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中華民國十八年十九次重印

萬國藥方

美國醫士洪士提反譯

翻 刻 必 究

此書係本館託元昌五
彩石印書局代印功程
浩大裝潢精巧不准翻
刻如有翻刻等情一經
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謂言之不早也

美華書館主人特白

A
M A N U A L
OF
T H E R A P E U T I C S
AND
P H A R M A C Y

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

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VICEROY OF CHIHLI.

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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, 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 (精) 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 formulæ. The admirable compend of Mr. Squire contains not only the formulæ 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 formulæ 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. Fryer'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.

CHEFOO, AUGUST, 1886.

S. A. HUNTER.

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。然衽言氣感之宜。未及物理之變。故謨用本草三百六十五品。製為一百十三方。迺其謨錄。非不桀然雄觀。然以意進。逞病機。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。剗殺尤得其傳。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。烏得以其說之畸侷而斥之哉。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。痾瘵相關。共登仁壽。是予所厚望也。夫至於缺略不備。語意未明。惟願諸君諒予之心。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，然即外國藥名而論，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

ACTIVE PRINCIPLES

類

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，更易奏效，大抵此精多屬底類，即反酸類與酸類能化合成鹽類，書內凡屬底類之精，其名俱加精，宜讀為兩即精之意字以別之，若不屬底類，則不

(ALKALOIDS. "NA")

金石藥類

MINERAL DRUGS.

市肆

COMMERCIAL NAMES.

加矣。

是書所用金石等藥類，其名有二，一市肆通用之名，一化學釀定之名，
通名

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
磺強水配成，故名磺強鐵，他藥亦照此理推明。

化學

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
之化學名鐵磺養，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，即水七分，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，
內尚有粗畧者，此書悉從新名，舊名亦並題清。