

SATSANG

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for Blood Agar in Cultivation of Fastidious
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Satsang Correspondence

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Cover

Adding Agnihotra Ash to food is very therapeutic
as it absorbs all bodily toxins and promotes growth
of healthy bacteria.

Agnihotra Ash Medicine

After reading about the research on Agnihotra ash done in Germany two persons tried the ash and reported to their doctor. The following are extracts from the tape transcription of the discussion.

D: I use Agnihotra ash medicine on my open wounds and what I found was if I cut myself or burned myself, it makes my wounds heal much, much, much faster. I've also had a vaginal infection and I took the ash internally and it cleared that up within two weeks.

DR: Yes, because first, it absorbs the toxins that are located in any infectious site. One of the biggest problems you have to worry about infections is the release of toxins, the destruction of tissue. Even when you have a burn, you destroy the tissue and the destruction of tissue releases toxins into the blood stream. It is these toxins to which the body reacts. And it is these toxins that the body will become feverish over and so forth. So when you use the Agnihotra ash, it absorbs the toxins in a way similar to that of activated charcoal. Secondly, Agnihotra ash is pure food product. It will promote growth of healthy bacteria. Even within the inside of the vagina, the normal growing bacteria is that of lactobacillus. There are many different kinds of lactobacillus, acidophilus and so on. But the ash would promote the growth of this good bacteria as opposed to the other bacteria.

D: I've also noticed that when I take ash on a regular basis everyday, several times a day, then when it is time for my monthly menstruation I don't have

cramps. But when I miss or when I'm light with my ash during the month, I get cramps. But if I'm taking ash, I don't have cramps at all and it will come and I won't even know it. I lessen the amount of ash and I get cramps. I go back to my normal amount of ash and I don't have cramps.

DR: This is one form of experimentation and it is very valid. And this type of testimonial is valid.

N: It has been recommended that we take ash three times a day. I do it for prevention. I just know that ash works against disease proneness. I feel that I'm secure when I take ash. Agnihotra atmosphere itself is therapeutic.

DR: It is because you are breathing in the particles of dust, of smoke. These particles go into your lungs and once they go into your lungs they go straight into your blood system. There are many different ways to administer medicine into the human body. Within Western medicine, we use a lot of intravenous administration, that is, to put medicine into the veins. Also we use oral medication – by mouth. As one knows, one can also take medicine by putting it on the skin and one can also take medicine into the body doing enemas rectally. There's also another way one can take medicine into the body and this is by insufflation. And this is the act of blowing as it is read from the medical dictionary (Dorland's Illustrated), the act of blowing powder, vapor, gas, or air into the body cavity. So if one were to talk in medical terms of the therapeutic benefits of

Homa Therapy one can say that the medicinal effect is taken in by insufflation, which is recognized though not widely used at this point in time in Western medicine.

N: Also when you're in the Homa atmosphere, when you're doing a long Yajnya, a burning that goes on 24 hours or longer, you take medicine in through the skin.

DR: I think we're moving away from invasive procedures – putting needles in people's veins and sticking things into people's heads. And you'll find that the field of medicine where this is utilized to the utmost is within that of pediatrics and with newborn babies, neo-natality.

In neo-natality now if you ever tried to draw blood from a six hour old baby, then you realize it can be very difficult because the veins are very, very small. So we went from drawing blood from the veins to taking finger pricks, pricking the finger or the ear. Now it is possible to at least monitor the oxygen by skin sensors by actually monitoring how the skin, itself, breathes. The skin does breathe and we can monitor the way in which it breathes, the amount of oxygen it takes in and so on. Now the largest organ in the body is the skin. So it would stand to reason that one would want to use the skin, the lungs, or the colon as far as effectiveness goes as opposed to using the kidney. This is Homa Therapy.



Cooking daily meals with Agnihotra Ash is one way to receive its medicinal benefits.

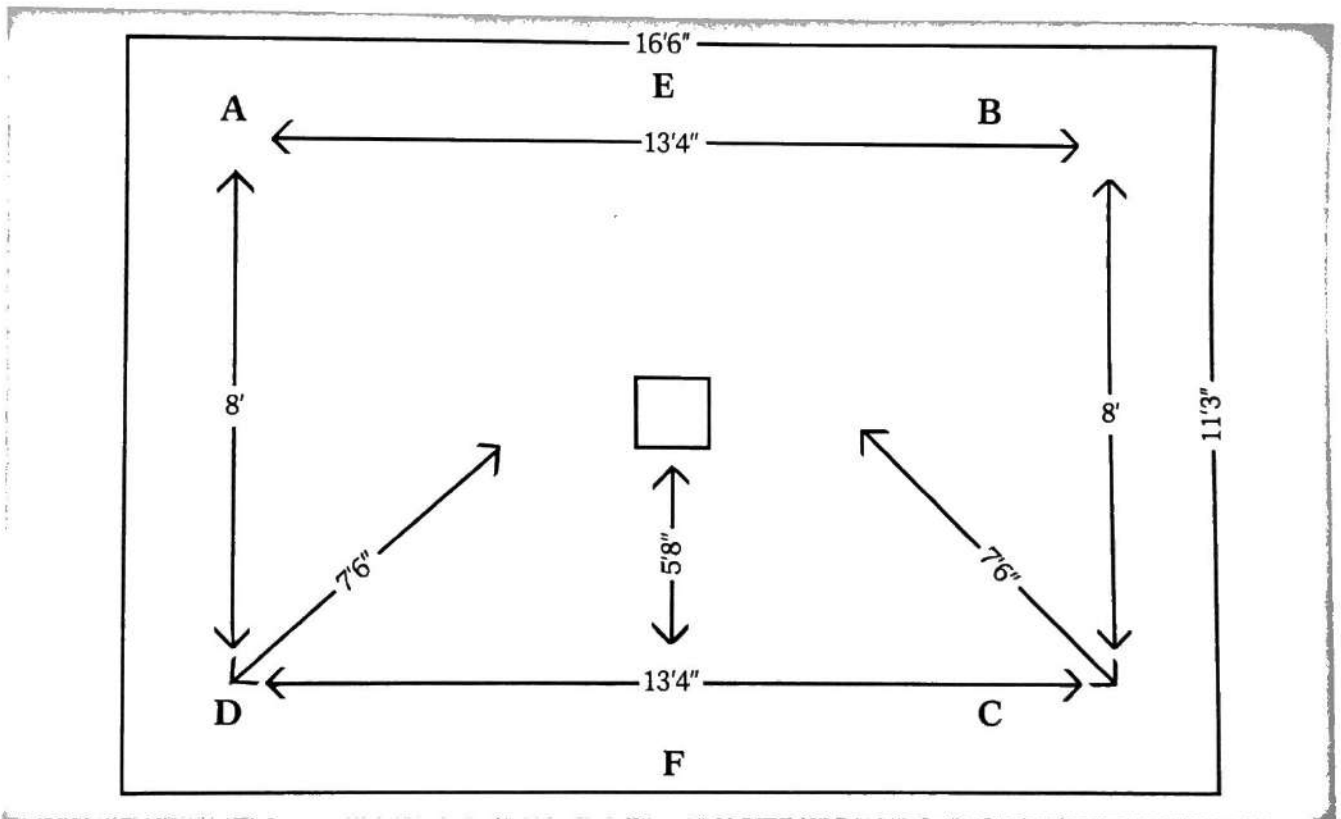
Agnihotra Effect on Aerial Microflora

We give below some details of experiments undertaken by Dr. A. G. Mondkar of Bombay. The attempt is to show the results of Agnihotra, a fumigation process based on the

rhythm of nature corresponding to sunrise/sunset. A copper pyramid of fixed shape and size is used in the process of Agnihotra.

Appendix I

Details of the Room



*Outline shows the walls of the room.
A, B, C, D, E and F indicate the position of the petri plates.
A and D plates were on the floor, forming XY plane.

E and F plates were placed at 6' 9" above the floor of the room forming Z axis.
The North-South direction of the room is shown near A.
The distance between plates is indicated in arrows.

Appendix 2

Bacteriological Results

	Before Agnihotra At 6:10 p.m.	After 6:45 p.m.	At 7:15 p.m.	At 7:45 p.m.	At 8:15 p.m.
A	Staph. albus 2 B. subtil. 1 Enterrococcus 23 E. coli 7	Staph. albus 1-2 B. subtil. 1 Enterrococcus 19 E. coli 3	Staph. albus 1 B. subtil-nil Enterrococcus 6 E. coli 1	Staph. albus 1 Staph. Citr. 2 Enterrococcus 4 E. coli 1	Staph. albus 1 Staph. Citr. 1 Enterrococcus 4 E. coli 1
B	Staph. albus 4 St. pyo. 1 E. coli 4 Enterrococcus 10 B. subtil. 2	Staph. albus 2 St. pyo. 1 E. coli 2 Enterrococcus 8	Staph. albus 2 St. phy. 1 E. coli 2 Enterrococcus 6 St. citr. 1	Staph. albus 2 St. pyo. 1 E. coli 1 Enterrococcus 4	Staph. albus 2 E. coli 1 Enterrococcus 4
C	D. pneumoniae St. alb. 2 St. pyo. 4 Enterrococcus 8 Citr. fre. 4	Plate spoiled	St. alb. 2 St. pyo. 3 Enterrococcus 6 Citr. fre. 2	St. alb. 2 St. pyo. 3 Enterrococcus 4 Citr. fre. 2	St. alb. 1 St. pyo. 1 Enterrococcus 4 B. Subtil. 1
D	B. sub 1 St. alb. 3 St. pyo. 3 Enterrococcus 10 E. coli 5	B. sub 1 St. alb. 2 St. pyo. 1 Enterrococcus 8 E. coli 3	St. alb. 2 St. pyo. 2 Enterrococcus 4 E. coli 1	St. alb. 2 St. pyo. 2 Enterrococcus 3 E. coli 1	St. alb. 2 St. pyo. 2 Enterrococcus 3
E	B. sub 1 St. alb. 2 St. pyo. 1 Enterrococcus 14 E. coli 1	St. alb. 1 St. pyo. 1 Enterrococcus 6 E. coli 1	St. alb. 1 St. pyo. 1 Enterrococcus 7 E. coli 1	St. alb. 2 St. pyo. 1 E. coli 1	St. alb. 1 St. pyo. 1 Enterrococcus 4
F	St. alb. 4 Enterrococcus 4 St. pyo. 1 E. coli 2	St. alb. 3 Enterrococcus 3 E. coli 2	St. alb. 3 Enterrococcus 2 St. pyo. 1	St. alb. 2 Enterrococcus 1 St. pyo. 1	St. alb. 2 Enterrococcus 1 St. pyo. 1

Notes:

1. The full names of the Microorganisms listed in the above table are given in Appendix 4.
2. The observations of Plate E are not in line with other five plates, so Plate E will

be studied more carefully in our next experiment.

3. The number following each Microorganism indicates the number of Microorganisms of that type observed in that plate.

Appendix 3

Results of the Experiment Done on the Effects of Agnihotra on Aerial Microflora

Date of experiment: 31st January 1975 Sunset: 6:27 p.m.

Before Agnihotra At 6:10 p.m.	After 6:45 p.m.	At 7:15 p.m.	At 7:45 p.m.	At 8:15 p.m.
33	25	8	8	7
21	13	12	8	7
19	Plate spoiled	13	11	7
22	15	9	8	7
19	9	10	3	6
11	8	6	4	4

Observations:

1. In Plate C, "D. pneumoniae" disappeared within 30 minutes.
2. In Plate A, fungal colony disappeared within 30 minutes.
3. In Plates A and D, "B. subtilis" disappeared within 60 minutes while the same organism disappeared within 30 minutes in B.
4. Rest of the organisms were reduced in their numbers.
5. *There is a definite reduction in the Aerial Microflora after performing Agnihotra.*
(Agnihotra atmosphere discourages the production and growth of some organisms. Such organisms try to get out of this atmosphere.)

Appendix 4

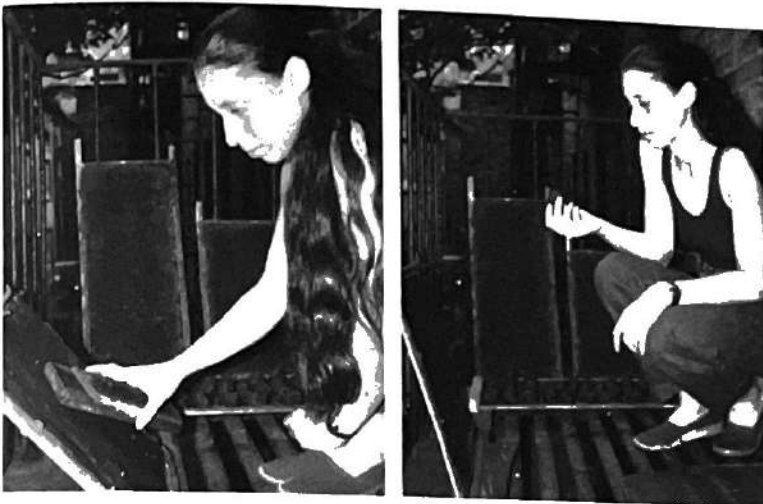
General Information of the Microorganisms Referred to in Appendix 3

1. Staphylococcus albus (Staph. albus or St. alb.) usually found on the skin. Non-pathogenic; but if they enter the body through a cut then they become pathogenic.
 2. Bacillus Subtilis (B. sub) non-pathogenic and found everywhere (i.e., ubiquitous).
 3. Fungus: Non-pathogenic. Ubiquitous.
 4. Escherichia Coli (E. coli): Same as (3) plus the following: it helps in Vitamin B-12 synthesis in human intestine.
 5. Citrabacter freundii (Cit. fre.): Same as (4) except for B-12 synthesis.
 6. Staphylococcus pyogenes (Staph. Pyo.): This is found everywhere. It is the "PUS" forming organism.
 7. Diplococcus Pneumoniae (D. pneu): This causes Pneumonia.
- Note: The complete name of the micro-organism is given first and the short form used in Appendix 2 is given in brackets.

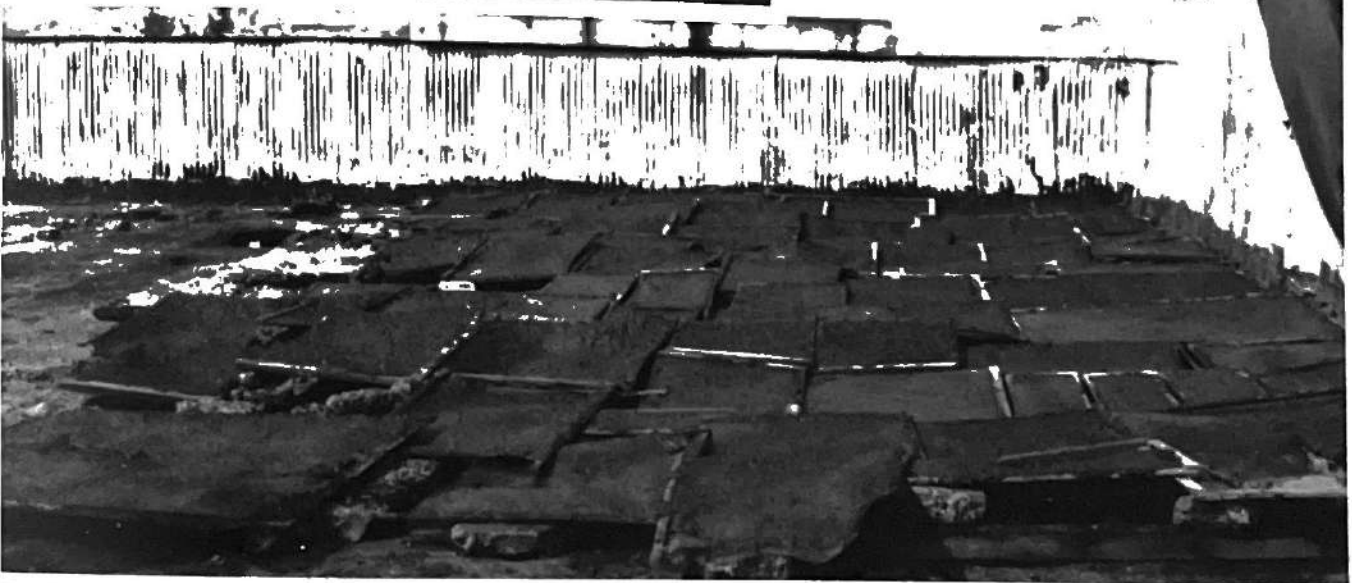
Cowdung as Medicine

To prepare Agnihotra fire in the copper pyramid one has to use dried cowdung. Dried cowdung does not smell. Cowdung is taken to be highly medicinal in the Native American Indian medicine tradition. Till the beginning of this century cowdung was part of folk medicine in Germany. In Scandinavia

there used to be treatment for tuberculosis where they kept the patient in a cowshed. The breath of the cow and the atmosphere in the cowshed cured the patient. All these practices are mentioned in the Vedic science of medicine called *Ayurveda*.



Susan Brown inspects dung balls while drying cowdung for Agnihotra on the fire escape outside the window of her Manhattan apartment.



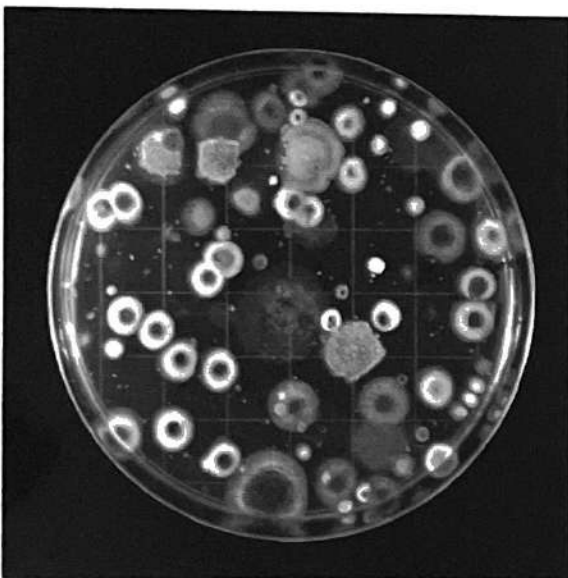
Pete Lamoni drying cowdung on an apartment building rooftop in New York City where cows are scarce and Homa is much needed.

Use of Modified Tryptic Soy Agar as a Substitute for Blood Agar in Cultivation of Fastidious Microorganisms

Blood agar is a medium which is normally used for the cultivation of fastidious microorganisms. The medium is prepared as follows.

Nutrient agar: Bacto peptone1 g
 Sodium chloride0.5 g
 Beef extract0.3 g
 Agar agar1.5 g
 Distilled water100.0 ml
 pH is adjusted to7.6

The medium is sterilized in an autoclave at 15 lbs. pressure for 20 minutes (121°C).



For the preparation of blood agar, 10 per cent of blood (rabbit, sheep, horse or human) is mixed with nutrient agar after cooling the agar to 50°C and poured in a sterile petri dish aseptically. This is then allowed to solidify.

The main disadvantage of this medium is that the medium contains some of the objectionable ingredients like beef extract and blood. It was thought that a medium without these substances would be most suitable for experiments with *Agnihotra*. A modified tryptic soy agar was tried as a substitute for blood agar. The medium is prepared as follows.

Bacto tryptone17.0 g
 Bacto soytone3.0 g
 Bacto dextrose2.5 g
 Sodium chloride5.0 g
 Dipotassium phosphate2.5 g
 Agar agar20.0 g
 pH is adjusted to7.6
 Distilled water1000.0 ml

The medium is sterilized by autoclaving at 15 lbs. pressure for 20 minutes. To this is added sterilized milk in a concentration of 10 per cent under aseptic conditions. The mixture is then poured in a petri dish and allowed to set.

The medium worked very well as a substitute for the cultivation of microorganisms.

Satsang Correspondence



While doing Yajnya recently and chanting the Om Tryambakam mantra, I was blessed with an experience validating your teaching about the power of these special mantras, especially the word *Swaha*.

During this special occasion, I began following a vibration that started toward the back of the throat (with the beginning of the mantra). Succeeding parts of the chant moved the vibration in the downward direction of the spinal cord, each word taking the vibration slightly further until the bottom of the spinal area was reached at which it turned upward traveling gradually with each specific word.

On the word *Swaha* the vibration culminated near the crown of the head, with an explosion of energy appearing as a sort of electricities (like millions of lightning streaks) shooting from the body especially the head and hand area.

The effect was so uplifting, producing such beautiful peace.

Thank you, all love.

Jerry