

1 *Treatment for dog bites*

2 Pets are given purchased tinctures orally of the
3 following herbs for at least five days after a dog
4 bite: Echinacea (*Echinacea purpurea*), goldenseal
5 (*Hydrastis canadensis*), comfrey (*Symphytum*
6 *officinale*), calendula (*Calendula officinalis*) and
7 astragalus (*Astragalus membranaceus*) (1 drop
8 per 0.45 kg body weight of each herb). A tincture
9 or an olive oil infusion of St. John's Wort
10 (*Hypericum perforatum*) flowers is used orally and
11 externally (1 to 2 drops per 6.8 kg bodyweight) as
12 the only treatment with no other herbs being
13 utilised. In the manual we cautioned that
14 puncture wounds in cats should be monitored to
15 make sure that they stayed open; healing from
16 the inside out. Puncture wounds are flushed with

17 warm saline solution, then bathed the wound with
18 saline solution plus ½-1 drop tincture of calendula
19 (*Calendula officinalis*) for the duration of the
20 healing process. Pets are also given 1 drop of
21 calendula tincture (*Calendula officinalis*) per 5 kg
22 bodyweight, orally.

23

24 *Treatment of dental problems*

25 One dog was recommended for oral surgery
26 because of a gum inflammation due to a broken
27 tooth. Instead a tincture of myrrh (*Commiphora*
28 *molmol*) diluted to 50% was dropped on the gum
29 twice a day for four days to alleviate the gum
30 infection. The same diluted tincture (30 to 40
31 drops in water) was also used by respondents as
32 a rinse for deep abscesses and was supplemented

33 with the following– 60 ml ($\frac{1}{4}$ cup) sage (*Salvia*
34 *officinalis*), 60 ml ($\frac{1}{4}$ cup) calendula flower, 60 ml
35 ($\frac{1}{4}$ cup) rose hips (*Rosa* sp.).

36

37 *Treatment for a raccoon in a coma*

38 An adult female raccoon, 6.8 kg, not neutered,
39 was involved in a car accident resulting in central
40 nervous system damage. She was in a coma with
41 unknown injuries to the brain, blindness, her
42 muscles were completely rigid and her hands
43 were locked in a clenched position. She had no
44 movement. The raccoon was given species-
45 appropriate food and hydrotherapy treatments in
46 order to increase her mobility. She was considered
47 well after seven months. These tinctures were
48 given to the raccoon:

	Concentration	Tincture 1	Tincture 2	Tincture 3
Total mls		100 ml	25 ml	120 ml
<i>Avena sativa</i> seeds and whole plant	1:5/25%	20 ml	10 ml	25 ml
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i> aerial flowering parts	1:5/45%; 2:5/25% (tinctures 2&3)	20 ml	10 ml	25 ml
<i>Scutellaria lateriflora</i> aerial parts	2:5/25%	10 ml	n/a	15 ml
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> leaves	1:5/25%	5 ml	n/a	5 ml
<i>Eleutherococcus senticosus</i> dried root	1:5/25%	5 ml	n/a	25 ml
<i>Medicago sativa</i>	1:4/ 25%	20 ml	n/a	n/a
Vegetable glycerine		20 ml	n/a	20 ml
<i>Centella asiatica</i> aerial parts	1:5/ 25%	5 ml	n/a	n/a
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> flower essence		2 drops	2 drops	2 drops
Rescue remedy		n/a	2 drops	2 drops
			Started 2 months after tincture 1 with 10 ml left in the	

			bottle	
Administration		15 drops mixed into the food twice a day for 66 days	15 drops mixed into the food twice a day for 23 days	15 drops mixed into the food twice a day for 80 days

49

50

51

52 *Treatment for bleeding wounds, sprains, post-*

53 *operative bleeding, deep wounds, abrasions*

54 Injuries are treated with a rinse or soak of Epsom

55 salts mixed with water. Subsequently a

56 commercial calendula gel or flush (*Calendula*

57 *officinalis*) is used for external treatment. If a

58 wound is clean, and not likely to be infected the

59 following plants are used in 1.36 litres of water to

60 make a wash or salve: 80 ml (1/3 cup) cut
61 plantain leaf, 80 ml (1/3 cup) cut comfrey leaf and
62 80 ml (1/3 cup) packed calendula flowers.

63 Infected wounds were washed twice daily with an
64 antimicrobial-substitute tea made with any or all
65 of the following: Oregon grape (*Berberis*
66 *aquifolium*/*Mahonia aquifolium*), St John's wort
67 (*Hypericum perforatum*), 5 ml (1/2 tsp) dried
68 leaves goldenseal (*Hydrastis canadensis*), and 5
69 ml (1/2 tsp) myrrh (*Commiphora molmol*). When
70 the infection was resolved, a
71 comfrey/plantain/calendula salve was used on the
72 wound.

73

74 A solution of 1 part tea tree oil (*Melaleuca*
75 *alternifolia*) mixed with 9 parts olive oil was

76 applied to a cotton ball and dabbed straight onto
77 wounds, bites, rashes, vaccination sites and stings
78 to help healing and discomfort. Calendula
79 ointment (*Calendula officinalis*) was used on
80 closed wounds. Calendula tea or diluted tincture
81 was used on open wounds (10 to 12 drops of
82 tincture in 0.23 litres of water per 22.7 to 27.2 kg
83 bodyweight). An infusion with oil of St. John's
84 Wort (*Hypericum perforatum*) was used on
85 surgery scars. A poultice for wounds was made
86 with 45 ml (3 tbsp) slippery elm bark powder
87 (*Ulmus fulva*) with 0.23 litres of water. Self heal
88 (*Prunella vulgaris*) flowering aerial parts were
89 crushed and put on wounds. One tsp (5 ml)
90 plantain leaf (*Plantago major*) or comfrey leaves
91 (*Symphytum officinalis*) were chewed and used as

92 a poultice if pets were injured while on walks. A
93 wound wash of myrrh gum resin (*Commiphora*
94 *molmol*, *C. abyssinica*, *C. myrrha*) (2 ml or ½ tsp)
95 was prepared by infusing the resin for ½ hour in
96 0.23 litres of water and this wash was dripped
97 onto wounds. Echinacea roots (*Echinacea*
98 *angustifolia*, *Echinacea purpurea*, *Echinacea*
99 *pallida*) or a tea of 80 ml (1/3 cup) leaves in 0.46
100 litres of water were also used for wounds (18 – 20
101 kg bodyweight). Echinacea root tincture was given
102 orally: 1 or 2 drops.

103

104 A lavender wound wash was made with 0.45 litres
105 of distilled water, 2 oz vodka and 15 drops
106 essential oil of lavender (*Lavandula officinalis*).
107 One tbsp (15 ml) of this was used. Or a lavender

108 infusion was used (5 – 10 ml or 1-2 tsp of dried
109 lavender flowers in 0.23 litres of boiling water).
110 Raspberry leaf tea (*Rubus idaeus*, *R. strigosus*)
111 was also used to wash wounds (0.23 litres of
112 boiling water on 5 ml (1 tsp) dried leaves).
113 Raspberry leaves were also combined with 5 ml (1
114 tsp) slippery elm bark powder (*Ulmus fulva*) to
115 wash wounds, or they were combined with myrrh.
116 Another wound wash was made using the
117 following: 30 ml (1/8 cup) of dried Echinacea root
118 (*Echinacea purpurea* or *Echinacea pallida*), 15 ml
119 (1 tbsp) dried self heal (*Prunella vulgaris*), 30 ml
120 (1/8 cup) of dried oregano (*Origanum vulgare*),
121 15 ml (1 tbsp) dried lavender flowers (*Lavandula*
122 *angustifolia*), and 15 ml (1 tbs) dried calendula
123 flowers (*Calendula officinalis*) (all chopped and

124 used to fill 2/3 of a glass jar with vodka added to
125 fill). A salve was made by adding the following to
126 olive oil and beeswax: 15 ml (1 tbsp) fresh
127 comfrey (*Symphytum officinalis*), 15 ml (1 tbsp)
128 calendula (*Calendula officinalis*) flowers and 15 ml
129 (1 tbsp) chickweed (*Stellaria media*). This salve
130 was used to treat a dog whose nose was partially
131 ripped off by a raccoon. The nose was reattached
132 and healed without surgery.

133

134 *Treatments for minor anal gland problem in dogs*

135 Dogs with anal gland problems are given a
136 changed diet (see below). A tea of nettles (*Urtica*
137 *dioica*) was given as a drink or is mixed with food.
138 Chopped garlic (*Allium sativum*) (1/3 clove) was
139 added to the food. Slippery elm (*Ulmus fulva*) (10

140 ml or 2 tsp daily, in frequent doses) was added to
141 moist food to aid in defecation. A nettles
142 decoction (*Urtica dioica*) (2 oz of fresh chopped
143 roots or 15 ml (1 tbsp) dried chopped roots in
144 0.57 litres of water) was given. Or nettles juice
145 was made with an armful of nettles tops and
146 administered.

147

148 Four drops of Rescue Remedy (Bach Flower) were
149 given before treatment. Or 15 – 20 drops of
150 calendula tincture (*Calendula officinalis*) were
151 given every two to three hours for acute cases, 15
152 - 20 drops tincture (1 dropperful) of plantain
153 (*Plantago major*) was also given orally. These
154 tinctures were sometimes diluted before use. An
155 optional addition to the treatment regimen

156 consisted of 10 to 15 drops (1/2 dropperful)
157 tincture of *Usnea* spp. External treatments
158 consisted of one part tincture of calendula
159 (*Calendula officinalis*) and 1 part tincture of
160 plantain (*Plantago major*) which were applied to
161 warm cotton already soaked in hot saline solution.
162 Optionally one half-part tincture of *Usnea* spp.,
163 was used in addition to the above tinctures. These
164 tinctures were applied with pressure directly to
165 the wound for as long as the dog would allow and
166 until the cloth was cool (5 min). While holding the
167 cloth to the wound the dog was massaged on
168 either side of its spine towards the tail. For acute
169 conditions this treatment was given every two to
170 three hours for three days, then three times a day

171 until the sore healed. *Aloe vera* gel was added to
172 the treatment in the final stages.

173

174 *Emergency treatment for a snakebite*

175 Pets are given an *Echinacea purpurea* tincture for
176 snakebites (unspecified snake) (100 drops every
177 20 minutes until the tincture was finished). Or a
178 poultice of chewed leaves of plantain (*Plantago*
179 *major*) with echinacea tincture is used. Both
180 plants are also administered as teas. Yellow dock
181 (*Rumex crispus*) leaves are used when plantain
182 was not available.

183

184 *The following remedies are used for arthritis,*
185 *bruising and rheumatoid arthritis*

186 Pets are given Acadian sea kelp (*Fucus*
187 *vesiculosus*) to provide trace minerals, fibre,
188 chlorophyll and antioxidants. Small dogs are given
189 10 ml (2 tsp) of organic kelp/alfalfa (*Medicago*
190 *sativa*) (1:1) mix per day as an antirheumatic and
191 for joint pain. Medium to large breed dogs are
192 given 30 ml (2 tbsp) kelp/alfalfa mix per day. Or
193 15 ml (1 tbsp) kelp per 45 kg of patient
194 bodyweight every three days and 10 ml (2 tsp)
195 dried alfalfa leaves every second day.

196

197 Other dogs are given 60 ml (1/4 cup) of a strained
198 decoction per day as their drinking water per 11.3
199 kg patient bodyweight. The plants used were (5
200 ml or 1 heaping tsp each in 1.8 litres of water):
201 devil's claw (*Harpagophytum procumbens*), nettle

202 leaves (*Urtica dioica*), chaparral (*Larrea*
203 *tridentata*), hydrangea root (*Hydrangea*
204 *arborescens*), burdock root (*Arctium lappa*), wild
205 lettuce (*Lactuca virosa*), lobelia (*Lobelia inflata*),
206 sarsaparilla (*Smilax officinalis*), black cohosh
207 (*Actaea/Cimicifuga racemosa*) and black walnut
208 fruit hull (*Juglans nigra*). Added to these plants
209 are Bentonite clay and cayenne pepper.

210

211 A horsetail tincture in apple cider vinegar is given
212 every day (20 drops) for extended periods for its
213 mineral content (silica). A 1:1 tincture or tea is
214 used (5 drops daily for a month per 22.7 kg
215 patient bodyweight). The treatments are then
216 suspended for a month. The treatment is
217 restarted for arthritis or to increase the mineral

218 content of the diet, or for a broken bone. A
219 cayenne tincture (purchased product) 1 to 5
220 drops, is also used for these conditions. This
221 tincture is considered safe for pets to lick off.
222 Alternatively a homemade paste is made with
223 cayenne powder and vegetable oil and this is then
224 rubbed on, after first testing it on the owner's
225 wrist. The dose of glucosamine used for a 45.4 kg
226 dog was 1 mg to 2 mg.

227

228 *Treatment for a dog with an injury to the articular*
229 *cartilage*

230 The patient was a 34 kg dog that was eight
231 months old. It was limping, had reduced motion,
232 tenderness on touch, instability of the knee-joint
233 and edema. The diet was adjusted to include

234 supplements that support bone and muscle
235 development. A salve of comfrey (*Symphytum*
236 *officinale* leaves and roots) was applied
237 externally. This was used in combination with a
238 tincture of comfrey (whole plant) applied directly
239 on the injured area (1 to 5 drops twice a day) for
240 five days. The treatment was suspended for two
241 days then restarted. While the dog was on the
242 comfrey treatment the meat protein in the diet
243 was reduced. Rescue Remedy (Bach Flower
244 Remedy) was given orally - 4 drops diluted in one
245 glass of water, prior to administration of the salve
246 medication or to keep the dog calm while the
247 injury healed. Also given was a tincture of leaf
248 and root of dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*) (15
249 drops three times a day until resolution).

250 Additionally one gram (or fluid equivalent) of the
251 bark of white willow (*Salix alba*) was given three
252 times a day with food or with the tinctures for
253 inflammation and pain.

254

255 *Diet for a dog with articular cartilage injury*

256 Nettles (*Urtica dioica*) 28 grams herb: with 0.51
257 litres of water was given as a tea. Or nettle
258 capsules (210 mg) were given - 4 to 5 capsules
259 once a day; alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*) – 250 mg
260 once a day; garlic (*Allium sativum*) 1 fresh clove
261 daily; white willow (*Salix alba*) – as above; kelp –
262 2 ml (1/2 tsp) for every 4.5 kg of body weight;
263 sodium ascorbate – ongoing low dose during
264 treatment, 250 – 500 mg, twice daily. If the stools
265 are loose, the dose was reduced.

266

267 *Treatment for a torn cruciate ligament*

268 This treatment was used for partial tears of the
269 cruciate ligament of a dog. An infusion was made
270 with 30 ml (2 tbsp) snipped fresh leaves of
271 comfrey (*Symphytum officinalis*) in 0.34 litres of
272 boiling water 5 ml (1 tsp) strained liquid per 11.3
273 kg bodyweight for two weeks twice a day in the
274 food). An infusion was made with 120 ml (½ cup)
275 comfrey and 60 ml (¼ cup) alfalfa (*Medicago*
276 *sativa*) in 0.45 litres of water. The infusion
277 provided interim support until the date for surgery
278 or it was used as a treatment for a minor torn
279 cruciate ligament.