LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE POWER OF BIONS

I really enjoyed James Silverthorne's February 2016 issue article on the power of clay and the bions it uses. I have seen some very amazing things with the energy (orgone) that bions possess.

I have included a picture of some plant seeds I sprouted in an experiment with my orgone accumulator. All the seeds came from the same squash, were placed side by side in the same dirt and had the same light and water per day. The only difference was one batch of seeds was "treated" in my orgone accumulator for 24 hours. If there is no energy and orgone is bunk then there should have been no difference in the seed growth. I would say, you be the judge.

I also had an experience with a very young goat. This poor little guy was born in January here in Michigan, and as goats do sometimes, his mother turned away and left him to freeze. I caught him about 10 hours after birth and thought he was dead, but he was not yet frozen. I brought him inside and placed him by the woodstove in a small box and covered him with a blanket. I watched him for about eight

hours and his eyes started to glaze over, so I figured it was over. He had nothing to lose, so I brought him out to the barn where I keep my orgone accumulator, placed him in it and shut the door. Keep in mind, he was already severely hypothermic and I could feel no warmth in him. My barn is just as cold as the goat pen where he was born, which was around 5°F at the time. About two hours later, expecting he was dead, I went back and checked on him. To my surprise he was out of his box bouncing around in my accumulator. I scooped him up and brought him into the house by the woodstove to finish recuperating. He did very well, but every 12 hours needed two hours in the accumulator again after which he would be better, however with not quite as much energy.

He had too much hypothermic damage, and after three days he died. I was sad that the goat didn't make it, but I was very impressed by what I had seen with orgone and its life-affirming effects.

This is my two cents, but I would encourage anyone to investigate it. I do need to state that they should, however, read about orgone as it can be contaminated by power substations, cell towers, nuclear radiation (like Fukushima dust) and become toxic to life. I believe this is part of the reason microwaved water can kill plants.

Mike Toppen
Burnips, Michigan

I used to visit a massotherapist monthly before I retired. During one of the sessions I showed her a large growth which had developed on my right wrist joint. I explained that my family doctor pronounced it benign but that I was concerned since it kept increasing in size.

My massotherapist directed me to a nearby natural health food store and suggested that I ask the clerk how to apply a clay compound to the affected area.

I followed the instruction which was basically to rub a thick quantity of tubed clay onto my wrist and wrap my arm from the elbow down to the hand with a plastic material to keep body heat in and moisture out. I did it every night before going to bed and after about five days, nothing happened. However, by the sixth day and until the growth finally disappeared, it shrunk in continuous stages.

The article in the February 2016 issue of your magazine featuring the curing of a horse's inflamed leg corroborates the success I experienced as well.

Jerry Boroff
Dalkeith, Ontario, Canada

GRAZING SERIES QUESTIONS

It was with great interest that I followed the series of articles on grazing written by Ian Mitchell-Innes (Dec. 2014-May 2015). I have a few questions for Mr. Mitchell-Innes:

How do you get cattle to evenly graze the top third of the plants?

Ian Mitchell-Innes responds: You cannot get animals to exactly graze the top third evenly; it is more of a rule-of-thumb, an estimate to work toward. You manipulate the amount they take out of a paddock with time. Animals will source the plants, or parts of the plant, with the highest energy value and graze them first. Some plants have

high energy value all the way down to the bottom of the plant – those are the plants one should monitor.

At fairly high density, I still see second bites on palatable plants while others are avoided.

Ian Mitchell-Innes responds: I like animals to be at a density that the grass they do not take a bite from is trodden on/knocked over. I would rather the animals did not take a second bite off most plants. If they do, they have been left in that area too long. By doing what I say here, you will be feeding the 'whole.' You feed the animal while leaving enough to keep the soil covered and protected from sun and wind.

Should the goal or focus be on grazing plants before the seed head stage?

Ian Mitchell-Innes responds: When a plant is in a vegetative stage, it gives the animal the best nutrition. In this stage it is also maximizing the benefit to soil life.

Is it like pruning a rose if plants are top-grazed while in seed head?

Ian Mitchell-Innes responds: I believe by grazing the top third, you stimulate the plant, leave enough behind for the plant to keep growing and have a quick recovery. It enables you to come back sooner to graze that plant, which, like the rose after pruning, will be denser (more leaf).

I have problems with grasses, especially fescue, if tall top-grazed in spring as it will go on to seed head very quickly.

Ian Mitchell-Innes responds: All grass plants, including fescue, tend to go to seed quickly when stressed. Poor soils or lack of moisture stresses the plant, hence needing to feed the 'whole' with minimal inputs. If you graze as described, more moisture will be held on and in the ground, the ground will be covered, the soil will become more fertile and the plant will stay in a vegetative stage longer.

Nelson Hoover
Hopkinsville, Kentucky

SUBMIT A LETTER

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