

News and Information. May 2013

In September 2012 we received considerable support in the form of funding from The Sheepdrove, Marris and Tanner Trusts and the Raymond Oppenheimer. Such income has allowed us to expand our work, run courses for fewer students where income will not cover teaching costs and offer support after the course.

So, in 2012-3 so far we have run five courses, two in Tetbury, two in the West Country and our first in East Anglia so in total taught 357 farmers. We have continued to receive tremendous support from HRH The Prince Of Wales so in Tetbury we teach at Duchy Home Farm. In East Anglia we taught in a village hall and for animal observation went to Jimmy's Farm (celebrating this expansion into foreign parts with an excellent lunch in their restaurant). In Cornwall we taught at Woodland Valley Farm in Ladock, and on Exmoor in Weddon Cross Village Hall. All lovely places to teach, large, quiet, clean, warm and very reasonably priced.

Logistics become difficult when we run courses "away from home". If our teachers have to travel a long way they need to stay overnight, and we have to recruit students and find teaching venues. So we are much in debt to people and organisations who help us do this. Suffolk homœopath Rachel Welsh singlehandedly organised the course in East Anglia. Down in the West Country we took a stand at the Royal Cornwall Show and collected names from farmers expressing interest in HAWL. This enabled Duchy College to organise and part fund two courses for us.

Spreading the word. We rely on volunteers to help at events like the Cornwall Show. Last year the weather there was dreadful and volunteers like Chris Aukland MRCVS saw their tent blown across the fields and sheep owners dragging their animals from out of a collapsing marquee. We hope that this year it will be better. We shall be in the Farmers Pavilion and would welcome any **HAWL farmers who would join us on it, talk to other farmers or take our newspaper around the animal lines.** Duchy College can only support us if we can show local interest. Email us if you can.

Can you help us?

Much better to spend our benefactors' money on farmers rather than on advertisements in glossy magazines. One tiny advertisement at the back of the Farmers Weekly costs over £450.

HAWL farmers, could you use Facebook or Twitter to tell other farmers how homœopathy helps improve herd and flock health, send on a link to our website, forward this newsletter? Could you take leaflets to local shows? Talk about HAWL to farmers you meet there? We also need your cases, stories, experiences and photos for the next newsletter .

Homœopaths can you help in organising local courses or support groups.

We can run a course in any area where we have enough interest from local farmers.

Our Gloucestershire Autumn course will be reduced to £250 per student

Helped by various supporters we took stands at the Soil Association and the Organic Research Centre Conferences and the Malvern Show. It keeps us in the agricultural eye. When we first attended events we met laughter and disbelief, now farmers say, "Oh yes we have heard of you".

Farm homœopathy will be at Speakers Corner at the Smallholders show. Sheep farmer/horse trainer/homœopath Sandy Underhill and homœopathic vet Jane Spreull will be giving a talk on Sunday May 19th. Do go support them. Below Sandy explains how they began their work together, through the treatment of a horse.

"I took a horse in for training and it came with it's remedies for sweet itch, which were not doing much! I asked the owner to get Jane's permission to treat it, which was fine, working with the horse I got to know it,s character and gave a remedy and pronto the sweet itch went. Nice when it works like that. Following Spring the owner contacted Jane when the sweet itch returned and Jane had to phone me to find out what I had given, since the second dose the horse has had no more sweet itch. So a good rapport has developed between us and Jane now joins the supervision group I hold for Homœopaths in the area".

Homœopaths are asked to help with a farm animal (usually when all else has failed). Legally this is a grey area, (only a vet or an owner may diagnose or prescribe, although in an emergency any one can do anything). For the farmer to have help from a homœopath does need the agreement of the farm's own vet, but ideally it should involve all three working together, as Sandy also insisted after she had saved a sick cow from being shot-

“A patient phoned on a Friday evening, she needed help with a cow, her farmer partner was sceptical of homoeopathy. I explained I was not qualified to treat animals, she protested, the vet was coming on Monday to put the cow down. It had ulcers in the mouth extending to the nasal cavity, and had not eaten or drunk for two weeks, despite having had several doses of antibiotics. animals.

Two remedies were suggested. The next morning she phoned to report, having given one remedy, nothing had happened, and it was suggested that she try the other remedy. By the afternoon the cow was eating, so did not need to be shot. This totally changed the farmer’s view of homoeopathy and led to my sitting at their kitchen table discussing the management of the farm with the farmer and his vet”.

For the vet and the homoeopath to work together it is really vital for the vet to trust in the ability of the homoeopath, and for the homoeopath to establish that he or she is not trying to take the place of good veterinary support. Ultimately the farmer has to decide which approach is best for his or her own animals.

Support for HAWL farmers. Having donations from benefactors has allowed us to begin offering more support to HAWL former students. One way is to hold local

On-farm meetings three or four times a year. These are lead by a HAWL teacher, where farmers can discuss problems, ideas, successes and failures, learn a bit more about homoeopathy, practice case taking, remedy selection and case management. The group leader acts more as a facilitator, supporting the farmers in their thought process rather than telling them what to do. So far we have groups in Cornwall, Exmoor, Wiltshire and Suffolk. The students pay a small amount towards the teaching costs but meetings can be run even if only one or two farmers can get there. **Please contact us if you would like a group to begin in your area.**

Mentors for HAWL farmers. HAWL farmers report that, while they know homoeopathy works and they are enthusiastic about using it, without support and someone to discuss it with, back on the farm, they lose confidence. A good homoeopath can help by being a “farm mentor”. Our basic three day course is essentially an overview of homoeopathic practice. Students learn the “rules” of homoeopathy, the basic principles which make up the “homoeopathic” process and the skill of making a homoeopathic remedy selection (i.e. to find a remedy with a “picture “which matches the “picture” of the situation). But any skill not

practiced is gently lost, and this is where having a mentor can be invaluable.

Dairyman Anthony Curnow took the HAWL course about 8 years ago but lack of enthusiasm from others on the farm meant he had not used it much until he moved to Gloucestershire where his employers suggested the might like local homoeopath Jackie Pearce Dickens as a mentor. Jackie explains what this involved-

“Initially Anthony consulted me frequently so that we were quickly able to set parameters defining our working relationship. He has never been spoon fed; he consults various therapeutics books and relies on ‘the black book’ (Boericke)’ for further reference, turning to me only when he comes up against something outside of his experience. This has become less often over time.

I have been Anthony’s ‘mentor’ for over two years now. When I asked how he felt he had benefited he replied, ‘I can only get so far trawling through the books; they’re brilliant but they don’t teach you about potency, frequency of dosage, or when to stop or change a remedy. Without you I would have to wing it’. I asked him if he felt he had improved as a prescriber and got an emphatic yes – ‘I now have so many more successful cases behind me and my repertoire of remedies has widened. I no longer look at a cow in conventional terms. You have taught me to think homeopathically so I don’t just see the clinical diagnosis; I now consider what else has changed, e.g. temperament, behaviour, causation, and other symptoms’.

Being ‘mentor’ to Anthony is definitely a two way street. He is as passionate about his cows as I am about horses and learning about another species has been fascinating. I have also been inspired by his creativity - ‘A dairy cow’s life is stressful enough without adding to it – the less you can handle them, the better’ - so in order to get the post-birth remedies into a cow at a time when she would least cope with human intervention, he sprays them onto the newborn calf which will be licked thoroughly by its mother, thereby ensuring that both animals benefit.

And since he regularly uses a specific range of ‘female’ remedies, being both nurse and midwife to his 200+ ‘ladies’, he has taught me more than I ever knew about the remedies for birth and delivery. Then there is the trauma of separation - dairy cows do not get to nurse their calves, they are taken away after a very short time so remedies for emotional support are routinely prescribed.

Watching Anthony develop his skills has also been rewarding. I was thrilled when he successfully gave Thuja to a calf that had failed to respond to any of the

remedies we had discussed, on the observed keynote, 'split stream of urine'. And a suspected meningitis case, due to be culled, was dramatically transformed by a remedy, prescribed after he had worked his way through Boericke searching for the symptom of 'head glued to the left side'. The vet said he'd never seen such a case survive before.

Any proficient homeopath could be a farm mentor. You do not need farm animal experience since the farmer is the expert and knows the signs of dis-ease in his livestock. I see the role of mentor as one of a guide, to point the way, not deliver the answer. The purpose is to direct the farmer's learning towards independent decision making so that they become confident and proficient prescribers.

In Suffolk homoeopath Rachel Welsh holds meetings for a local HAWL group. Last month they met on the farm where shepherdess Sheila lams some thousand or so sheep. Their discussions included what to do with "over anxious mothers", with ewes which will not accept orphans, with eye problems and using remedies prophylactically. For all these topics the farmers lead the discussion, observe the animals, select rubrics and look up remedies themselves.

HAWL farmers who would like join a group or link up with a mentor please let me know.

Building bridges

1) Involve your own farm vets. One or two HAWL farmers have insisted their farm vets also take the HAWL course. This builds up confidence for farmer and vet. Retired HAWL farmer David Eyles has volunteered to give short presentations to farm veterinary practices on "evidence in homoeopathy". If you would like him to approach your own vet practice please let us know.

2) Homoeopaths getting involved. To help build up a greater understanding between farmers, farm vets and homoeopaths HAWL is running a series of teaching days, given by homoeopathic vet Trevor Adams, on farm animal comparative anatomy and physiology, zoonoses, the problems of production etc. Let us know if you are interested.

Teaching Teachers We really need to have more teachers who understand how to teach the HAWL syllabus. Last year we held two "teacher induction days", when six homoeopaths and five homoeopathic vets worked their way through the course and how it is presented. It is important for teachers to understand that a farmer's job is to keep animals well, once they are sick they cost money.

HAWL is all about maintaining health

On Day 1 we teach the use of remedies appropriate in early intervention, when an animal has been "stressed" or is "not quite right". One of the vets told me afterwards that this had been a challenge to her, until the penny dropped, and "I realised that I only ever see an animal when it is sick, whereas the farmer wants to know how to keep it well. He can take early action because he is the one who sees it reacting to stress and showing dis-stress".

This is a vital message, homoeopathy allows farmers to "get in there early" before pathology really starts.

Obviously problems will always happen, however good the husbandry so Day 2 and 3 move on to how homoeopathy selects the right remedy for a sick animal. We teach a fairly classical method, where at least four symptoms, from different aspects of the case, are needed and rubrics looked up in the repertory. Using a repertory means being able to look up remedies rather than having to remember hundreds.

Most farm homoeopathy books are written by vets and approach problems through diagnosis, suggesting half a dozen or so possible remedies to choose from (i.e. through elimination). Farmers relying these may look up a disease by name, be faced with six or eight different remedy options and not understand which to choose. The HAWL course teaches the more "homoeopathic" method of matching the remedy picture to the picture the animal is showing, which involves collecting all the symptoms, using the books to look them up and thus finding the best indicated one therefore through selection rather than elimination.

The progression of disease People and animals "do" diseases in individual ways, not every cold is the same. And diseases "run their course" so that symptoms are not the same at the end, say of a cold, as they were at the beginning. The symptoms need to be chosen from the stage at which the problem is. That stage can only be recognised from observation of what is happening, to the part affected, and to the animal generally. Here a timeline helps to understand the progress of a disease, makes the "picture" clearer and helps the farmer understand how to select an effective remedy.

Over the years Tony Pinkus, at Ainsworth's Pharmacy has been asked by many farmers to help, and as a result has co-authored several farmer orientated homoeopathic handbooks. In the extract below he gives a vivid illustration of the "progress of disease" and the vital importance of matching the remedy to what you are really seeing, not to a disease name.

Why the wrong remedy is chosen

In acute disease, an overlapping change of the symptom picture as it progresses through sequential stages is difficult to comprehend unless you include a timeline. Without such it is utterly confusing to the novice, who inevitably resorts to a random approach and is often left wondering why homeopathy is only partially successful.

The natural progression of infection is embraced by homeopathy and unwisely ignored by modern medicine. Inflammation, suppuration and induration were accepted principles of old school medicine and still taught to medical students, but the importance of the third of these three stages, induration, was ignored in practice.

Homeopathy appreciates the importance of time and space. As homeopaths we accept the vitality of the organism and how symptoms change both objectively and subjectively with vivid descriptions of how this occurs and are affected temporally and spatially. Each consultation provides a snapshot of a moving film, the chronological sequence of events that led to the story so far, and the foresight to know how the story will unfold. It is therefore imperative to bring the three stages of the cycle of healing together in order to make any sense of assisting a cure.

Progression of acute infection

To emphasise this, let us examine what happens in a simple acute infection like a boil. A boil may begin very rapidly as a painful red swelling, sensitive to touch and heat, conforming to the classical Belladonna picture. In this early acute stage of inflammation the body is rallying to the area and beginning to fight the infection at a local level.

Unless Belladonna is received, the body moves on to the next stage of infection - suppuration. In order to localise the infection and prevent sepsis invading the body, the area must be sealed off and scar tissue gradually begins to form within the structures beneath the surface as the immune system conducts a local war with bacteria and slowly finds a route to discharge the resultant pus.

At this stage, perhaps a day or two after the initial symptoms arose, the picture has changed subtly. The pain and inflammation remain but the sensitivity changes from heat to cold, some hardness has begun and the boil starts the process of discharge. Now, the picture more resembles Hepar sulph, the remedy picture has changed,

A few days later, the acute pain has subsided leaving a hardened mass discharging pus as we experience the stage of induration corresponding to Silica.

A great deal of practical information about the acute use of homeopathy can be learned from this mundane experience, particularly the order and potency of the

remedies concerned. The most important lesson is how to apply the timeline in a practical way to the greatest effect. Each of these three remedies is needed at a precise time during the process of the boil, and if any of them are given outside their chronological sequence the result may be delay or obstruction to cure.

Windows of opportunity

I translate this very simply into three 'windows of opportunity', at which you have the chance to treat with corresponding remedies. These are a beginning, middle and later stage of infection, each of which fits perfectly into the farmer or herdsman's experience of common infection for mastitis and other infections.

The importance of this basic information for the farmer wishing to treat a mastitic cow cannot be over-emphasised. In the case of mastitis in stage one, acute inflammation, we know that Belladonna, Bryonia and Urtica are the prime suspects for acute sudden onset.

Although in practice the three are often combined as a remedy for very acute cases, these three remedies are easy to differentiate between. Belladonna has more sudden onset, whilst Bryonia occurs slowly with more hardness. Belladonna and Bryonia are both associated with the typical early stage of a staphylococcal or streptococcal mastitic infection whereas Urtica is associated with an E. coli infection in which the milk flow is affected. Suddenly our perplexing random list changes into a practical approach that every farmer can easily employ.

A busy farmer frequently misses the first stage because it advances to stage two before he spots the problem.

In the second stage the cow progresses from an acute inflamed quarter of the udder, to one that has a knotty hardness and yields flecks or pus in the milk. In addition a commonly reported feature of this stage is an associated stiffness of the hindquarters, Phytolacca and Conium are the primary remedies implicated and the farmer is now in a position to choose from these two.

Nature assists us at every stage and it transpires that Phytolacca is related to the staphylococcal or streptococcal mastitic infection and continues from where Belladonna and Bryonia started whereas Conium is associated with an E. coli infection in which the milk flow is affected and follows on from Urtica.

In stage three the remedy list includes Calc fluor and Silica as we progress from acute infection to a quarter hardened with scar tissue and discharging foul clots. At this point in the pathology the remedy is obviously working more slowly at promoting discharge and then resolving scar tissue to return the quarter to full activity.

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With antibiotic therapy it is common for a heavily fibrosed quarter to become either blind (incapable of milk production) or only partially capable of lactation but this is seldom the case when the farmer uses the remedies above". My thanks to Tony for allowing us to reprint this extract from his article.

Homoeopathy is a process not a pill

Selecting the correct remedy is a process, for which farmers need to use the eight principles of homoeopathy, one of which we refer to as "maintaining causes" or "barriers to cure". In other words, there may be something preventing the animal recovering, and if that problem is removed the animal may get better without a remedy at all. In short, the problem may not be a homoeopathic one.

HAWL farmers agree that after taking the course they often bring a clearer eye to what is happening on their farm and change their management to avoid the problem altogether. It may be simple, the feed mixer chopping fibres too short, or very complex, as one HAWL student found when, after several months of trying "everything" for their sky high cell count, they finally found it was a bug in the piping system. It is always important to ask if it is really a homoeopathic problem.

HAWL teacher Chris Aukland MRCVS was asked to help a farm manager to use homoeopathy to sort out a problem with their sheep. Most of the ewes produced singles and they were aiming for more twins. Could this be solved by homoeopathy? Well the simple answer was probably not, the ewes were not infertile, they were thriving well, the lambs were not diseased. Was it more a management problem

The breed was Lleyn, chosen, ironically, specifically because they are prolific! As this breed hails from an exposed infertile part of the Welsh coast it seemed more likely that being "steamed up" before tupping and kept on a beautiful clover rich Oxfordshire pasture might simply be reducing their need to have several offspring!

At a support meeting in Suffolk David Price and Kate Ayre talked about a problem with an enthusiastic young sexy cockerel upsetting old tired hens. They had discussed remedies at an earlier meeting but these did not help particularly. But moving the hens around and putting up some

perches seemed to be easing things. They discussed how the chickens had responded more effectively to eliminating the maintaining causes than the remedies, and acknowledged that without having taken the HAWL course they may not have made the same decisions about managing the situation.

Dairy farmer Krystyna Baker, now herself a trained homoeopath, sent the following email last year.

"Positive proof that maintaining cause is the main reason for well selected remedies not working. We ceased selling milk to OMSCo in January, we now just milk the old 3 quartered cows, once a day, to feed calves. We do not foremilk, pre or post dip, yet so far, we have not had a single case of mastitis. Even cows with chronic problems have cleaned themselves up. A CMT test of the herd shows a low cell count. How stressed were we? How stressed were we?"

We sold all the young clean cows, the old girls keep their own calves on them and without any cake, produce enough to feed 30 calves. Makes you think!

Another farmer said that after taking the HAWL course he realised most animals, given the chance, would be able to keep themselves healthy so he called in a grassland expert, extensified and a year later was making a profit for the first time, and had leisure to enjoy his farm and family. Maintaining causes again? He is not the only farmer to realise that a more natural lifestyle reduces "stress" and subsequently illness, and improve the product.

Farmers Studies show that grass fed animals produce nicer tasting and more nutritious food, be it milk, meat or eggs. There are now "pasture fed beef" groups and more recently one for "free range milk". If you are interested in their work or joining the dairy organisation send your details to Freepost RSTX-SELT-BBJG Free Range Dairy PO Box 5092 Frome, BA11 9BF.

Farming is all about good observation and HAWL farmers all report that taking the course actually improves their observation because they can use that information to take early action and often avert a problem. Experienced farmers know the early signs of illness, and they know how often some reaction (reduced weight gain, worm infestation, abortion, pneumonia) follows a stressful event.

But of course homoeopathy is an *additional tool*, a part of management and does not take the place of good husbandry, particularly good nursing. For instance if a lamb is cold and dehydrated it needs fluid and keeping warm as well as remedies.

The issue of antibiotic over use in farming has raised its head again. This year Zac Goldsmith led a public debate at the House of Commons on the dangers posed to human health of antibiotic over use in intensive farming.

Antibiotics can no longer be routinely added to feeds, but it would seem that the practice is still condoned, it is just phrased in different terms. The website of the National Office of Animal Health, representing the animal medicine industry explains.

"NOAH feels the use of in-feed medication is still the most widely used and has fewer management problems than other systems. In the presence of disease, or where disease is suspected, or based on previous experience the disease is imminent, the veterinary surgeon supplies a prescription to the feedstuff manufacturer and the appropriate medication can be supplied during the manufacture of a special batch of treated feed".

And from DEFRA "The overall sales of veterinary antibiotic products remained broadly the same during the reporting period of 2005-2010, varying between 384 and 447 tonnes. Since 2005 sales have been declining annually until 2009, when sales increased for 2 years in a row. In 2010, sales of products for use only in food-producing animals have also increased from 349 to 390 tonnes of active ingredient.....if it was assumed that total antibiotics sold for food-producing animals only were used solely in animals slaughtered for food, between 60g and 80g of antimicrobial was sold for each tonne of live weight animal slaughtered". (<http://www.vmd.defra.gov.uk/pdf/salesanti10.pdf>)".

It is well known that intensive production brings its own problems. (maintaining causes galore) but any call to reduce antibiotic use on farms leaves unanswered the question of what a farmer is realistically supposed to do. The Lowe Report a few years ago said that no farm practice offered "alternative" support (where 65% of small animal practices did).

There is of course, a big difference in job specification. A farmer's job is health. Income is made from the sale of animals or their products, to a farmer a sick animal is not profitable. A vet's job is disease, and income made from curing it or advising on how best to avoid it.

For the farmer, focussing on disease prevention has already lost sight of health. Learning how to improve and maintain good health is much more positive and useful.

Last year the EU suggested they grant a million or so Euros to research on farm

homoeopathy, everyone raced to apply for this funding. A meeting was held in the Scottish Assembly, with a presentation by vet Geoff Johnson, to discuss the reasons for Scotland applying for this grant. I am always fascinated by these initiatives, there is a great deal of talk and little action afterwards, and SO many different points of view and vested interests and always a call for "more trials", particularly double blind cross over trials to prove efficacy.

The system of trials for medicines was introduced after the catastrophe of Thalidomide, (which ironically did do what it said it would, so efficacy was not in doubt, it just did a lot of other horrific things as well, so it was not safe) and today all medicines must be proven for safety (they will not damage), quality (they contain what they say) and efficacy (they do what they say they will).

Today the thrust of research seems to concentrate on efficacy, (does this drug cure that disease), and many that pass the RCT gold standards are later found to be ineffective or unsafe and taken off the market. (For more information about the results of this policy see www.davidhealy.com). Looking for efficacy (this remedy cures this disease) is not a part of the homoeopathic system. A remedy labeled Arn 200c, made from a single substance and labeled not for effect but for content is licensed for safety and quality, not efficacy and trained homoeopaths (and HAWL farmers) KNOW what effect Arn 200c has, and know WHEN to use it. Research to show effect has already been done! For effective use on the farm, and to find out more about how best to use it we need on farm studies. The farmer needs to know how to apply homoeopathy, or have support from someone who does.

HAWL farmer David Eyles found that using remedies he selected and used at tail ringing reduced pain, important from a welfare perspective. (The next step is to monitor the longer term outcome, relative weight gain disease incidence etc). Having this knowledge means a farmer regains independence and knows what he is ordering and what he is giving his animals

The RCT looks to remove variables in order to show the drug had the effect. It is very difficult to control conditions on a farm, farming is really all about managing variables so on-farm research usually offers too many variables to allow absolute conclusions. Is the outcome due to the remedy or to the change in management, weather, feed etc. While the researcher may (and the manufacturer will) want to know if it was the remedy, the farmer wants to know if he has achieved his objective.

For example, a Norwegian study (by a conventional vet) found that using homoeopathy did allow farmers to reduce dependence on antibiotics, which was their aim in using them.

“Outcome” studies allow for variables, but are not seen as “hard science”. A Dutch study on human patients found those with GPs using CAM (Complementary and Alternative Medicines) cost insurers up to 30% less, differences were particularly large for patients aged 75+. A German study found female patients of homeopathic physicians had six times fewer hospitalizations than those with conventional physicians.

Successful farm studies are those where the remedy is selected by homoeopathic methods and specifically for that farm. A point to bear in mind when reading research papers on the subject. A study run by a Dutch vet, to help calf rearers reduce mortality, found that when farmers used homoeopathic remedies they selected themselves “the calves stopped dying” (Ellinger L). A study, run by conventional vets to see if a remedy called Podophyllum cured calf scours found that it did not and several calves died. From this they deduced that homoeopathy should not be used for calf scours at all. (K de Verdier et al). Poor homoeopathy (not matching the remedy to the picture) and poor science, no logic in the deduction.

The Norwegian study (Hektoen L) and a DEFRA one of dairy farmers in UK also found that farmers using homoeopathy were more aware of the welfare of their animals and when to call the vet.

French physicist and Nobel prize winner Luc Montegnier likens the antagonism aimed at homoeopathy and reluctance of journals to publish positive information as a sort of “terror”. It does seem that it is the inexplicability of mechanism that baffles science. Rejection depends on there being no explanation of action, such dilution cannot contain anything active so there can be no effect.

Last April at the USA Homoeopathic conference in Washington I listened to Montegnier and fellow physicist Dr Iris Bell explain why they have no problem in accepting there can be a “memory” implant when no molecule of the original substance remains, how they can record and even transmit it through electricity. As a non physicist this is really all a bit above my head but I understand that the same problem held back physics for half a century, causing Max Plank to comment that new ideas do not convert sceptics, but simply outlive them! This division was resolved when it was agreed that the phenomena could not be explained, but it could be

used. I asked my physics graduate son about that earlier debate and did Plank really come up with something no one would accept? “Yes Plank introduced the concept of quantum mechanics. with the 'Plank Constant - h' in 1900. What he suggested was at complete odds with everything up until then including Newton's and Maxwell's equations which pretty much explained everything in the physical world! Obviously no one wanted it to be true! He postulated that Electromagnetic energy (light, electricity etc...) could only be emitted in QUANTIZED form, Energy $E=h\nu$ where h was Planks constant and ν was the frequency of the radiation.

A couple of years later Einstein came along and added weight to it all. It still took 20 years after that to really be generally accepted. Many attribute Einstein to this theory as he sort of finalized it but Plank is attributed with the quantum concept hence the constant is named after him. So yes his quote you mention is pretty close to the truth, most scientist just couldn't come to terms with it, their whole lives were attuned to a different knowledge bank and way of thinking.

Your iPad, mobile phone, computer....in fact anything electronic only exists thanks to Plank and Einstein! One outcome that all 'classical' scientists HATE is that quantum mechanics has one very clear characteristic - **you can NEVER accurately measure a quantum** of energy (electron or photon), your measurement itself interferes with it therefore changing its properties, you can see why classical scientist hate it! Furthermore it appears electrons have more properties than we would like them to have such as a 'memory' of other electrons and even mirror images of each other over huge distances...

String theory takes this one step further and postulates these quantum of energy are in fact just a make up of different vibrations or resonances, the only problem is this needs more than the four dimensions physicists currently work in, 3D space and time - (4D), I think they mention 10 dimensions! Ironically physics may ultimately get to where homoeopathy started, that is everything, matter and energy is in fact a complex vibration in a multitude of dimensions... But you know the idea won't be very popular, just look at what happened to Copernicus when he told the Catholic church the Earth rotated around the Sun (God forbid the earth wasn't the centre of the universe!). I hope that helps to put Luc Montegnier's conundrum in perspective”.

HAWL farmers all report that, what ever “science” says, having taken our course they see positive results, feel able to be proactive, and can “do something” when previously they would simply have had to wait, either for the animal to get better or be ill enough to call the vet, either way losing production and thus profit.

As well as saving money and precious time, this ability to take early action and help the animals themselves is a very satisfying feeling, and it gives additional value to the farmers' own professional skills, their ability to "see today what any idiot can tell you tomorrow". This incredible knowledge and understanding of the animals in their care allows farmers to become brilliant homoeopaths.

Please send us your stories.

Has homoeopathy helped you? Why do you choose to use it? May we come and talk to you and record your stories? So much more interesting to have stories from farmers, vets and homoeopaths. Please contact us so we can use more real farm experiences for the next newsletter. Meanwhile here are a few published studies

- A study on piglets found an Ecoli nosode reduced mortality. (Wageningen University Holland).
- In a Mexican study cows were successfully put on a regime of specific selected remedies to reduce sub-clinical mastitis. R. Searcy et al.
- The University of Kassel looked at effectiveness of classical homeopathic treatment of bovine clinical mastitis compared with antibiotic and placebo. On days 28 and 56, there was little difference in clinical outcomes between homeopathy and antibiotic treatment, but between the homeopathic and the placebo treatment at day 56 difference was significant ($P < 0.05$). "However overall cure rate is very low for both antibiotics and homeopathic approaches, revealing the limits of both strategies". As homoeopathy was the same as antibiotics and better than placebo (doing nothing?) there would seem little reason not to use homoeopathy, if the prescribers know what they are doing.
- A study by Kolcke, P. (Homeopathy 2010, 99: 90-98). found herd-specific homeopathic dry cow therapy was more effective in increasing the number of animals with normal milk secretion after subsequent parturition, compared to untreated control and internal seal groups

Many farmers using homoeopathy every day and seeing positive results of it's effect wonder why homoeopathy attracts so much negative press. One such is sheep farmer David Eyles, to whom I leave the last word-

"It was a bright sunny morning in January and all was peaceful in the barn as I fed and watered the ewes. The lambs born in the previous twelve hours were all settled with their dams in the mothering pens. Those who had lambed a few days earlier were dozing gently in the large crèche pen. All was quiet. But one ewe in particular was a bit too quiet. She had been having contractions intermittently for the last couple of hours or so, but had now stopped and was sulking. I should perhaps, have realised earlier that there was a problem.

As I knelt down beside her to check what was going on, she didn't bother to move. It soon became apparent that the lamb was mal-presented, with its back feet coming out first. Initial attempts to pull it out proved difficult. For some reason, the lamb appeared to be stuck and the ewe had stopped trying an hour ago. It was fairly clear that the lamb was dead.

I was left with two possibilities. One was to use brute force and a lot of lubricant and then hope that I would pull the lamb out without too much damage to the ewe. But this would undoubtedly traumatise her. The other option was to try some homoeopathy and see if that helped. I put a couple of drops of *Caulophyllum 12c* in her mouth and turned around to put the bottle upon an up-turned bucket.

Before I had screwed the lid of the bottle tight and put it down, the ewe gave an enormous heave. And then another one. I grabbed the exposed legs of the lamb and, patiently in time with the now regular and powerful contractions of the ewe, pulled the lamb out quite easily. As I suspected, the lamb had died perhaps two or three days earlier and perhaps that is why the ewe's contractions were infrequent and half-hearted. But the homoeopathy had done its job by starting work within a second or two of being administered and saved the ewe from a much more unpleasant delivery.

Just occasionally, something like this happens with the use of homoeopathy on the farm. I am left in no doubt whatsoever that, despite the improbability of ultra-dilutions leaving nothing of any pharmacological significance in the medicine, this form of treatment works – sometimes spectacularly, as in this case.

Homoeopathy is not a panacea and it will not bring animals back from the dead. It is fair to point out that sometimes it does not appear to work as well as I hoped – something I can also say about conventional veterinary medicines.

Sometimes, when there is a life-threatening infection, we use antibiotics as well as homoeopathy. But in general, homoeopathy works well enough for it to take its place alongside the tractor, the Land-Rover and various other bits of kit that are essential pieces of technology for a modern livestock farm.

And yet there is a puzzle. Despite the evidence of my own eyes in the use of homoeopathy, and that of many other livestock farmers I have trained with, it seems that there is a large body of medical and veterinary professionals out there who consider that homoeopathy is waste of time and money".

Contact us for David to talk to your farm vets, or even run a study on your farm.

Many thanks to Ainsworths and Helios for again helping with production and distribution costs of last years newspaper which we plan to send to over 10,000 farmers via trade magazines. **And to ARH** who sent this paper out in their magazine. To expand we do need more teachers and always need donations.