# S A T S A N G

VOL. 9 NO. 23 NEW ERA 39 APRIL 15, 1982

# SATSANG

VOL. 9 NO. 23 NEW ERA 39 APRIL 15, 1982



**Editor**
Vasant V. Paranjpe

**Publisher**
Fivefold Path, Inc.
Parama Dham (House of Almighty Father)
RFD #1, Box 121-C
Madison, Virginia 22727, U.S.A.
Published on the first and third Thursdays of each month.
All *Satsang* correspondence should be directed to Editor.

**Printed by**
Agnihotra Press, Inc.
Post Office Box 13
Randallstown, Maryland 21133, U.S.A.


**Cover**
Agnihotra ash is extremely medicinal.

# Agnihotra Ash As Medicine The Legal Aspect



Noni Ford and Deborah Carter interviewed a New York medical doctor, who is familiar with Agnihotra, about Agnihotra ash. According to the ancient science of medicine called *Ayurveda* Agnihotra ash is supposed to have special healing properties. How far does modern medicine accept ash as a detoxifier? Following are excerpts from this meeting.

Doctor: Activated charcoal formerly had a favorite place in the treatment of dyspepsia, diarrhea and dysentery. Activated charcoal is one of the more effective absorbants of gas and is the chief protective agent in gas masks. Activated charcoal, because of its broad spectrum of absorptive activity and its rapidity of action, is considered to be the most valuable single agent for the emergency treatment of certain cases of drug poisoning. Usual dose of activated charcoal is one to eight grams. In emergencies the dose can be approximated by stirring sufficient activated charcoal into water to make a thick soup.

Activated charcoal is also employed as a decolorizer in the manufacture of chemicals and pharmaceuticals. It seems that they take ash, boil it and distill it off. One puts the ash back into water and once again adds fire and makes steam, i.e., distillation. So this is where we would start with ash. See how medicine uses ash to begin with. This particular ash (Agnihotra ash) is more medicinal than the ashes the manufactures have. We don't have to make that claim unless it is supported by scientific evidence but the fact is we do use charcoal in medicine, we use a burnt organic matter for absorption of toxic properties.

When you talk about absorption of toxic properties you begin to talk about the work of a physician named Tilden, along with Pasteur. It was a theory parallel to that of the germs theory, which states that germs have to live off of toxins. Also in pharmacological textbooks used in medicine today you will find that Koch's principles are being taught. If you believe that there are toxins in the blood then you would need something that would absorb these toxins when they enter the gastrointestinal tract. One of the things used to absorb these toxins is activated charcoal or burnt organic matter or ash. Agnihotra ash is also burnt organic matter.

*Q. How can Agnihotra ash be used to help purify water?*

With the ash one would have to devise a way in which to put the ash into the water and filter the ash back and then drink the water. This could be easily done at home.

*Q. What would filter out?*

First it would filter out the different tastes. At least it would taste better. It would definitely take out iron, heavy rust and some other pollutants. As for the question whether it would deal with any types like chlorine, fluorine, sulfur, that is something I could not answer. But there is a chance it would.

*Q. Don't you think we should introduce it at the source of city water supply? Miraculous qualities are locked up in this Agnihotra ash and that's where the cure lies. Of course this is working on the level of subtle energy and probably science is quite near to it now.*

Yes. For community water supply the ash is very good food. It contains trace elements; it has carbon which is the backbone of all life and the ash is good food for the third kingdom. That is one reason why Agnihotra ash is so good at purifying waters.

Bacteria has obviously been around for quite a long time but modern medicine has always gone to the sewer systems to find cures. For example penicillin and syphilitic spores. All these different forms of antibiotics were taken from the sewer systems. They have recently found a new bacteria. This particular organism feeds off of oil, phosphates. Yes, it will break down oil to basic nonharmful nonpolluting parts. *It is now a question in my mind whether this bacteria would feed very well off of Agnihotra ash.* This is but one way to show the medicinal value of Agnihotra ash and its purificatory powers.

It would feed off of Agnihotra ash because all of life needs the third kingdom. The bacteria needs trace elements on which to live off of and this ash provides the bacteria with what it needs. The buffer zone for us, our world, is the third kingdom, the bacteria. We do not interact with the world very well on our own. Within our particular systems we have these kinds of bacteria we talked about before.

In Agnihotra process dried cowdung is one of the materials burnt and you tell me that it is an important material. Then we are talking about bacteria that is in the cow's intestinal system. This same bacteria effect is in the cowdung. You have remains in the constituents that the bacteria lived off of. So when one begins to take this ash it reintroduces something back into the world.

There are many harmful bacteria but there are many more useful bacteria than harmful ones. *The way in which you promote useful bacteria is to deal with the environment. This is what*

*perhaps Agnihotra does.* You cannot say 'grow here'. No. You create a situation in which that bacteria will grow.

*Q. So when dried cowdung is burnt in Agnihotra process the essence of these good things remains in the ash?*

Fire purifies. When you burn dried cowdung there is no longer any bacteria but the first bacteria grows on the ash again. You see there is not enough water in the ash. This ash will stay pure. There is not enough water to support life with the ash.

*Q. When you put the ash in your system what happens?*

The ash begins to draw out all the toxins. It absorbs these and at the same time the bacteria begin to feed off the trace elements that are there due to burning of cowdung. It also feeds off of the carbon that is there.

*Q. What about the bacteria in the system?*

If you are a vegetarian you have a certain type of bacteria that's different from that of a meat eater. Modern medicine now recognizes that one of the most important things is the bacteria that grows in your system. The idea is to feed the body with things which will provide the growth of healthy bacteria.

*Q. Is any type of ash sold now in stores?*

Activated charcoal and regular charcoal for internal consumption. In fact if you come into the emergency room and say that you had an overdose of morphine, alcohol, barbiturates just to name three of them, the first thing I could give you would be ash.

*Q. What about the quantity?*

Until it makes a thick syrupy black soup. When you talk about quantity, you talk about dosage, you are talking about postology. Doctors criticize the herbalists or the so-called non-professional because he does not understand postology but of course we know this is not true. When you prepare a thing to its proper color, when you pick an herb at its proper time then you are letting nature itself determine the dosage. Even with activated charcoal it is not really an important point how much you give, it is that you give a lot of it.

*Q. What are the legal aspects of using Agnihotra ash externally?*

Using Agnihotra ash externally is like putting mud on your body. The problem comes


ASH

in telling the people that it is medicinal to do so. Well you can tell a person to smear his body with ash. There is no law against that. However, if you tell a person to smear his body with ash and it would cure psoriasis then you are practicing medicine. That is plain and simple. You do not cross that line. So you tell a person on one day or at one place 'smear your body with Agnihotra ash' and on another day another place you tell the medicinal properties of the ash but never bring these two things within the same time or place.

*Q. Does it hold true for internal uses also?*

We are not dealing with drugs. Here we are dealing with food when we talk of ash. You know it is a food product because you can trace it back into literature. We can trace it back into everyday habits of ethnic, traditional people. You can tell someone to take the ash but you can't say it will help cure some disease. All you can say is this is ash, it has these amounts of trace elements in it. You can also suggest how to use it as food. You can tell a person to take the ash and put it into his food or sprinkle it as a salt. One way you can introduce it is as a salt substitute. It is dark and if you sprinkle it on food the food will be dark so you may want to put it into a soup. You may want to team it up with other food products or you may want to take the ash and mix it with wheat.

*Q. Can you say this is medicinal food?*

You can show anthropologically how in the past Agnihotra ash was purported to be used for this and this and this and then the person draws his own conclusions.

Once you know that Agnihotra ash absorbs toxins you can create uses for it, e.g., it can be used as a pore cleanser. In a sense, if you wanted to, you can put together Agnihotra soap with ash and oil as main ingredients. You can introduce it as a cosmetic.

*Q. Is there any significant difference between the properties of Agnihotra ash and activated charcoal to the extent that it could legally become a problem to tell about Agnihotra ash as a medicine?*

No, not to the extent that it could become a problem. There is definitely a difference because you are using a distillant of charcoal to activate it and in the other sense you are using ash. They are within the same family. They are both burnt organic matter so both of them will have similar properties. Now to find out exactly the properties of Agnihotra ash would require certain type of research in a chemical laboratory.

You could really put together a decent paper to show the similarities of the effectiveness of ash in absorbing particular pollutants. However, both the ash and activated charcoal are in the same general family, i.e., burnt organic matter. Because it is burnt ash it would come under the category of bitter and within the law of the five elements it would come under fire.

You do not have to stay within the Western medical idea of things except for legal purposes. If you want to move into the pure herbal world you realize that ash belongs to the world of fire. Within the element of fire you may have many things—one of which is bitter taste. Ash tastes like salt so here you have fire that has created salt. Thus you have relationship between fire and water which is an amazing thing.

*Q. Do you suggest any experiments?*

It is well-known that the incense of sandalwood is bacteria static for certain types of bacteria. It is also able to cleanse the air, to stop the growth of bacteria in the air. One simple experiment is to take agar plates and just let them sit in Yajnya atmosphere and see what type of bacteria, if any, grow on the plate. A second test would be to take a plate and innoculate it with a known bacteria such as gonococcus, streptococcus, or even staphylococcus which you can get from a child's throat if he has a cold. Innoculate the plate and then let it sit in Agnihotra atmosphere. Usually these things will grow and overpopulate the plate. If the theory is correct, as we suspect, these colonies will no longer grow at all. The air, itself, will inhibit or stop the growth of these bacteria, theoretically.

Noni Ford
Deborah Carter

(Some observations regarding Agnihotra effect on microbes were published in Satsang Vol. No. 20, dated March 4, 1982. Editor)

**Fivefold Path, Inc.**
**Post Office Box 13**
**Randallstown, MD 21133**
Address Correction Requested

NONPROFIT
ORGANIZATION
U.S. POSTAGE
**PAID**
RANDALLSTOWN, MD
PERMIT NO. 72