

くすりのまち滑川

滑川売薬の起りについては、享保十八年（一七三三）高月村の高田千右衛門が富山の薬種商松井屋源右衛門から「反魂丹^{はんこんたん}」の製法を習いうけ、反魂丹屋千右衛門と名乗り製造販売したのが始まりとされます。

戦前は遠く中国、韓国や台湾へも販路を伸ばした記録が残されています。昭和四十年には市民の二十人に一人が家庭薬配置販売業に携わり、二十六社の製薬所がありました。現在も、伝統産業として引き継がれています。

「とやまのくすりやさん」として親しまれ、地域医療に貢献するだけでなく、全国津々浦々、時代の情報伝達者として、また、流通交易にも貢献したことが明らかになっています。



明治 薬種商の店先



昭和中期 薬の包装風景

~Namerikawa Guidepost series #11 of 13~ Namerikawa: The City of Medicine

The origin of over-the-counter-medicine in Namerikawa began in 1733. Senuemon Takada of Takatsuki village learned the Hangontan (a type of medicine) recipe and opened his own store.

As Toyama-made medicines gained popularity, the medicines were sent to the Korean, Chinese, and Taiwanese markets in pre-World War Two. By 1965, there were 26 medicine manufacturers and 1 out of every 20 people had some kind of job relating to medicine, whether as traveling salesman, pharmacists, or manufacturers. There are still traveling medicine salesmen today and they continue to keep the traditions and customs of their predecessors.

Toyama medicine, including Namerikawa medicine and its salesmen, has not only made a contribution to the pharmaceutical field but also all around the country. Because of the long journeys and many places medicine salesman traveled to, they were not seen just as salesmen but as a link to national news and current events.