.) for one editor and (eds) for more editors. Please use ‘single quote marks’ to identify quotations in the text; double quote marks (“...”) for quotes within quotes.

Sample Bibliography

- Basham, Arthur L. 1990, *The Sacred Cow: The Evolution of Classical Hinduism*, edited and annotated by Kenneth G. Zysk, London: Rider.
- Conrad, Lawrence I. and Dominik Wujastyk (eds) 2000, *Contagion: Perspectives from Pre-Modern Societies*, Aldershot: Ashgate.
- Kuriyama, Shigehisa 1999, *The Expressiveness of the Body and the Divergence of Greek and Chinese Medicine*, New York: Zone Books.
- Nichter, Mark and Margaret Lock (eds) 2002, *New Horizons in Medical Anthropology: Essays in Honour of Charles Leslie*, London: Routledge.
- Porter, Roy 1985, 'The Patient's View. Doing Medical History From Below', *Theory and Society*, 14: 167–74.
- Unschuld, Paul U. 1985, *Medicine in China: A History of Ideas*, Berkeley and London: University of California Press.
- Zimmermann, Francis 1992, 'Gentle Purge: The Flower Power of Āyurveda', in Charles Leslie and Allan Young (eds) *Paths to Asian Medical Knowledge*, Berkeley and Oxford: University of California Press, 209–23.

Reference examples, footnotes

- ¹ Basham 1990, p. 13.
- ² Conrad and Wujastyk (eds) 2000, pp. 10–15.
- ³ Kuriyama 1999, p. 100.
- ⁴ Nichter and Lock (eds), p. 3.
- ⁵ Porter 1985, p. 170.
- ⁶ Unschuld 1985, pp. 100–12.
- ⁷ Zimmermann in Leslie and Young 1992, pp. 210–12.

Quotations

Quotations of up to two sentences in length should be included in the main text, enclosed within 'single quotation marks'. Quotations over this length should be given a separate paragraph. This paragraph should not be italicised, and should be indented with wider margins than the main essay. The paragraph should be separated from the main text by a one-line space above and below the quotation. The indented paragraph should not be in quotation marks. Quotations *within* an indented quotation should be in 'single quotes'.

Ellipses

When words are omitted, there is a space, three dots, followed by a space. If the words omitted go over the end of a sentence, the following word must be capitalised to point out that a new sentence has started. If it is not the words that started the new sentence in the original, a capital must be provided in square brackets. Moreover, an extra dot must be added.

Dates and Figures

Dates as follows: 6 September 1972. Nineteenth century (or nineteenth-century when used as an adjective). Numbers from one to nine (and first to ninth) spelt out, from 10 to 999,999 in figures. Then 1 million, 2.7 million, etc. Percentages use figures and (two words) per cent, e.g. 8 per cent. When a large number of percentages are being used, it is permissible to use the % sign.

Punctuation

When an abbreviated word comes at the end of a sentence, there is only one full stop.

E.g.:

... in the European countries, France, Italy, etc.

Not:

... France, Italy, etc..

Capitalisation

Capital letters should generally be avoided with nouns unless they are derived from proper names (Maoism, Galenism) or refer to titles (International Association for the Study of Traditional Asian Medicine, the Medical Research Council).

Acronyms

Acronyms should be capitalised but should not be separated by dots (unless they appear so in a citation), for example: WHO, USA, PRC.

Reviews

Within a review, page references for the book or books being reviewed should *not* be in footnotes, but should be in brackets within the main body of the text after any quotations. The full publication details should be listed at the beginning of the review, with the format title/author/place: publisher, year. All quotes from any other sources than the book(s) under review *should* be footnoted, however, and a full bibliography should be included as for other articles (see rules above).

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Medicine for Women in Imperial China

EDITED BY ANGELA KI CHE LEUNG

- April 2006
- ISBN 90 04 15196 6
- Paperback, (vi, 214 pp.)
- List price EUR 66.- / US\$ 86.-

This book is the first scholarly work in English on medicine for women in pre-Song China. The essays deal with key issues in early Chinese gynecology and obstetrics, and how they were formulated before the Song when medicine for women reached maturity. The reader will find that medical questions in early China also reflected religious and social issues. The authors,

based in North America and East Asia, describe and analyze women's bodies, illnesses, and childbirth experiences according to a variety of archaeological materials and historical texts. The essays reveal a rich and complex picture of early views on the female medical and social body that have wide implications for other institutions of the period, and on medicine and women in the later imperial era.

Readership: All those interested in history of medicine, early Chinese social history, history of women, gender studies.

ANGELA KI CHE LEUNG, Doctor at the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Paris, is Research Fellow of the Academia Sinica, Taipei. She has published on Ming-Qing social history, including charitable organizations and medicine in society. Her present work is on the history of leprosy and history of hygiene and public health in China.

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