

# Can This 151-Year-Old Salve from the Civil War Era Heal Wounds and Infections, and Clear Rashes? Science Speaks

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In 1865, the Civil War ended, the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment was passed to outlaw slavery, and Abraham Lincoln was assassinated, making Andrew Johnson our 17<sup>th</sup> President.

And amongst it all, over 1,000 miles north, in the deepest forests of Canada, a salve was prepared by an Indian elder in the hope to save a small toddler's leg from amputation due to an infection from a third-degree burn.

What makes that so significant? Over 150 years later, the same ingredients in that salve has been tested in a lab to show that **it killed 90% of MRSA—the mother of all skin infections—within the first minute in a culture dish (In vitro test).**

MRSA (methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus) is a type of bacteria that lives on our skin without it causing any problems. However, if that staph bacteria gets into our body through a cut, scrape, or rash, they can cause minor skin infections. Most of these heal on their own if a person keeps the wound clean and bandaged. Sometimes doctors prescribe antibiotics to treat more stubborn staph infections.

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The age-old salve has been applied to a wound, then covered with a see-through makeshift dressing to observe the healing process from day to day.

But some bacteria, like MRSA, have built up a resistance—an immunity—to some of the more commonly used medications, which makes it life-threatening for some people.

MRSA has been referred to as the “Superbug.” For many years, doctors and other medical experts worried that this might happen. That’s why they caution against using antibiotics to treat health problems when they aren’t really needed.

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But let’s go back to 1865.

The name of that toddler with the third degree burn on his foot was Joseph Piquette. Joseph taught his children how to make the salve just as he had learned from the tribal elder when he was older, and it has been passed down from one generation to another.

151 years later, Joseph's great-granddaughter, Joni Siegel carries on the tradition through her worldwide distribution company called [Purémedy, Inc.](#) (pronounced *pure remedy*).

"My earliest childhood memories include our spirited family salve-making days," said Miss Siegel. "Grandpa Pete, with all of his passion, taught us exactly and specifically how to make the salve. He shared story after story about how it was used for skin issues.

"From a very early age I inherited Grandpa Pete's passion to make this salve available to everyone on the planet who truly needs it. I'm grateful to see this vision coming into reality and how our family's salve is helping people all around the world."

### Science Speaks – The Research & Clinical Studies on This 19<sup>th</sup> Century Salve

There are a lot of all-natural salves on the market, but it's rare to find one that was created by an Indian elder over 150 years ago, which has also been tested for medicinal properties.

The ingredients are anti-bacterial, anti-fungal, anti-viral, anti-yeast and anti-inflammatory.

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#### **The first study that was conducted was by Accu Bio Chem Laboratories.**

Their researchers did an In vitro study (putting the ingredients of the salve and bacterial and fungal strains together in a culture dish) that showed that the salve killed 99.99% of bacterial and fungal strains including Staph, MRSA, Strep and Candida.

According to Miss Siegel, that first scientific test is a step closer to show the FDA that the salve can be considered a new natural medicine people can turn to as a healthy alternative.

But no clinical studies have yet been made to show that it can also work on patients, so due to FDA regulations, Purémedy cannot make any medical claims.

But their loyal customers swear it works.

#### **The next study conducted was a clinical study performed at the National College of Natural Medicine; Helfgott Research Institute, in Portland Oregon.**

In their study, they tested the salve for oxygen saturation. They conducted a double-masked, placebo-controlled cross-over clinical pilot trial in order to evaluate the effects of the salve on skin oxygenation and peripheral blood flow in regard to wounds and pressure ulcers (bed sores).

They found favorable results that are unmatched even by many of the over-the-counter medicines.

Without getting all sciencey on you, “oxygen saturation” simply means that the air you breath goes into your blood stream. The more oxygen your blood has, the better it can support your body for wounds. The oxygen–rich blood circulating around the wound can do a more effective job.

The clinical study from the National College of Natural Medicine is documented at [ClinicalTrials.gov](http://ClinicalTrials.gov).

**Then, a more comprehensive study was carried out at Helsinki University Hospital, in Helsinki, Finland.**

Their investigators tested the salve for chemical composition and antimicrobial for wound healing, including pressure ulcers (bed sores).

They also found the same positive results after a series of tests for the support of skin problems.

What’s truly fascinating isn’t the fact that all of these tests are coming up positive, but that people looking for relief are using a salve that has the same ingredients Miss Siegel’s great-great-grandfather used on his great-grandfather all those years ago.

Talk about history. And after more clinical trials, they’ll soon be able to say “medical history.”

That may take place shortly, because Puremedy has filed for a medical device with the FDA, which would allow them to say that the salve can be used as medicine for wound care and skin protectant for burns, rashes, and chronic infections, like MRSA.

To date, we know of no other all-natural salve that is classified as medicine. Certainly not one that was created by an Indian elder over 150 years ago.

To learn more about this science-based salve, including reading success stories, you can visit and chat with Miss Siegel at <http://www.puremedy.com/>