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Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 365-395) and index.
Nota di contenuto	"Conquering the one hundred diseases": weisheng before the twentieth century -- Health and disease in Heaven's Ford -- Medical encounters and divergences -- Translating weisheng in treaty-port China -- Transforming eisei in Meiji Japan -- Deficiency and sovereignty: hygienic modernity in the occupation of Tianjin, 1900-1902 -- Seen and unseen: the urban landscape and boundaries of weisheng -- Weisheng and the desire for modernity -- Japanese management of germs in Tianjin -- Germ warfare and patriotic weisheng.
Sommario/riassunto	Placing meanings of health and disease at the center of modern Chinese consciousness, Ruth Rogaski reveals how hygiene became a crucial element in the formulation of Chinese modernity in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Rogaski focuses on multiple manifestations across time of a single Chinese concept, weisheng- which has been rendered into English as "hygiene," "sanitary," "health," or "public health"-as it emerged in the complex treaty-port environment of Tianjin. Before the late nineteenth century, weisheng was associated with diverse regimens of diet, meditation, and self-medication. Hygienic Modernity reveals how meanings of weisheng,

with the arrival of violent imperialism, shifted from Chinese cosmology to encompass such ideas as national sovereignty, laboratory knowledge, the cleanliness of bodies, and the fitness of races: categories in which the Chinese were often deemed lacking by foreign observers and Chinese elites alike.
