

## SCHUESSLER'S TWELVE TISSUE REMEDIES.\*

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Because I have had numerous inquiries of late from pharmacists and physicians concerning the twelve tissue remedies, it occurred to me as quite probable that many pharmacists of the state are not familiar with them and that a brief reference to them would be acceptable. Because these remedies are as a rule not used by the regular allopathic physician they are sometimes ridiculed, and to avoid any error in statement concerning them I will quote very largely from the literature on the subject.

Dr. W. H. Schuessler, of Oldenburg, something over forty years ago, inspired by the discoveries of such able scientists as Virchow and Moleschott, gave the world a new system of medicine founded upon the "scientific laws of cellular pathology." This system is also called the bio-chemic system of medicine. Concerning this bio-chemic theory I find the following explanations:

"The blood and tissues of human beings are composed of water, albumen, sugar, fats and inorganic salts. The relative proportion of the inorganic salts is small, yet the life and vitality of every cell in the human organism is dependent upon the presence of the necessary quantities of these inorganic constituents. This system deals with twelve remedies, which in composition correspond with the inorganic elements found in the human body. These remedies should properly be called the cell salts, but are today generally known as the Schuessler Twelve Tissue Remedies, no doubt as a tribute to their distinguished discoverer. The cell salts are the real energies in the body, the workers, the builders. The water and organic substances are inert matter used by these salts in building the cells of the body. Each salt has a special work to do; each has an affinity for certain organic materials used in building up the human frame. Thus, for instance, chloride of potassium (Kali Mur.) molecules work in fibrin. If a deficiency occurs in this salt a portion of the fibrin not having workers becomes a disturbing element and may be thrown out of the circulation through the nasal passages, lungs, bowels, etc., producing conditions called catarrh, colds, coughs, etc. As soon as a deficiency or unequalization of one or more of these salts occurs, a disturbance arises known as disease, and a symptom is set up in order that the intellect may heed and supply the want. Schuessler says: 'In all diseased conditions a deficiency of one or more of the inorganic elements (tissue salts) exists. Supply these elements and a normal condition will be restored.'

Virchow, the originator of the famous cell theory upon which the tissue remedies are based, Moleschott of Rome, and others were deeply interested in cellular pathology and proclaimed the truth of bio-chemistry, but it remained for Dr. Schuessler to develop their discoveries into a comprehensive and definite system

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\* Mostly quoted.

of medicine. He was the originator of the twelve tissue remedies, with which curable diseases can be successfully treated."

The twelve remedies are:

Calcarea Fluorid (Calcium Fluoride)  
Calcarea Phos. (Calcium Phosphate)  
Calcarea Sulph. (Calcium Sulphate)  
Ferrum Phos. (Iron Phosphate)  
Kali Mur. (Potassium Chloride)  
Kali Phos. (Potassium Phosphate)  
Kali Sulph. (Potassium Sulphate)  
Magnesia Phos. (Magnesium Phosphate)  
Natrium Mur. (Sodium Chloride)  
Natrium Phos. (Sodium Phosphate)  
Natrium Sulph. (Sodium Sulphate)  
Silicea (Silicic Acid)

It is said that these twelve remedies work in harmony with the natural laws of physiological chemistry. They cure by supplying through the blood a deficiency existing in abnormal conditions.

"The salts in their crude state are physiologically inert and cannot be absorbed through the minute cell walls of the tissues. Nature works everywhere with infinitely small atoms which can only be perceived by the human eye when presented in masses. An infinitely fine sub-division of the salts is necessary in order to enable the cells to abstract from the blood their affinitive inorganic elements. This sub-division can be accomplished by a scientific trituration process originated by Dr. Schuessler. In this form it is possible to supply through the blood nutriment to every organ by transudation through the capillary walls. The dosage of these remedies is necessarily small, for it must be remembered that the entire quantity of these inorganic salts in the system is proportionately small and a minute deficiency may cause a disturbance."

Those who desire further information are referred to Carey's Bio-Chemistry, published by the Luyties Pharmacy Company, St. Louis, Mo., and to the Homeopathic Pharmacopœia.

At the Detroit meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, held in August, 1914, Mr. George M. Beringer, of Camden, N. J., read a paper dealing with homeopathic pharmacy, in which he held that pharmacists generally should know more about homeopathic pharmacy. This is practically the position I have always taken. While the great majority of homeopathic physicians give remedies to their patients free of cost, I know of some who write prescriptions for homeopathic remedies. There are also numerous instances where allopathic and eclectic physicians write prescriptions for homeopathic remedies.