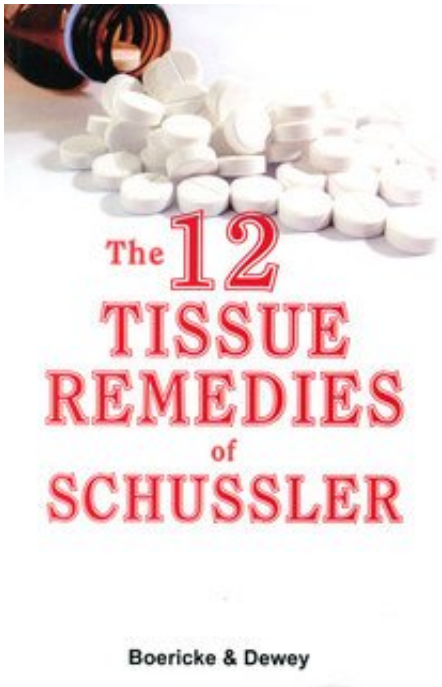
Boericke / Dewey
The Twelve Tissue Remedies of Schussler

Reading excerpt

The Twelve Tissue Remedies of Schussler
of Boericke / Dewey
Publisher: B. Jain



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FREQUENCY OF DOSES.

In acute cases, a dose every hour or two; in severe, painful affections, a dose every ten to fifteen minutes; in chronic affections, one to four doses daily.

In suitable cases the external use of the remedies is indicated and has been found useful. For this purpose the lower triturations may be used.

In determining the dose of a biochemic remedy, the *amount* of the morbid product involved is no important factor. For instance, a very small deficiency of *Natrum mur*. in the cells of the epithelial layer of a serous sac may give rise to a massive serous exudation; and as minute a supply of *Natrum mur*. corresponding to the deficiency may bring about a complete resorption of the exudation.

Guided by the relative quantities of the cell salts, each practitioner can select the proper dose of the indicated biochemic remedy.

One milligramme (1-100 grain = to the 2d decimal trituration) of a substance is estimated to contain 16 trillions of molecules. According to this estimate, the 6th decimal trituration of it would contain about 16 billions; this quantity is more than sufficient to restore disturbed molecular motions to the normal.

It may be urged as an objection that the molecules of a given salt administered as a medicine would unite with their like contained in the blood, and thus render illusory any curative attempt. But this combination cannot take place simply because the carbonic acid present in the blood forms an isolating medium of the salts.

RELATION OF THE BIOCHEMIC TO THE HOMCEOPATHIC TREATMENT.

Often the question has been asked, "Is Schüsslerism Homoeopathy?" and it has as often been answered in the affirmativa as in the negative. Schüssler himself claimed that it is not in

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any way related to Homoeopathy, claiming for it a separate system of therapeutics.

He claims with others that the Tissue Remedies act by supplying deficiencies. This idea, taken literally, seems erroneous; for example, in a disturbance of the molecules of *Natr. mur*. there is not necessarily a deficiency in the amount of *Natr. mur.* in the body, but rather a lack of continuity in the arrangement of the existing molecules in the body. This salt given as a remedy does not supply a lack or deficiency of salt, as the quantity given is usually too infinitesimal for the purpose, and were this the case it might be given in quantity with food and drink with the desired effect. The deficiency that it does supply in minimal doses is in the arrangement of the equilibrium of the chain of *Natr. mur.* molecules in the affected tissues as before explained, thus causing them to perform their function properly; for, since the deficit is a molecular one, the supply must also be molecular.

This idea of the action of remedies is not new, as any one who has carefully perused the works of that astute observer, Von Grauvogl, can testify. Many of Schüssler's ideas are foreshadowed in Grauvogl and Hering.

It has always been a matter of dispute as to how our homoeopathic remedies act. The question, embracing as it does that of infinitesimal doses, is one of the most interesting for Homoeopathy and therapeutics generally.

The following table shows, so far as analyses have been made, that the twelve tissue salts are constituents of many of our well known and proved remedies of the vegetable kingdom:

TABLE.

Ferr. phos.	China, Gelsem., Veratr., Acon., Arnica, Anis. stel., Phytol., Berb. vulg., Rhus, Asaf. (4), Viburn. pr., Secale (.25), Graphites (2.74), Rumex, Ailanthus.
Calc. phos.	China, Viburn. pr., Ail., Phytol., Berb. vulg., Coloc. (27). Graphites.
Natr. phos.	Rheum, Ail., Anis. stel., Hamam.
Kali phos.	Pulsat., Bapt., Rhus, Veratr., Epiphegus, Viburn. pr., Digit., Cimicif., Cactus gr., Stramon., Xanth., Ail., Anis. stel., Hamam., Phytol., Cactus.

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Kali mur.	Phytol., Sanguin., Stilling., Pinus c., Asclep., Viburn. pr., Ail., Anis. stel., Hamam., Cimicif.
Natr. mur.	Cedron, Arum tr., Ail., Anis. stel., Hamam., Cimicif., Secale (.50).
Calc. fluor.	Phytol.
Silicea.	Equisetum (nearly 18.2), Cimicif. (4.), Chelidon., Graphites (13.), Secale (15), Lycopodium.
Calc. sulph.	Apocyn., Ail., Asaf. (6.2).
Natr. sulph.	Apocyn., Iris v., Chamom., Chionanthus, Lycop., Bryon., Podoph., Chelid., Nux vom., Anis. stel., Hamam., Cimicif.
Kali sulph.	Pulsat., Hydrast., Myr. cer., Cimicif., Phytol., Viburn. pr., Anis. stel., Hamam.
Magnes. phos.	Viburn. op., Bellad., Lobel., Stramon., Viburn. pr., Ail., Secale (.50), Coloc. (3), Gelsem., Rhus, Graphites.
Natrum mur.	Arum triphyllum.

The figures in the above table indicate the percentage.

This table is a very incomplete one, as analyses have only been made of comparatively few of the remedies of the animal and vegetable kingdoms that we use; and many of these an-1 alyses have been made so crudely as only to note the presence of these salts in them, not giving their proportions. To do this accurately would entail much time and expense. Of course, this, to the allopath, is a question of no moment whatever; but to us, as homoeopaths, who deal with infinitesimals, such an enormous quantity as 18.2 per cent, of *Silicea* occurring in *Equisetum; 6* per cent, of potash and sodium salts occurring in *Hamam.;* 4 per cent, of *Silicea* in *Cimicif.;* 3 per cent, of *Magnes. phos.* in *Coloc.,* as well as other inorganic I constituents in varying quantities, becomes a matter of vital importance. Could we have an *exact* quantitative and proportionate analysis of any one drug from the animal or vegetable kingdom, we could then dissect its symptoms and tell; which belonged to one tissue salt and which to another; and it is highly probable that we, by this means, could easily explain why the symptoms of one drug are so often found under the pathogenesis of another, why one is character-

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istic in one drug and only generic in another, when, indeed, it may not rightly belong to either, but to an inorganic tissue salt, a constituent of each drug.

Perhaps the drug of which as complete an analysis has been made as of any is *Phytolacca decandra.* After evaporation and incineration, which remove the organic constituents, there remain 8.4 per cent, of the inorganic; of these, 6.8 per cent, are soluble and consist mostly of the salts of potash, while the insoluble remainder, 1.6 per cent., consists of calcium, iron and silica. If we compare the pathogenesis of *Phytol.* with the biochemical application of these salts, we shall see a striking and significant analogy. As the largest quantity of the inorganic salts therein contained is potash, we shall find that more symptoms of *Phytol.* correspond to the *Kalis,* while fewer symptoms correspond to the calcium, iron and silica. The following table illustrates this :

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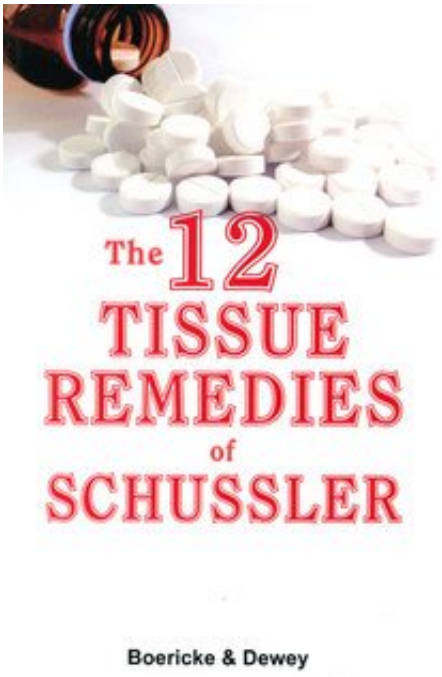

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