

萬國藥方

R92

大清宣統二年九月

萬國藥方

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藏書章

美國醫士洪士提反譯

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翻刻必究

此書係本館託杜柄記  
石印書局代印功程浩  
大裝潢精巧不准翻刻  
如有翻刻等情一經查  
出必當嚴行重究不謂  
言之不早也

美華書館主人特白



A  
MANUAL  
OF  
THERAPEUTICS  
AND  
PHARMACY

IN THE CHINESE LANGUAGE,  
BEING, IN THE MAIN,

A TRANSLATION OF SQUIRE'S COMPANION

TO THE

BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA,

WITH ADDITIONS FROM THE

UNITED STATES, INDIAN AND CHINESE PHARMACOPŒIAS,

AND FROM OTHER SOURCES,

BY

REV. S. A. HUNTER, M.A., M.D.

WITH A PREFACE BY

H. E. LI HUNG CHANG,

VICEROY OF CHIHLI.

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SHANGHAI:  
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1910.



## PREFACE.

THE Western physician in China is beset with many difficulties in the pursuance of his art. These difficulties are never more apparent than when he attempts to impart instruction to a class of native students. He has not only to struggle with the intricacies of a difficult language, but is compelled at every step to meet and grapple with the perplexities of an imperfect and unsettled nomenclature. Many of these difficulties might have been avoided, if a definite system of medical terms had been early agreed upon and adhered to by professional men. It is much to be regretted that this has not yet been done. In the present incomplete stage of terminology, the author, after having wrought out and used for several years a uniform nomenclature of drugs and preparations (based largely upon the labours of others) which has given reasonable satisfaction, has now ventured to offer it to the public in hope that it may prove of service to students and practitioners in China, and contribute in some degree to the much desired uniformity.

So far as known to the author this is the first attempt which has been made to render a foreign Pharmacopœia into Chinese, and to give a proper terminology to each preparation common to the pharmacopœias of other lands. An effort has been made to give a Commercial as well as a Chemical name for each drug. The chemical names, hitherto in almost exclusive use for mineral drugs, are not only cumbersome and inconvenient, because they contain numbers as well as symbols, but are difficult to remember. The same causes which gave rise to commercial names in the West will also inevitably effect the same result in China. The exigencies of trade will sooner or later demand such names as will serve for common use. This demand in commercial centres, if left to the fortuity of circumstances, will almost certainly beget a series of names which lack the barest hint of chemical significance. Such a result should be forestalled by the introduction of a regular system of names, which indicate the general composition of the drug while avoiding the complexity of a full chemical notation. It is upon this principle that the author has proceeded in the preparation of this work. On the other hand with relation to all drugs derived from the vegetable kingdom, except such as are common to China, it has been thought best to use a transliteration of foreign names, retaining those now in general use, which were introduced by Hobson, Kerr and others. The transliterated names of the vegetable alkaloids have been given a common terminal, for which a character (碱) has been coined to conform in sound and general meaning with the foreign ending "-na."

The British Pharmacopœia has been chosen for translation, because the supply of drugs in the treaty ports is mostly obtained from England, and the preparations made by English formulae. The admirable compend of Mr. Squire contains not only the formulae of the pharmacopœia but also much useful information in a convenient form. The text of the *fourteenth* edition has been made the basis

of this translation. The order of Squire has been followed in the main, except so far as alterations were thought necessary for clearness in Chinese. The vegetable alkaloids have been placed under the drugs from which they are obtained; fractions of less than one half have usually been eliminated from formulae in which they occur, by proportional multiplication; and such other changes have been made as will no doubt commend themselves to the reader. The official drugs and preparations, together with the chemical elements, are indicated by the relative height which their names occupy upon the upper margin, while the Latin names have been introduced throughout the work to prevent mistakes in dispensing. When nearly allied Chinese species have been substituted for foreign official ones, the name of the species so used has usually been bracketed in the index. Doubtful identification or divided usage are indicated in the same way. The Botanical terms are for the most part those given by F. Porter Smith, and those in the Custom's List. The tests have been omitted as unnecessary for the present stage of advancement in China, while a table of Specific Gravity has been prepared for reference.

In the preparation of this book, free use has been made of the works of others, especially of Dr. Porter Smith's *Materia Medica of China*, the Chinese text of Dr. Kerr's *Materia Medica and Chemistry*, and of Mr. Eyer's *Chemistry*. The Therapeutical Index has been compiled with special reference to Chinese terminology, and both native books and foreign translations have been carefully consulted for this purpose. Although many native terms used are not so closely defined as those which have been coined by translators, yet their use is important as synonyms in leading to the identification of disease. The terms used by Dr. Kerr in his *Practice of Medicine*, while often used as secondary, have been wholly incorporated in the text.

Thanks are due to the Messrs. Squire for permission to translate, and also to many others, both native and foreign, who have aided by their suggestions in the preparation of this work.

CHENG, AUGUST, 1886.

S. A. HURST.

Owing to the press of other duties, the final revision and publication of this book have been delayed for nearly four years. In the meantime the General Medical Conference has been held in Shanghai, and appointed a committee to prepare a uniform medical nomenclature, of which committee the author has the honour to be a member. It is hoped that the publication of this volume and of other medical works lately issued may not only not retard the work of this committee but materially advance it, by exhibiting a wider range of opinion and providing a larger and more perfect list of names from which to choose those best suited for the general uses of the profession. After the labour of nearly eight years spent upon this work during the intervals afforded by a dispensary practise the author now sends it forth, although conscious of its imperfections, with the earnest hope that it may in some measure promote the glory of God and the welfare of men.

SHANGHAI, JUNE, 1890.

S. A. H.

萬國藥方序

漢書藝文志列方技為四種凡經方十一家謂本草石之寒溫量疾病之淺深辯五苦五辛致水火之齊以通閉解結反之于平然祇言氣感之宜未及物理之變故誤用本草三百六十五品製為一百十三方迨其謾錄非不桀然雄觀然以意進退病機憑虛構象非實測而得其真也泰西醫學有專官有學堂又多世業孤學藏真府俞悉由攷驗湯液酒醴更極精翔且俞跗治疾割皮解肌湔浣腸胃此法久佚而彼方于腫瘍金瘍折瘍潰瘍之祝藥刮殺尤得其傳且



于草木金石之原質化質一一格致微眇務盡實用  
非僅以炮製為盡物性則尤中土醫工所未逮者予  
久偉其用心之精而立法之善矣美人洪士提反君  
以所著萬國藥方一書見示問序其為書方藥配製  
悉從英國本草而于流質之用量定質之用秤與凡  
猛劑之用林士極小之數深合刀圭銖兩之義其所  
分藥精金石酸鹽各類改病改血解酸補虛等數十  
劑更繪列藥器各圖俾閱者心目洞然無索塗摘埴  
之患甚矣其言之可徵也予嘗慨中國醫藏一目綜  
今存者幾與釋道二氏埒而海外之方絕未一見著

錄近時日本書禁大開所藏醫書往往流入吾土仍是舊觀舶交海中異籍踵至西醫之說甚盛益興而予深喜羅雅谷之人身圖說最與吾書相印證如以腦髓筋為激發即素問五藏別論予聞方士或以腦髓為藏靈樞海論腦為髓海之意而俞理初反非之他若羅絡之血與內經合心肝之系居右與鄭注周禮合皆足以廣異聞至其謂脈絡血絡經絡之異肝葉肺葉心竅之殊更可補吾銅人圖所未備奇光爛然發于舜跡禹踵未屆之域烏得以其說之畸侏而斥之哉是書專明用藥方劑亦如葛洪肘後思邈千

金之體以便循省倘學者合中西之說而會其通以  
造于至精極微之境于醫學豈曰小補則君嚆矢之  
功其壽世壽人詎可量歟

光緒十六年九月合肥李鴻章序





## 萬國藥方自序

藥也者天生之以療民之病者也然南朔東西產之有地春秋冬夏取之有時苟不能並蓄兼收欲用而恒虞不給則藥籠之選有不能不備之於先者矣攷中華自神農始嘗百草見於本草經者上中下三百六十五品而已漢唐而後三十餘家代有增補而天竺波斯西藏諸處之產亦漸纂入固不徒中土之方物矣至明季李時珍著本草綱目五十二卷統分六十二類計藥一千八百九十二種其間產於他邦者更不可勝數蓋臨症如臨敵必思有以制之用藥如用兵必思有以勝之某病宜用某藥自有一定舍是則藥不對症亦何益之有故採購者不憚跋涉之勞也邇與泰西互市火車輪舶運至中邦者更多奇品一時立方用藥何至有藥少之虞乎然出之近地者固諳其功而來自遠方者難知其性苟不條分縷晰指利陳害將不免以剽悍之品視爲尋常之

劑則利人者轉以害人矣藥性可不急講哉且前此售於中華者名尤  
紛繁於華人記憶殊屬不便予特細加改正指明各藥之地道各藥之  
性形各藥之功用而製法之或久或暫服法之宜先宜後與配藥之公  
法及機器之圖形亦盡表而出之俾閱斯編者見其中雖多新奇名目  
勿以少見而多怪此其故有二焉一數年來商船往來列國懋遷有無  
故藥漸多而名亦多二因化學家能覈各藥之原質於金石等類化爲  
別種草木等類製出真精務使藥之功力盡出而靡遺故每用率皆分  
釐從無用至兩與觔者自有化學用泰西藥品倍多且年增一年故各  
國本草期以十年酌加增損重行刊定各國藥肆配合方藥各有成法  
是書方藥之製配悉從英國本草思快爾先生之集註譯出誠以售于  
中華各口者皆係英法製造故今仍之而於各藥名字則英漢並列庶  
使買賣藥材中西兩便各無悞認且外國之藥如金石等類化學書已

定原質諸名按名錄出草木等類則以漢代洋惟藉字以定音無取字之意義至因地而名者卽以其地其物之字譯之閱者自知間有與華產相似而微異者則加洋字以別之欲知藥性之確實須明化學欲知製配之精細須明格物予雖醫士自問於醫學未能探測淵微今譯此書名曰萬國藥方公諸中華醫士欲華人深明西人所用之藥不至妄用並知西人所傳之方藉廣流傳從此中外一體痾瘥相關共登仁壽是予所厚望也夫至於缺略不備語意未明惟願 諸君諒 之心匡其不逮而惠教之則幸甚

光緒十二年丙戌孟秋美國醫士洪士提反識於山左烟台寓齋





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# 藥名總論

*Nomenclature of Drugs.*

## 草木藥類

VEGETABLE DRUGS.

是書內草木藥類甚夥，有產自中國者，則仍以中國名名之，有產自外國者，則仍以外國名名之，然卽外國藥名而論，亦非該藥正義，不過繙譯西音而已，近有將草木藥內精液提出者，委係西醫細覈化學而得，故西名而外，均各與一化學名目，

## 藥精類

ACTIVE PRINCIPLES.

草木藥品各種內函藥精，或只一樣，或有數樣不等，其功力皆在精內，一經提出，更易奏効，大抵此精多屬底類，即反與酸類能化合成鹽類，書內凡屬底類之精，其名俱加精，宜讀爲納即精之意字以別之，若不屬底類則不

ALKALOID.

加矣

金石藥類

MINERAL DRUGS.

市肆

COMMERCIAL NAMES.

通名

是書所用金石等藥類其名有二一市肆通用之名一化學覈定之名凡金石藥類非中華所出者俱無土名若按化學名名之其分劑定數人難記憶故謹題新名為市肆通用然此名雖不如化學名精細實由化學之理而得蓋化學祇名原質此則兼名配質於內如青礬係鐵與礬強水配成故名礬強鐵他藥亦照此理推明

化學名

CHEMICAL NAMES.

化學家因細覈各種藥類始查出原質之分劑多寡故得是名如青礬

之化學名鐵礬養輕養是也

即鐵質一分硫磺一分養氣四分有輕氣二分與養氣一分合者水七分共化成一種雜質

詳見化學

茲不贅

化學名有新舊前此繙譯化學諸書多從舊名內尚有粗吝者此書悉從新名舊名亦並題請



CHEMICAL ELEMENTS

原質類

凡物不能判為二者，即為原質，如養輕淡三氣及金銀等是也。

酸類

ACIDS

此類能改變草藍所染之色，如石蕊藍紙遇之則色變為紅，論性雖酸，

其味未必皆酸，第與底類化合結鹽者，即目為酸類，如醋酸、炭酸、架波等

是也。

強

酸類

HIGHER ACIDS ("IC")

此等酸類內多含幾分養氣，或含輕氣，力俱甚猛，故名強酸，如錳、磷、強等

酸是也。  
因強強強強強三酸，狀如水，故又名強水。

養

酸類

LOWER ACIDS ("OUS")

此等酸類較強酸類少有幾分養氣，而力亦緩，故名養酸，如磷、養等酸

是也。