

The **12**
TISSUE
REMEDIES
of
SCHUSSLER



Boericke & Dewey

**THE
TWELVE
TISSUE REMEDIES
OF
SHUSSLER**

**COMPRISING OF
THE THEORY,
THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION,
MATERIA MEDICA & A COMPLETE
REPERTORY OF TISSUE REMEDIES
(Homoeopathically and Bio-Chemically Considered)**

By

BOERICKE & DEWEY

Sixth Edition



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PREFACE.

THE steadily increasing demand for this work has exhausted four large editions and necessitated the preparation of a fifth edition. What was intended originally as a mere suggestive guide to the use of a set of valuable remedies has developed by the demands of the profession into a volume comprising the whole of our present therapeutic knowledge of the so-called Twelve Tissue Remedies.

Compilation largely from every available source has to supplement the authors' personal experience and knowledge of these remedies. All the published data have been made use of but thoroughly sifted and critically examined. In its present form, we believe this fifth edition will be found a reliable guide to the use of the Tissue Remedies in disease, not only as far as possible, according to the distinctive theory of Schüssler, as corrected and modified by him up to the time of his death, but especially according to the finer and more discriminating method of Hahnemann.

The clinical evidence of the truth of Schüssler's indications is overwhelming and since his time they have been largely confirmed by homœopathic and eclectic physicians, but the need of thorough systematic provings according to the method of Homœopathy in order to enlarge and precisionize our knowledge of these great medicines is imperative.

Many German editions of Schüssler's "*Abgekürzte Therapie*" have been published since the last edition of this work was issued, the therapeutic development of these remedies has made wonderful strides, and our periodical literature during the past few years has contained many records of cures wrought by them. All this has been incorporated and this work, in its present complete and revised form, is the only adequate presentation of the therapeutic possibilities of the Tissue Remedies existent.

We trust that the same consideration accorded to previous editions will be extended to this by an indulgent profession.

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July 1, 1914.

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July 1, 1914

Preface to First Edition.

THE following treatise on the Twelve Tissue Remedies contains all that Schüssler himself wrote on the subject, and embodies as well the whole published experience of the homœopathic school in their use, besides much original matter from some of our homœopathic practitioners now published for the first time. Our aim has been to give to the profession a complete work on the subject, because we recognize the great value and importance of the Tissue Remedies, and in doing this our work necessarily was one mostly of compilation and arrangement. Every available source from the whole of our journalistic literature and Society proceedings has been made to pay tribute to us; and however imperfect, fragmentary and crude the present work is, we know that it is *complete*, so far as present circumstances will permit.

We believe that the only hope for the future development of these magnificent remedies lies in their study, mainly according to the method of Homœopathy; that they should all be as carefully proved as *Natrum mur.* and *Silicea* already are, and that the results of such provings alone furnish the most accurate indications for their therapeutic uses. Only by careful provings will the permanency of these remedies be secured, and they themselves be preserved from the possible fate of so many newly introduced remedies.

Thorough and systematic proving of drugs on the healthy is the one *true* method for the development of our *Materia Medica*; but this, from its very excellence, is a thing of slow growth, and the temptation could not be resisted to seek other and shorter methods, always more or less questionable, but sometimes yielding admirable results. The most important of such deviations from the strictly classical method of proving on the healthy was the acceptance of Clinical Symptoms; used cautiously, this source can be of inestimable value, as much of our clinical experience proves.

Why may not the same results follow, by accepting tentatively, and for the time, Schüssler's theories of the respective spheres of actions of his remedies and the indications based thereon, which, to say the least, are bold and often brilliant recommendations for their employment in disease?

Here, in the absence of regular provings of them, we can avail ourselves of this source and enrich our *Materia Medica* with some remedies that will compare favorably with many polychrests.

Whatever opposition there may be in our ranks to Schüssler's methods, because it is not pure homœopathic practice, we believe would speedily disappear if all critics could join in proving and confirming these valuable remedies, introduced first to American Homœopathy by our own Hering, who surely could not be accused of fathering and furthering anything absolutely mongrel and detrimental to the best interests of our school.

We do not sympathize with the attempt of Schüssler and a few others to look upon the Tissue Remedies as being sufficient for all purposes—provings alone can verify this. For the present, we think, with Dr. J. C. Morgan, that Schüssler throws away a great and necessary complement to his *Materia Medica* in discarding all organic drugs, as *Bellad.*, *Hyos.*, *Acon.*, etc., which really make the Tissue Remedies more valuable, acting as the opposite blade of the scissors; without these they would often remain incomplete in curative action and might be blamed for the inevitable. We, therefore, have included in our study of the *Materia Medica* the homœopathic relationship, at present merely suggestive, but a department which, we hope, will be greatly enlarged at some future time.

To those who, by kind encouragement and contributions of clinical cases and observations, have given us valuable assistance in the preparation of the present volume, we desire to express our gratitude and indebtedness, prominent among whom are Prof. Samuel Lilienthal, who kindly placed his valuable library at our disposal; Professors J. C. Morgan, S. Powell Burdick, C. B. Carrier, Henry C. Houghton, Wm. E. Leonard, and Drs. Horace F. Ivins, C. E. Fisher, A. P. Davis, I. E. Nicholson, G. H. Martin, and many others whose names are mentioned throughout the work.

WILLIAM BOERICKE, M. D.

W. A. DEWEY, M. D.

San Francisco, Jan. 2, 1888.

Preface to Second Edition.

THE present edition has been thoroughly revised and enlarged by the addition of all the facts relating to the Tissue Remedies that have accumulated for the past two years. In its present state, the book represents the complete presentation of the Biochemical Treatment of Disease by means of the Twelve Tissue Remedies. In order not to increase unnecessarily the bulk of the volume, a number of the clinical cases of the previous edition have been omitted, to make room for new matter and fresh clinical illustrations by the best authorities. The Materia Medica part of the work has been brought up to date by the incorporation of the results of late provings, and we feel indebted especially to Dr. H. C. Allen, of the *Medical Advance*, Hering's *Guiding Symptoms*, and Prof. T. F. Allen's magnificent work, the *Handbook of Materia Medica*, which include much of interest about these remedies. These Tissue Remedies are too precious to be used only on the pathological indications laid down by Schüssler; they all merit careful proving in order to obtain the finer and more distinctive points for their therapeutic application; this has been done with several, and will undoubtedly be carefully done with all. Not until then will the Twelve Tissue Remedies take their rightful position permanently in our Materia Medica, and prove to be polychrests of the highest order.

We trust that this work, in its present revised form, will meet with as favorable reception as was accorded to the first edition.

WILLIAM BOERICKE, M. D.

W. A. DEWEY, M. D.

San Francisco, Jan. 2, 1890.

Preface to Third Edition.

THE generous reception and treatment accorded by the profession to the previous editions of this work rendered the preparation of a new edition a pleasant task. The whole work has practically been rewritten and considerably enlarged. Everything that Dr. Schüssler himself has written up to the publication of his latest, the eighteenth edition of his "*Abgekürzte Therapie*" is included, together with much clinical experience by the homœopathic profession, account of which is scattered throughout our journals and society transactions. The work is thus as complete as it can be at the present time regarding everything pertaining to the Biochemical treatment of disease and its relation to Homœopathy.

Our conception of the true place of the Tissue Remedies has separated us more and more with each new edition from that of their distinguished introducer. While we have abided by his first conception, and endeavor to further their development along the lines of Homœopathy, Schüssler prefers now to look upon the Biochemic method as entirely distinct from Homœopathy, and as an all-sufficient therapeutic procedure and chemical hygiene. Thus, while he relies solely on the chemico-physiological facts and theories as guides for the therapeutic application of his remedies, we, accepting and utilizing all these, add thereto the indications derived from provings—the only legitimate and permanent basis for drug selection in disease. On this account, Dr. Schüssler notwithstanding, we believe that careful provings of these remedies in all potencies should be made by our school. To some extent this has been done since the publication of our second edition, notably of *Kali phos.*, an excellent account of which has been published by Prof. H. C. Allen, M. D., in the *Medical Advance*, the salient features of which are included in our account of that remedy.

In conclusion we wish again to thank the friends who have so kindly and disinterestedly helped the preparation of the present volume by furnishing us with clinical material and observations.

WILLIAM BOERICKE, M. D.

WILLIS A. DEWEY, M. D.

San Francisco, Sept. 1, 1892.

PART III.

Therapeutical Application of the Twelve Tissue Remedies.

ABSCESS.

Ferrum phos.—This is the first remedy to be given in all cases of boils, carbuncles, felons, or any suppurative process, where there are present fever, heat, throbbing pain and congestion in the parts. If given early, this remedy will often abort suppuration.

Kali mur.—Is indicated in the second stage of boils, carbuncles, felons, abscess, etc., where there is swelling, but as yet no pus formation; especially is it indicated in abscesses of the breast, with the above characteristics. It may be given in carbuncles, boils, and other suppurative processes to abort swelling before matter forms. It may also be used as a lotion, applied externally on lint.

Natrum sulph.—Fistulous abscesses of years' standing, discharging watery pus, surrounded by a broad bluish border. Burrowing abscesses. A single dose of the 3d trituration gives everything a favorable turn; the abscesses collapse, the fistulous canals dry up. Paronychia, inflammation or suppuration around roots of nails.

Silicea.—When suppuration appears this remedy should be exhibited at once. It greatly assists the suppurative process, causing the tumor rapidly to ripen, and often to break spontaneously. It is to follow *Kali mur.* in those cases where pus has commenced to form, as in mammary abscess, especially if *Kali mur.* has failed to abort the suppuration. After the abscess breaks or is opened, this remedy should be continued as long as infiltration remains. *Silicea* is also useful in blind boils. In whitlow *Silicea* assists and controls the formation

of pus and stimulates the growth of new nails. The use of *Silicea* in all cases of commencing whitlow cannot be over-estimated. A dose every two hours will usually cure the felon in twenty-four hours. (A. P. Davis, M. D.)

Calcarea sulph.—This remedy follows *Silicea* well in suppurative processes, when, notwithstanding the absence of infiltration, the suppuration continues, owing to the torpidity of the affected tissues. It is useful in boils, gathered breasts, whitlow or felon, when they are discharging. It will abort felons and furuncles in the 12x. (W. E. L.) The presence of pus with a vent is an indication for its use. The distinguishing features between this remedy and *Silicea*, in abscesses, are these: *Silicea* ripens abscesses, since it promotes suppuration; *Calcarea sulph.* heals suppurating wounds, since it restrains the suppurative process. It lacks the foetor of *Silicea*. This remedy is similar to *Hepar sulph.*, but it acts more deeply and intensely. **Painful abscess about anus.** A most useful remedy in **gumboils.**

Kali phos.—This remedy is indicated in abscesses, carbuncles, felons and other suppurative processes when there are adynamic symptoms and the suppurative process becomes unhealthy. The pus is ichorous, bloody, offensive and dirty-looking. In mastitis when the pus is brownish, dirty and foul.

Calcarea fluor.—When the suppurative process affects the bone, or where there are hard, callous edges to the wound, then this remedy will be found effective. In felons a lotion on lint externally has been found to do good. "It is an invaluable remedy in pelvic abscess proceeding from caries of some bone." (Southwick.) "In old cases of fistulous sinuses of the mammæ I have found this remedy especially valuable." (J. W. Ward, M. D.)

CLINICAL CASES.

Patient had taken a slight cold which settled in the gums and the hard and soft palate, and a gumboil began to develop just back of the upper incisors. Gave *Ferrum phos.* with some relief, but the boil seemed determined to suppurate. It continued to swell and grew very painful. After

reading an article on *Calc. sulph.* wherein the writer stated, "for gumboils of the teeth it is the only remedy I ever use," I concluded to try it, and accordingly took the 3x in five grain doses, three or four times a day for two days. There was immediate improvement; pain grew less, and, under occasional doses of *Calc. sulph.* the boil absorbed and disappeared. (M. F. R.)

A lady, Mrs. B., suffering from swelling of the leg below the knee, had been attended some months by her doctor, who had poulticed it, and had opened it with a lancet; but there was no discharge. She was unable to walk. It was then painted with iodine without effect; then bandaged to reduce the excessively hard swelling, and cold water poured over it thrice a day. Some parts were blue-looking on removing the bandage. It felt cold and very hard, and looked as if ready to burst; almost twice its usual size. Warm fomentations and *Kali mur.*, taken internally and applied externally, cured the leg in three weeks. (From Schüssler.)

Lilly, aged 6, daughter of the above lady, had an ulcerated tooth with a well developed gumboil as an accessory. Gumboil would not go away, and wishing to see what the Tissue Salts would do for it I gave her a box containing about 125 tablets of *Calc. sulph.* 3x. They should have lasted her ten days or more, but they were sweet and, childlike, she could not resist and so the box full was gone in three days. And so also was the gumboil and ulcerated tooth. (M. F. R.)

In August, 1877, a young man, who had suffered from sciatica some years ago, and had been in the habit of having subcutaneous injections of morphia, developed a boil on the seat. This discharged freely, and would not heal. When, at last, it seemed to be healed and was comparatively well, the patient took cold. Suppuration began again, and this time the discharge was excessive. His mother became alarmed, as he was very weak and had no appetite. His sleep was disturbed, and he felt a constant thirst. I prescribed *Silicea*—a dose every morning on an empty stomach. After one week the mother was able to furnish the very favorable report: "The discharge of matter has been reduced so much that at one time it seemed gone altogether. The great thirst had left him, and his appetite has returned; his sleep is sound, and the shivery, chilly feeling he had has completely gone." *Silicea* has here furnished a brilliant demonstration of its power over suppuration, with its characteristic accompanying symptoms. (Dr. Goullon, Jr.)

A dressmaker, in her busiest season, to her dismay, got a felon on the right thumb. *Ferrum phos.*¹² in water, every three hours, promptly relieved and she supposed cured it. She used it vigorously, and within three days it reappeared with greatly increased pain and hard swelling. *Kali mur.*¹³ finished the cure at once, a single drop of pus appearing beneath the cuticle and escaped when snipped with the scissors. (J. C. Morgan, M. D.)

An old gentleman came into my office with tenonitis of the second phalanges. The whole hand was full of thick, yellow pus; had been sore for three months; sleep was a stranger to him; he had been poulticed, lanced and morphined, until the physicians (allopathic) had decided to remove

the finger—in fact he came to town for that purpose. His physician being out of the city he came into my office to have me look at it. I told him to let the finger remain on the hand; that although the flexors were all rotten—eaten off—and the periosteum inflamed, yet the finger could be cured. I injected Eucalyptus into the orifice, and it permeated the whole finger and up into the hand. After cleaning the sores I wrapped it up comfortably tight and put him on *Silicea**, a dose every three hours; nothing else was given him; the Eucalyptus dressing was continued every day, and in four weeks the finger was restored to its natural size and shape; but the flexors being all destroyed he could not flex the fingers. The *Silicea*, however, restored all the connective tissue-elements, and the man was well satisfied with the cure. (A. P. Davis, M. D.)

Silicea has proved an excellent remedy. Within the last month I was able to cure a young lady, æt. 16; I did not see her myself. The mother came to me and told me her daughter had been suffering for the past few months from her right foot. The medical men treating her declared that the foot must be amputated. It was fearfully swollen; the discharge of matter was excessive. Her leg was almost bent to a right angle at the knee-joint, and could absolutely not be stretched out. I advised her to give up all internal as well as external remedies, and prescribed *Silicea*, to be taken once daily. Three months later the patient came herself, walking without any assistance. The foot was almost completely healed, with only a slight discharge of matter. Thus I succeeded in a case of discharge of matter from the ear, which had been treated for a long time ineffectually, and caused the patient severe pain day and night. This case was also cured with *Silicea*. (From Schüssler.)

ADDISON'S DISEASE.

Natrum mur.—When nutrition is greatly impaired, tension and heat in the region of the kidneys; earthy complexion, brown spots upon the back of the hands, excessive mental and physical prostration; trembling of legs, dim vision, want of appetite, nausea, vomiting, loathing of meat, constipation. Aversion to motion and labor; frequent yawning and stretching; cold extremities, depression of mind with irritability; vertigo on rising or on trying to walk.

AMENORRHŒA.

Suppression of the Menses.

Kali mur.—Sluggish liver; white coated tongue, and glandular inactivity.

Kali phos.—Suppression of flow with depressed spirits, las-