
❖ THE ISCOWP NEWS ❖

Volume 11 Issue 1

The International Society for Cow Protection

2001

In the last few months the news media has presented the news of bovine diseases threatening human health and the economic welfare of farmers, especially in Britain, who prosper by the sale of beef. There was even an article in one large USA newspaper blaming the cows for the situation. However, a careful observer can notice that in all these cases the cows are being exploited, not protected. The common attitude in present day agriculture is to glean as much economic profit from the cow with the least amount of compassionate care. The results of the practices that evolve from this approach are now just bearing their fruits in human disease and enormous economic loss.

There are spiritual benefits from cow protection as well as material benefits. The cow produces milk, a miracle food when given by a healthy protected cow, its urine and manure are medicinal for humans and the land and the ox produces food grains.

Campaign Success! Barnyard Free of Mud!



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Do Your Farm Work With Oxen!

International Society for Cow Protection, INC. (ISCOWP)

ISCOWP Profile

ISCOWP was incorporated in the state of Pennsylvania, U.S.A., March 1990, as a non-profit educational organization. William and Irene Dove (Balabhadra das and Chayadevi dasi) are its managing directors. They are disciples of His Divine Grace A.C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada, the Founder Acharya of the International Society for Krsna Consciousness (ISKCON). Through their spiritual master's teachings, they have imbibed the practices and benefits, both spiritual and material, of lifetime cow protection.

ISCOWP's primary concern is to present alternatives to agricultural practices that support and depend upon the meat industry and industrialized, petroleum powered machinery. To this end, ISCOWP trains oxen (male cows or steers) to replace farm machinery and thereby show an alternative to their slaughter. The tenets of cow protection and ox-power are universal and nonsectarian, available to all regardless of race, creed, or nationality.

ISCOWP Goals

- 1) To systematically educate all people in the practice of cow protection in order to check the imbalance of values in life and to achieve real unity and peace in the world.
- 2) To bring the members of the Society together with each other, thus developing the idea within the members, and humanity at large, the great necessity and benefit of recognizing the cow as the mother who gives milk to the human society and the bull as the father whose labor in the field produces food for humanity in the form of grains and vegetables.
- 3) To teach and encourage peaceful dietary practices based on lacto-vegetarianism.
- 4) To establish branches of the International Society for Cow Protection Inc. and encourage any organization that complies with this charter.
- 5) To bring the members closer together for the purpose of teaching and establishing a simple agrarian lifestyle based on a cow-

human-land relationship and utilizing the principle of cruelty free, lifetime protection toward all God's creatures, especially the cows and bulls.

- 6) To establish and maintain a traveling, educational program representing the relevance of the cows and bulls in society today.
- 7) With a view towards achieving the aforementioned purposes, to publish and distribute periodicals, books and other writings.
- 8) To receive, administer and distribute funds and all other things necessary and proper in furtherance of the above stated purposes.

ISCOWP Activities

Ox-power, An Alternative Energy

At ISCOWP's headquarters, Vrajapura Farm, fields for all crops are prepared by ox-power. In the winter, logging by oxen provides wood for heating. Due to the oxen's ability to haul loads, petroleum powered machinery is being replaced for farm chores and plans are developing for ox powered machinery to provide electrical power.

Ox-power Seminars

Seminars are given in living classroom settings involving hands-on instruction at locations such as Russia, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, U.S.A. If you wish to partake in such a seminar or wish to have one in your area, contact ISCOWP for seminar schedules.

Training Teamsters and Oxen

Teamsters and oxen are trained worldwide. Prospective students are encouraged to contact ISCOWP for either individual instruction or seminar schedules. At Vrajapura Farm there are 6 trained ox teams available for the training of students.

Educational Videos, Newsletters, and E-Mail Network

"Training Oxen by Voice Commands" and "ISCOWP Travels to Belarus" are videos filmed and produced by

ISCOWP. 10 years in publication, the ISCOWP News informs its readers of cow protection activities worldwide. 7 years in existence, the ISKCON COM cow conference offers a forum for practical and philosophical discussions to over 80 members from 18 countries. <http://iscowp.com> offers a wide scope of information about cow protection.

ISCOWP Outreach

5 years of travel with oxen throughout the United States' major cities and towns has resulted in presenting thousands of people with the message of cow protection and ox-power.

Developing Vrajapura Farm

ISCOWP's headquarters, consisting of 137 acres, provides a setting for seminars, hands-on instruction, ISCOWP's office, and an example of ox-power and life centered on the land and cows. At Vrajapura Farm, twenty-seven cows and oxen are provided lifetime protection. Recently purchased, it is presently in the beginning stages of development

ISCOWP Contact

USA Federal Tax Number

All donations to ISCOWP within the USA are tax deductible. The tax number is 23-2604082.

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ISCOWP 3x yr Newsletter

Within the USA: Send \$21 check to snail mail address
Outside USA: Send \$25 bank draft or money order to snail mail address

ISCOWP T-shirts, videos, information

Please inquire at above addresses.

ISCOWP News Details in non-editorial articles do not necessarily represent the viewpoint of the editors.

Letters

Cow Manure In Your Garden

From: "Samba (das) SDG (Mauritius)"

<Samba.SDG@pamho.net>

To: Agriculture.and.the.Environment@pamho.net; Cow@pamho.net; Practical.Varnasrama@pamho.net

Subject: Manure Tea

Date: Thursday, June 22, 2000 7:00 AM

Our plantation is starting to take some shape, and we are at the stage where I think we need to start feeding the crops in mid-term. Today we made some manure tea using 4 generous shovels full of well composted cowdung/sugarcane leaf compost, to 80 litres of water.

This was an arbitrary mix that yeiled a thick dark brown tea which was readily pourable through a watering can with sprinkler attachment.

What I would like to know is, if there are any accepted formulas for feeding various crops using such tea, or other liquids? How much to dilute what substance, and how often to irrigate with it?

Our potatoes have stopped growing or at least slowed down, and we are about a month from harvest. Some hedgehogs had been rummaging in the beds, and exposed some potatoes which appear to be about 1/12 inches long and an inch wide. My brother in law has been growing the same spuds on his field with chemicals and they grew to about 8 inches long, by 3 inches. I find it hard to beleive that ours will get that big in the time left, so I figured they need feeding, and hence the tea. I sprinkled a lot on the leaves, too, as I understand that foliar intake is also good.

We have Bananas and the fact sheet from the ministry recommends several feeding intervals in the year with varieties if chemicals, which of course we aint having nothing to do with! So the only recourse we have I think is manure tea. We are also about to plant passion fruit (I was worried by the effect such planting might have on my consciousness, till I realised I am still pretty much in the modes anyway!) And they also recommend a strict regimen of chemicals. There being no extension ser-

vices in the country, where I can get advice on the organic alternatives, I am at a bit of a loss as to where I can find out how to grow these crops organically in this climate.

Any tips from the learned assembly?

Rodales organic encyclopedia has been suggested, but I fear that it may well be oriented to Northern climes, whearas we need info for growing semi tropical crops in frost free, yet low temperature (10 Celcius [F 52] at night) winter climes.

Samba das

From: DGilsen@aol.com

To: Samba.SDG@pamho.net; Agriculture.and.the.Environment@pamho.net; Cow@pamho.net; Practical.Varnasrama@pamho.net

Subject: Re: Manure Tea

Date: Friday, June 23, 2000 8:30 PM

Samba old boy, long time no hear, Manure tea is great stuff at least here out in the dry desert. If your manure is well rotted it "generally " has never damaged my crops. My rule of thumb for my climate is if the plants are heavy feeders I feed once a week with 20 liters of water and three liters of dry poop. Let soak in for a night and pour it on in the morning. I put my manure in a a ladies stocking and hang in the water. I use the same "tea bag" for about five to ten uses. The then "spent " manure is unceremoniously dumped on the most needy plant in the area where it still does some good. I then make up a fresh batch. As the tea gets weaker with use I use it on plants that have a low need like orchards, any way it works for me. I hope this helps. Say are your potatoes getting lots of water? When I scrimped on the water my potatoes turned up small also.

Carol

From: gourdmad@ovnet.com

To: Agriculture.and.the.Environment@pamho.net; Cow@pamho.net

Subject: Re: Volume of compost

Date: Monday, October 16, 2000 6:50 AM

> half an inch per acre = 5 tons/ acre
> 2 inches thick = 20 tons/acre
> or 8-10 inches = 100 tons/acre

If the compost is primarily cow manure and applied at rates above 20 tons per acre, in many soil types if you are not cropping heavily you can run the risk of building up too much available potassium in the soil.

In WV, applying more than 30 tons of cow manure (uncomposted) for severalyears and only taking the ear corn and not the whole plant for silage, adverse levels of potassium can build up. These soils are clay soils already with naturally occurring potassium. Just something to think about.

Madhava Gosh, New Vrndavana, WV, USA

From: gourmad@ovnet.com

To: Agriculture.and.the.Environment@pamho.net; Cow@pamho.net

Subject: Re: Volume of compost

Date: Thursday, October 19, 2000 1:20 PM

>"Syamasundara (das) (Bhaktivedanta Manor - UK)" wrote:

> My understanding is that 10 tons of farm yard manure is a rough average per acre for vegetables, grass or grain. Potatoes would be very happy with 20 tonnes of manure per acre.>

10 tons per acre of manure will acidify soil, 20 tons be neutral and 30 tons raise pH. Fresh manure applied to potatoes can cause scab.

Madhava Gosh, New Vrndavana, WV, USA

From:

Radha.Krsna.AC BSP.GB@pamho.net

To: gourdmad@ovnet.com; Agriculture.and.the.Environment@pamho.net; Cow@pamho.net

Subject: Re: Volume of compost

Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2001 8:49 AM

>My understanding is that 10 tonnes of Farm yard mnaure is a rough average per acre for vegetables, grass or grain. Potatoes would be very happy

>with 20 tonnes of manure per acre.
>ys syam

Mark Middle Mountain wrote:

>Fresh manure applied to potatoes can cause scab.

That's probably why we have got it at Bhaktivedanta Manor. - We have also had tomato failure in the polytunnel this year (no compost applied)

My understanding comes from the great agronomist, botanist, mycologist, economist and director of the institute of plant industry, Indore and the chief agricultural advisor to the central states of India and Rajputana - who was knighted for his work - Sir Albert Howard. [also cause of the formation of the Soil Association in Great Britain (and subsequently the world) which was formed by Lady Eve Balfour and Friend Sykes who were both eminent authors in the same school as Howard. There were nine editions of the work The Living Soil.]

He (Howard) stated that in 40 B.C. Varro drew attention to the great importance of the complete decay of manure before it was applied to the land. To bring this about, the manure heap, during the period of storage, had to be kept in the right conditions....In A.D. 90 Columella emphasized the importance of constructing pits (in which the farmyard manure was stored) in such a manner that drying out was impossible..

comment by Radha Krsna das. This pit system was to preserve moisture (in hot climates). In the UK and similar climates the right conditions are also necessary IE, the reverse conditions. The heaps have to be kept dry enough etc.etc.

This is not done in the European farming system and is a mistake. There is complete imbalance in the manure heaps of the west for the following reasons:

1. too much moisture

2. too little air

3. no consideration to carbon nitrogen balance.

4. the lack of management, which is mentioned in an article by Radha Krsna

das to the current Soil Association magazine entitled 'Organic Farming' (December, 1999).

Therefore you have a vastly inferior end product/resulting in scab, blight, eel worm, wire worm, mildew, lodging etc. you name it.

Columella went on to say: that there is a need to turn this material in summer to facilitate decay, and suggested that ripened manure should always be used for corn, while the fresh material could safely be applied to grass land. The Romans, therefore, not only understood the importance of organic matter in crop production but had gone a long way towards mastering the principle that, to obtain the best results, it is necessary to arrange for the decay of farmyard manure (FYM) before it is applied to arable land. It is interesting to turn from the writings of the ancients to the account of the symposium of 'Soil Organic Matter and Green Manuring' arranged by the American Society of Agronomy at Washington D.C. on the 22nd November 1928, the main results of which appeared in the journal of the American Society of Agronomy of October 1929. Without exception, the investigators who took part in this conference laid the greatest emphasis on the importance of keeping up the supply of organic matter in the soil, and on discovering the most effective and most economical method of doing this under various conditions, as regards moisture, which the soils of the United States present.

During the 2,000 years which have elapsed since Varro wrote in 40 B.C. and the American investigators met in 1928, there has occurred only one brief period in which the role of organic matter was to some extent

forgotten. This took place after LEIBIG'S 'Chemistry in its Application to Agriculture and Physiology' first appeared in 1840. In which he suggested that organic matter (in the right condition) was of little consequence and that due to his discovery of the true origin of the carbon of plants..and that of the Rothamstead experiment station (at Harpenden,UK) views have since been held by the majority of agricultural chemists that all that matters in obtaining maximum yields is the addition of so many pounds of nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium to the acre (NPK). The great development of the artificial manure industry has followed as a matter of course.

May I suggest that you, Syamasundar prabhu, while not taking the advice of the modern agricultural chemists in applying artificial manure, you are however, following somewhat knowingly or unknowingly, in the wake of the line of the Leibig school, and not adhering to the advice of the ancients and more recently the expertise of the more modern day organic farming authors, who founded the Soil Association; a member of which you are seeking to become.

Howard said in (1930) that properly made compost was 4 times more valuable than Farm Yard Manure. (This I consider, today, to be an understatement, for the discovery of the health/immunity issue from food derived from compost, or properly fertile soil, and the retail potential was not written about until much later.)

In today's terms (2000) properly made compost or growing media is worth £400 a ton (retail) and FYM about? £10.00 per ton wholesale. It is not sold retail. This figure may vary from farmer to farmer but in Kings Langley, U.K. it's this price. The whole of the soil association was consequently formed and changes were

to be effected...

How can a "farmer" ignore these facts when they are presented to him..with the results that have been published as well. The answer may take pages. Radha Krsna das, Great Britain

New Calf

From: "Indriyesa (das) SS (NJNK - D)" <Indriyesa.SS@pamho.net>
 To: <Cow@pamho.net>
 Subject: new calf
 Date: Friday, December 15, 2000 6:09 PM

Dear members of the cow-conf.,
 - Here at Nrsimha Ksetra in the Bavarian Forest/Germany we have 6 cows and 4 oxen, all quite old, I think the youngest cow is about 9 or 10 years old. None of them ever had a calf (!!). Since years the milk necessary on the project was bought from the neighboring farmer, which is of course a ridiculous situation. Since things are getting quite good here now we think that we can take the responsibility to have a new calf in the barn. Now my questions are:

- There are two possible candidates among our cows, they are 9 and 11 (or 12). They both NEVER had a calf. Are their age and the fact that it would be the first pregnancy a problem/risk? And if yes (which I guess), are there some suggestions, what to do about it?

- The race of these cows is "Deutsches Braunvieh". Is it possible to cross-breed with smaller, more resistant races, or will something strange come out then? There is one nice German

race that I have in mind, the name is "Hinterwaelder". They are used to cold weather (which we have here) and quite disease resistant. Actually I think the most important point is to have a cow which gives milk for a very long time after having a calf (say at least 2 1/2 years). Are there races known for that quality?

-last one for now: Is it very important at which time the calf comes?Thank you very much for helping, Indriyesa das, Germany

birthing unfavorable. Say around 7 years and then going up more of a risk year by year. Say 11 or 12 most would say forget it... But!.. you never know, with Krsna being God.

Just please remember; Its the care for the cows and engagement of the oxen that makes the success of a project.

Now a suggestion is to consider getting a heifer, or cow, or springer from an ISKCON farm that's close to you that could supply such a gift. If there is no such possibility then consider

buying but try to stay away from auction. Buy from a reputable farmer and its best if you can have them - (potentials that you might buy) looked over thoroughly to see that they are in good health along with the other cows in their herd.

My suggestion on what to get is only my opinion. I would buy, if affordable, a Pedigree cow of solid breed with papers or a breed that is not widely used as an industrial milk breed.

The breeds like this are manipulated genetically and usually are bred for milk production only and cause other traits to go down the drain. For instance 'quality oxen' were once a factor in the breeding process in the good old days.

Keeping a solid breed is not necessary but in my opinion makes it easier because you know what you got, especially as far as temperament. Many breeds birth at different times also (days to birthing). With a pedigree cow you know your getting a healthy cow that if bred with a similar bull will give you a similar birth

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Vraja & Gita plowing by voice commands at 2 years old.

From: "billy bob buckwheat" <d_4h@hotmail.com>
 To: Indriyesa.SS@pamho.net; Cow@pamho.net
 Subject: Re: new calf
 Date: Monday, December 18, 2000 11:20 PM

From what I've learned, but might not be a cut and dry rule of nature, is that breeding a cow, which has never given birth after a certain amount of years (maybe based different for particular breeds) will have trouble, or abort.

Reason: Their hips grow a certain way after so many years and makes

ISCOWP Update

Additional land

We acquired 28 acres across the road from our present land holdings. We have 15 acres originally located across the road. The road is just a country lane with little traffic. The acreage is woods, but years back it had been pasture. We have had it logged with the intent to create pasture once again. Many trees are still left and we plan to use the area for teaching teamsters logging. Logging by oxen requires ability and once you have mastered it, you have a good foundation for other activities with the oxen.

This area also has 2 very strong springs. It is hilly and at the bottom there is a very strong stream with waterfalls. It will take clearing and fencing to make the land available to the cows - a long term project. Our land holdings are now 165 acres.

New Vrndavana Temple Ox Department

In cooperation with the New Vrndavana Temple, Balabhadra will be training devotees at the temple and interested community devotees to work with oxen.

Ox program meeting minutes 23/3/01

Srila Prabhupada always wanted the ox program at N.V. to be developed. Cow protection is not complete unless the oxen are being worked.

We would like to bring Jaya and Nanda (presently at Vrajapura Farm) to the main complex. They could pull a

cart, lead processions, plow etc. First teamsters have to be trained. Facilities also need to be adequate. A new barn needs to be built. Varshana Swami has the materials and will look for a good site, but needs help on the construction. The field by the water tank is available for grazing, but is not sufficient and currently has no water. Tejo has offered to bring water. Fencing also has to be addressed. There is an existing structure that would be suitable for feed and tack.

A culture of ox power agriculture needs to be developed at N.V. to sustain an ox program in the long term.



Beginning of snow storm at Vrajapura Farm where the cows need a roof for shelter from the snow, rain and sleet.

One of the best ways to start is to make sure the oxen are visible and accessible to community members and guests.

Balabhadra das is available to train teamsters. He will make himself available in a leadership capacity as well. Training will be by relationship and voice commands, no nose rings. Dhrstadyumna das and Yudhistira das will get together with Balabhadra das to arrange for training sessions.

Yudhistira das feels strongly about the ox program and will commit

whatever time and energy possible. Dhrstadyumna das will train with Brsam at the dairy barn, and Yudisthira das will train at Vrajapura Farm.

Additional Teamsters

Gauranga Prema das from Pretoria, South Africa will be coming this summer to train with Balabhadra. They have cows there but no knowledge of cow care and ox power. A new property is being purchased with the intent to create a nice facility for the cows and to develop a rural community. Balabhadra's policy is to trade training for labor on Vrajapura Farm.

Barn Roof, Cow Path

As you can see by the photo on this page the expanded cemented barn yard needs a roof to protect the cows during the winter. This last winter was the first traditional one, weather wise, that we have had in a few years. We were lucky in the last years to have mild winters. Otherwise we would have been hard pressed to care for the cows with the facilities we had. Now, due to the generosity of you, our members, we were able to cement much of the barn-

yard to expand the facility and to prevent excess mud for the comfort of the cows. This year we would like to put a roof on the poles cemented in the yard and siding. This way all the herd could fit under cover. The old barn fits half the herd, 14 cows, the new area can fit the other half.

If we could also cement some remaining areas where the mud is deep, like the cow path to the barn, it would greatly increase the cows' comfort. We will be contacting all our members when we figure the exact cost. But if you would like to make a donation now, please do with the enclosed envelope.

Cow Exploitation: Horrific results for Humans

MAD-COW DISEASE,
"Cannibals to Cows: The Path
of a Deadly Disease"

Geoffrey Cowley

Newsweek, March 12, 2001

Mad-Cow Disease or bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) has killed nearly 200,000 British and European cattle since it cropped up in 1984 in the British countryside at Pittsham Farm in South Downs. The human variant has claimed 94 lives as well. The frightening part is that this is only the beginning of the spread of this human variant. For 11 years after the Pittsham Farm episode, British exporters shipped the remains of BSE-infected cows all over the world, as cattle feed. The potentially tainted gruel reached more than 80 countries. And millions of people - not only in Europe but throughout Russia and Southeast Asia - have eaten cattle that were raised on it. American officials banned British cattle feed in 1988, as soon as scientists implicated it in BSE, and later barred the recycling of domestic cows as well. However, American safeguards and surveillance efforts are far weaker than most people realize.

In 1993, the brains of British citizens who had died of what seemed to be CJD, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, were examined and showed to have the same abnormalities as the brains of cows who had died of BSE. In 1996, Britain's Health Secretary Stephen Dorrell went before Parliament to announce that BSE had spawned a new human disease: a variant of CJD, or vCJD. The characteristics of CJD in humans are in the beginning; depression and memory problems, in 4 to 6 months: dementia, uncontrollable jerking of muscles and finally death.

FOOT and MOUTH DISEASE

The Independent (London) March 4, 2001, Sunday:

"The Plague That Never Was:
Foot and Mouth Should Not Be a
Crisis. We Have All Been Misled By
The Men From The Ministry"

Geoffrey Lean

"As funeral pyres light up the night sky and barriers go up all over Britain's broad acres - farming and the countryside face their biggest crisis, and their greatest opportunity, since the Second World War. Yet - despite the draconian measures - foot and mouth is a mild disease, from which animals recover naturally and quickly. It has only been turned into a disaster by the heedless intensification of agriculture over the past 50 years. By yesterday, 51 herds had caught the disease - after the largest rise in cases in a single day - and 45,000 cows, sheep and pigs had been slaughtered to try to stop it spreading. And Britain had a Keep Out countryside. Every footpath in every national park is closed, as are all but 20 of the National Trust's properties, and all two-and-a-half million acres of the Forestry Commission's land

The disease's escalating effects, the draconian control measures and the unanimously sombre tone of commentators, all suggest that the country must be facing a devastating killer plague. But we aren't. Foot and mouth disease only very rarely affects people, and even then only raises a slight temperature and a few blisters. It doesn't even kill animals. As the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF) itself admits, the sheep, pigs and cows being slaughtered and burned would shake it off in two or three weeks if they were allowed to live. Vets say that it is no more serious for animals than a bad cold for humans. Instead, it is an economic disease.

When animals are sick they produce

less milk, and put on less meat. MAFF asserts that cows also milk less well when they recover, though last week could produce no scientific evidence to prove it. Yet MAFF steadfastly refuses to countenance any relaxation of its zero tolerance policy. This contrasts sharply with the enormous tolerance it showed BSE, allowing hundreds of thousands of diseased animals into the food chain and permitting controls - when introduced - to be poorly enforced and widely flouted. Yet BSE really is a terrifying plague which has killed 80 people, slowly and horrifically, and will do the same to thousands, maybe hundreds of thousands, more over coming decades. MAFF's reaction to the two diseases shows where its priorities lie. It cares little for human health. It is not even particularly bothered about sick animals. What gets it exercised, and spurs it to emergency action, is a threat to the profitability of agribusiness.

In a sane world, the economic losses caused by this mild disease would not matter much: farmers would accept and adjust to them, as to the fluctuations of their harvests.

But the crazy over intensification of agriculture, with margins pared to the bone to produce cheap food against foreign competition, means it simply cannot afford them.

Britain pioneered the intensification on this side of the Atlantic. No European country has pursued it so relentlessly, or has so ruthlessly driven small farmers to the wall to benefit richer ones: more than 330,000 farms two-thirds of the total - have been forced out of business since 1945. Abigail Woods - a vet who is researching the history of foot and

(Continued on page 15)

COW - THERAPY A GLIMPSE

Excerpts from A Paper Presented on Cow Therapy in the International Congress on Alternate Medicines held at Lala Lajpatra COLLEGE, MUMBAI (INDIA) on 15th and 17th March, 1996

In the history of man there have been many remedial medicines and treatments. They have come into existence at different times and at different places. The first and the foremost known Therapy/systems is that of COWS and its' progeny including bulls and oxen. COWS PANCH GAVYA i.e.MILK, CURD, GHEE, GOMUTRA, GOBAR have many curative natural qualities for innumerable diseases.

The COW Therapy is holistically mentioned in the Vedas which are the oldest written scriptures of the world. If the COW THERAPY system is not reintroduced and adopted in the hospitals today it will cost very dear to the whole of the nation in the near future. The System deals with the burning issues of health and environment and offers complete solution. The Governments Central and States should therefore act quickly on the substance to save the COW PROGENY and vigorously propagate the Cow Therapy.

Our forefathers in their first and foremost quest to conquer diseases have identified and established thousands of years back the treatments through COWS vis-à-vis PANCH GAVYA. Their yields, derivatives have the proven capabilities of curing all diseases, maintaining the pollution free environment and keeping health hazards away. There is a track record where this holy COW was included for all good activities and without the reference of COW no function and ceremony was ever performed. It was given THE STATUS OF MOTHER. In fact it is a moving hospital, a treasure of medicines, a complete nourishing diet supplier through milk. It is a ma-



nure producing factory for organic farming and environment/air purifier. It releases oxygen in terms of money, during its' life span one cow alone gives hundreds of thousands of rupees worth oxygen and other curative qualities and disease resisting elements to the man kind.

We get five main items PANCH-GAVYA from Cows in the form of MILK, CURD, GHEE, GOMUTRA (Urine) and GOBAR (Dung) apart from Cream, Butter and Curd milk. All these items carry independently and collectively remedial values when consumed or applied externally or sprayed in the environment. They are prominently capable to cure and provide permanent relief. There is plenty of traditional literature available on COWS HEALING and REMEDIAL contribution to the society. What we have acquired from the Ayurvedic treasure troys in traditional inheritance is a science. I am citing in brief the properties and a few formulas to keep you fit.

GOMUTRA (Urine) singularly has got all such chemical properties, potential-

ities and constituents that are capable of removing all the ill effects, imbalances in the body. It acts as an Antidote to poisonous effects inside the body or produce. It is antiseptic, disinfectant, cures toxic effects and called SANJIVANI in Ayurveda. It is a powerful pesticide.

GOBAR (Dung) It has got all such properties that keeps the environment free from pollution, does not allow any radiation effect. It is a germicide having remarkable wound healing properties and repellent to insects. All skin diseases can be cured by its application.

MILK : Consuming hot milk with one tea spoon GHEE in the night before sleep keeps you fit and energetic. The diseases below the collar bone will disappear and would not occur. It is full of vitamins. In the early stage of fever, milk is contra indicated but if the fever prolongs milk is definitely advised and strongly recommended. It is the only suitable diet constituents for the mammalian from birth to old age. It is easily assimilated in the body.

DAHI CURD : YOGHURT : prepared in silver utensil and given to pregnant ladies starting from the initial months prevents (a) miscarriages, (b) premature delivery, (c) any complication before and during deliveries, (d) does not allow deformed and mentally retarded births/babies and the delivery would be always normal and natural. Disease by birth will not be there. Newly born babies will always be healthy and mothers would be getting sufficient natural flow of milk to feed the babies. For young women who have yet to start or complete their families should take a special note of it. Curd and buttermilk are good appetiser and keeps your digestive system normal.

GHEE is defined and considered as Amrit (nectar). It is full of PRAN(0)

(Continued on page 14)

India Carriers Inc

http://www.cseindia.org/html/dte/dte20000615/dte_life.htm

With comments by Cow Conference Members

From: Pancar-
atna.AC BSP@pamho.net
To: Abhi-
rama.AC BSP@pamho.net;
vrinda@aol.com; Cow@pamho.net
Subject: nice article on India's oxen
Date: Wednesday, November 29,
2000 7:40 PM

The June 15 issue of Down To Earth, a science and environment fortnightly, focused on draught animals. Very good articles to support cow protection. Your servant,
Pancaratna das

Beyond the cows-on-the-city-street cliché lies the pride of India's cattle breeders. Sopan Joshi gets introduced to some of the world's most outstanding draught cattle breeds

The gathering is a strange mix of cultures, a capsular representation of India's cultural and biological diversity. It is January 26, 2000, and the National Livestock and Poultry Show is underway on the grounds outside New Delhi's Pragati Maidan. It bears the mark of a typical government event, reminding the urban Indian mind of the days when Doordarshan was the only television channel and every evening meant 'Krishi Darshan', the dreadfully boring programme on agriculture. Announcers at the fair use stock phrases and common lines out of cheap poetry.

Ongole (top) is one of world's oldest, tallest and hardiest cattle breeds. Lord Shiva's bull Nandi is an Ongole

And then he appears. His cotton

lungi rolled up to the knees, a blue, tattered check shirt, bare feet and a white cloth tied around the head, a sad excuse for a turban. He stops you, pointing to the brochure in your hand. It is a handout from the animal husbandry department of Andhra Pradesh, bearing a picture of a bull.

With shimmering eyes and white teeth that contrast with a dark face, the man speaks something in Telugu. Then reason gets the better of excitement. He resorts to a mixture of gestures and



The Deoni breed (left) of Latur district is a result of careful breeding of the Dangi breed of Nasik (opposite page) with the Gir cattle of Gujarat (right)

words that a north Indian may comprehend. "Srinivasan Reddy," says he, with a hand beating his chest. Okay, that's his name. "Prakasam district, Andhra Pradesh," he utters, with a hand pointing southwards, where home is. "Ongole," he points to the picture of the bull, after having snatched the brochure. "Hamara" (ours), he concludes in Hindi. And disappears in the din.

So, what's special about this Ongole? "It is the tallest, hardiest cattle breed of the world, and has been around since the early days of civilisation," says Kethineni Venkateswarulu, a farmer from Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh. How does he know? "The sculptures on the walls of ancient temples show Ongole bulls," he explains.

With pride breaking through the innumerable wrinkles on his modest face, he tells you that Lord Shiva, the mightiest Hindu god who is beyond time and space, rides an Ongole. Nandi? Yes, the most famous bull of India, depicted in statues outside millions of temples of Lord Shiva, is an Ongole. Now, how many Hindus know that?

And then the farmer shows his prize pair of bullocks. Both are well over six feet (about two metres) in height.



They can plough 6-7 acres (2.5-2.8 hectares) of land in one day or pull a cart with four tonnes of load. Why doesn't he use a tractor? "Only the rich farmers can afford tractors. Ongole cattle need very little fodder if you consider their size." Another farmer who owns prize Ongole bulls says a team of

breeders from Brazil visiting the fair offered Rs 2 lakh for each of his bulls. "They use this breed for beef because it grows big so very fast, eats so little and has a lot of resistance to disease. They buy off the best animals at fairs like this. But it is different for us. These bulls help me earn my living," says Venkateswarulu.

If you think that only the poor take interest in animals, think again. Meet Rajiv Khurana, second-generation cattle breeder and director of the Indo Dairyherd Improvement Centre in Rohtak, Haryana, which he claims was India's first bank for frozen bovine semen in the private sector. He has a passion for the Sahiwal cattle breed and the Murrah breed of

(Continued on page 11)

(Continued from page 5)

and are much less likely to have the many problems as one from an auction house. Many diseases come from just the way the cows are kept.

If you do buy or get from another ISKCON farm, make sure you quarantine them or her for at least 6 weeks to work out any diseases or foot problems they might carry as to not spread them to the existing herd.

I don't know about the breeds your speaking, but I know the breed we have here are, in my opinion, the best to have as far as good milk production, butter fat, and good temperament, and make great oxen. This is none other than the Brown Swiss, which I'm pretty sure, you could access. One thing to check out though is how they've been bred, for milk or all quality traits. Europe and the US have long exploited the breeds for milk but there are still some places that have kept the good line of cow breeding. A Brown Swiss cow will supply you with plenty of good milk provided she is getting sufficient grains, grasses, salt, and most of all love.

If you keep milking timely, she will keep supplying milk. The amount may change with season and age but milk will come. We have a mother cow here that has been giving milk for 8 years without giving birth but once in the 8 year period. She is about 16 years old now. She gives at least 2 gallons a day to Radha Damodara.

2.5 years is nothing, most dairy farmers go at least 3-4 years watching production of course.
Bhakta Dereck, Gita Nagari, PA, USA

From: gourdmad@ovnet.com
To: d_4h@hotmail.com;
Cow@pamho.net
Subject: Re: new calf
Date: Tuesday, December 19, 2000 8:49 AM

One thing to consider is if looking for

another breed anyway, if the sire is of a breed smaller than the cow being bred, that makes for an easier birth.
Madhava Gosh, New Vrndavana, WV, USA

From: d_4h@hotmail.com
To: gourdmad@ovnet.com;
Cow@pamho.net
Subject: Re: new calf
Date: Wednesday, December 20, 2000 8:40 PM

If you had a woman who needed a C-section because her hips were too small to give birth properly, which does happen. If she was impregnated by a midget or a race slightly smaller it wouldn't make her birthing any easier, of course I'm just using my imagination and I'm no authority like I explained previously. From what I understood the hip section grows in a way that is unfavorable to any birth.

Bhakta Derek, Gita Nagari, USA

From: gourdmad@ovnet.com
To: d_4h@hotmail.com;
Cow@pamho.net
Subject: Re: new calf
Date: Friday, December 22, 2000 12:20 AM

Most cattleman take birthing into consideration when cross breeding. If you breed a larger sire into a smaller breed, you know that birthing has to be watched closer as there will be more difficult births, and a smaller breed makes for easier births.

Madhava Gosh, New Vrndavana, WV, USA

From: d_4h@hotmail.com
To: gourdmad@ovnet.com;
Cow@pamho.net
Subject: Re: new calf
Date: Friday, December 22, 2000 8:20 PM

Yes Prabhu,
This is correct but with the situation at hand, it has nothing to do with breeding cows that have been on a

normal breeding schedule. These are cows which have not given birth for 11 -12 years. (55-60 cow years). "Cattle men" from what I understand is a term used for farmers whom use their herds primarily for meat production. Dairy farmers or cattlemen never have cows that exist in their herds for 11 -12 years without giving birth... their cows are refreshed every year. Neither, ever have any cows that exist for 11 -12 years.

This is a special situation where the cows are protected and some times remain idle from birthing sometimes their whole lives. This is the problem for the calving. Other situation could be a show cow.

Here on our farm we had 26 (female) cows which only 1 was in the recommendable area. Not because of her age but because she had recently in the past 3 years had given birth. I was trying to use our own cows because many devotees some 25 years ago went through allot of trouble hand picking around the East coast to collect a herd of cows that were of very high standard. This is the same family line with practically no health problems and we went through allot of research trying to find a way to not have to purchase more cows. BUT, to make a long story short, we did have to. Now we have 28 girls. There are many other questions at hand other than just the hips, like does the cow still go in heat, and the organs of a cow which is 12 years old are 12 years old. They run risk of many, many more problems. Do the cows have any health problems as of now? What is the over all stature of the cow. You have to be a person who knows a little about cows and calving and then be able to look over the cow which is the subject of birthing (which is in Germany) and then make a decision from that perspective.

"Don't breed the old ladies and buy another cow, springer or heifer."
Bhakta Derrick, Gita Nagari, USA

(Continued from page 9)

buffalo, both native to Punjab. With all the looks of the urban rich, Khurana's sons Abhijeet, 9, and Yuvaraj, 7, wear jeans, Nike sneakers, snazzy pullovers and talk in public school English. They take you to Raja, a huge Sahiwal bull, and explain the nuances of animal care as if it is a math sum that they have solved. Khurana says Sahiwal is one of the best milch breeds in the world, and the government has done nothing to preserve it — on the contrary, its cross-breeding programmes have actually polluted the best Sahiwal strains in the country, he says. Animal husbandry officials are wary of him and say that he is a clever businessman. He buys any good animals that he spots and makes their semen available in his bank.

Comment by Rohita d, New Talavan, Mississippi, USA:

There is a research station near Puna (Maharashtra) that has been using AI semen for about the last thirty years, in the beginning they tried to upgrade (in their eyes) the milking capabilities of the Indian breeds by taking the best adapted (to the Indian climate) of animals of three major European breeds (Friesland, Jersey and Brown Swiss) and breeding them to animals of the Gir, Kankrej and Sahiwali. The results were not so promising as the animals of European ancestry could only produce large amounts of milk with abundant high quality feed and suffered from heat exhaustion and insects. So then they concentrated on selecting the better producers of the native blood and now maintain large herds in the surrounding country of those breeds.

In Rajkot in the Saurashtra area of the State of Gujarat, the Raj owns a large herd of Gir that has been kept pure for centuries and is the basis for many pure bred Gir found not only in India but in Brazil and many other countries of the world. He also owns a small herd of Kankrej (they come from north of his realm on the edge of the deserts -

Rann of Kutch) and a large stable of horses of a highly refined type of Indian Arab that is similar to the Lipizzan of Austria (they are a white riding horse and have been used by the Raj to pull small carriages as well).

"The Deoni breed (right) of Latur district is a result of careful breeding of the Dangi breed of Nasik (top) with the Gir cattle of Gujarat (left)

Meanwhile, Balasaheb Vikhe Patil, the Union minister of state for finance and member of Parliament from Nasik in Maharashtra, has arrived on a customary visit. The entire officialdom starts walking behind him in obeisance. He addresses Manik Nivrati Yadav, a farmer from Hasegaonwadi village in AUSA taluka of Latur district, Maharashtra. Ya-



The aerodynamic Khillar breed of Sholapur district in Maharashtra is so fast that it is raced with horses

dav's huge bull, named Raja, has a black head, while the rest of the body is white. This breed is called Deoni.

Comment by Rohita das, New Talavan, Mississippi, USA:

This is not the normal Deoni coloration, most are coloured like the Dalmatian dogs, small spots with equal amounts of black and white over the whole body. Normally the animals have black noses, horns and hoofs. This colour was specifically selected as the red Gir coloration is a dominant colour. Only black animals

were kept in the breeding population, any animal with red coloration was not kept. These animals still keep the mark that identifies an animal of Gir ancestry, they possess a spot on their body where the colour, though the same is of a different shade. I have animals with this spot even though they are only 1/8 Gyr (one great grandparent being Gir the other seven are of non-Gir origin).

"But the minister is not interested in the animal. Speaking in Marathi, he asks Yadav: "Aren't there tractors in your region? Do you still want to own bullocks?" His hands folded in a servile gesture that has become almost congenital in rural India after being handed down several generations, Yadav replies: "We can't do without these animals, saheb, tractors or no tractors."

After the minister leaves, Yadav quips: "Tractors don't give milk, and they don't run on crop residue. Our area is hilly, and animals provide traction in places where tractors can't even reach. Raja is a prize bull. He can pull as much as two average bulls and his mother used to give 15 litres of milk per day. Apart from the cash prizes he wins, a lot of farmers get their cows mated with him. I earn Rs 50 per service. He may look big but he's never hurt a soul. My little son, much too young to have a driver's licence, can handle Raja. Most of all, a tractor can never return the affection and loyalty that Raja gives my family." Yadav spreads a sheet on the ground, pats Raja, and implores him to sit. Raja obliges."

Comment by Rohita das, New Talavan, Mississippi, USA:

I have one ox (castrated him when he was twelve, now fifteen) who when he was a bull would lie down, allow calves to crawl on him and chew on his long ears. Bala is now kept with a

(Continued on page 13)

IMCA UPDATE

I SKCON Ministry for Cow Protection and Agriculture

The International Society for Krsna Consciousness has international centers that are providing lifetime protection to cows. Our present count is 51 such centers. To our knowledge it is the only organization that is rendering such protection on this scale. Due to the teachings of Srila Prabhupada, cow protection and protection of animals in general, is considered necessary for spiritual progress.

Our current efforts have been to bring together a census of how many cows are being protected and to institute the Minimum Cow Protection Standards written by an international group of respected cowherds. We are trying to do this all by e-mail and in some cases the centers are remote and there is no such communication. By the end of the year we should have some current numbers.

Part of this effort is to have this ministry's cow report forms filled out by cow protection facilities. This brings accountability and census. The laws passed, noted on this page, represent our efforts this year to bring accountability to ISKCON's centers of cow protection.

These centers can be a source of inspiration and knowledge to anyone wishing to protect cows. Vegetarianism has entered into the mainstream as an acceptable diet, even recommended often by doctors for good health. When people stop eating animals, they become more aware of the animals themselves and the natural inclination is to care for them. But it is a new concept to gather this information together and for a unification of all ISKCON cow protection centers. It will take time and we will persevere.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE ISKCON GBC SOCIETY

SRI DHAM MAYAPUR, FEBRUARY 7 -19, 2001

501. [ISKCON LAW] Mayapur and Vrindavan Goshallas

Whereas:

- No proper quarterly reports have been sent to the Ministry of Cow Protection and Agriculture from ISKCON Mayapur and Vrindavan;
- GBC members are often overburdened with managerial responsibilities;
- The GBC Body wishes to delegate responsibility to responsible devotees; and,
- There must be a system of accountability for ensuring that cows in ISKCON are properly protected.

Therefore it is resolved THAT: the following amendment be made to ISKCON Law concerning the procedure for collecting cow reports and sending them to the Ministry of Cow Protection and Agriculture:

ISKCON Law 507, Section 3, Standard 14 now reads:

"THAT the GBC meet quarterly (or designate a monitor to meet for up to 3 of 4 quarters) with the project's cowherd and submit a cow protection report to the Ministry of Cow Protection and Agriculture."

ISKCON Law 507, Section 3, Standard 14 shall be amended to read:

"THAT Temple Presidents are responsible to see that local Goshalla Managers send quarterly reports to the Ministry of Cow Protection and Agriculture. The local GBC Deputy/Deputies shall validate these reports by either personally visiting or appointing an accountable and reliable

representative to do so."

502. [ACTION ORDER] Cow Protection in Mayapur and Vrindavana

Whereas:

- ISKCON is dedicated to cow protection;
- The Minister of Cow Protection has not received any quarterly report from the Vrindavan goshalla, and has received one out of eight from the Mayapur goshalla, in spite of repeated requests over the past 2 year period;
- It is alleged that neither the Vrindavan goshalla nor the Mayapur goshalla have secured sufficient land for the ever-increasing number of cows;
- The Ministry of Cow Protection's quarterly reports are necessary to accurately assess Vrindavan and Mayapur goshalla's standard of cow protection.

Therefore it is resolved THAT: Temple Presidents in Vrindavana and the Chief Executive Officers in Mayapur shall be responsible to see their local goshalla managers send quarterly reports to the Minister of Cow Protection and Agriculture beginning April 30, 2001. It is the responsibility of the local GBC Deputies to validate these reports by personally visiting or appointing an accountable and reliable representative to do so.

If the Minister of Cow Protection and Agriculture does not receive reports from either Vrindavan or Mayapur temples regularly during 2001, starting on the above date, then all breeding, purchasing, and acceptance of donations of cows shall be stopped for the delinquent temple until proper compliance is met.

(Continued from page 11)

big herd of about 80 animals, when I walk into the field where they are kept he immediately comes searching for attention. His half sister Usha, also of the same age and in the same field wants so much to be petted that she will follow you everywhere attempting to get her head, ears etc scratched. You can only escape her by leaving the field, where she stands watching you until you are out of sight before she leaves.

"As Yadav gets busy, B S Borgaonkar, a veterinarian and breeder with the state animal husbandry department in Latur, explains the story behind the Deoni breed, which has won the national cattle championship 17 times over. "About 100 years ago, the Nizam of Hyderabad wanted a strong and hardy cattle breed to haul his army. A facility was set up in Deoni village of what is now Maharashtra. The Nizam's people got the choicest animals of the Gir breed of Gujarat, known for its strength, and crossbred it with Dangi, a breed native to Nasik that is known for being very hardy and possessing good stamina. Through careful selection of the crossbred animals, a special breed was created and named after the village of its development. It has all the good qualities of both the breeds and none of the undesirable ones."

One may ask, are all native cattle breeds this versatile. No. Some are extremely specialised. Take Khillar, for example, known as the horse among cattle – a veritable sports breed. Khillar bulls are raced with horses in parts of Sholapur district of Maharashtra. The breed is used for quick transport and is not very good at hauling a lot of weight. It can be marked out by its tall, slim build, and by its horns, which arch back to its neck and then turn upwards. "The horns are shaped like the sword of Shivaji Maharaj," points out Sukhdeo Ranganath Dhole of Pirachi Kuroli village in Pandarpur taluka, Sholapur district, Maharashtra,

drawing attention to the most revered figure of the state. "If you want to make out the pedigree of Khillar, check the space between the two horns where they emerge from the head. It should not be wider than two fingers," he clarifies. Pointing to his Khillar bull named Housha, whose aerodynamic looks can surely put a scarlet Ferrari to shame, he lights up, "He's real quick. He has won several races, reaping cash rewards of up to Rs 51,000. But he is a bit of a one-man animal and gets temperamental with others. I take care of him mostly." There is a lemon pierced into the tip of each horn to ward off the evil eye.

Dhole is reasonably well off, and can afford a tractor. So, why take the trouble of keeping Housha? "Ours is the sugarcane belt. After the crop grows up, we need to get inside the fields for several operations like weeding. Tractors can't go in. Bullocks can. That's why the Khillar cattle population in our region has been unaffected by tractors."

His close friend Ahmed Bagwan sits right next to him. The owner of a truck business, Bagwan leaves behind his trade and drives the truck himself when Housha goes for a competition. "You have to be careful while driving so as not to hurt him. I never go over 40 km/hour. You won't find a scratch on him." Dhole says Bagwan brings good luck. Sure enough, because Housha has been declared the national champion this year. Bagwan picks up his dhol and breaks into an enraptured dance.

According to the National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources, Karnal, there are 27 cattle breeds and eight buffalo breeds in India. And then there are several breeds of other draught animals such as camels, horses, donkeys, yak and mithun. There have to be thousands of such stories for each breed.

COMMENT

From: "(Temple) Jaipur (India)"
<Jaipur@pamho.net>
To: talavan@fnbop.com
Cc: Cow@pamho.net
Subject: India's oxen
Date: Thursday, March 29, 2001 1:10 AM

One of the breeds not mentioned in that very well done article, was Rajasthan's Tharparkar, arguably the hardest of all Indian breeds.

In February 2000 myself and another devotee here attended the All India Cattle Fair held here in Jaipur. The big white bull with the black head featured in the article, a Deoni from Latur in Maharashtra, won first prize for being the finest bull.

The best milker from all the indigenous breeds of cows and buffalo's was won by one of Chandan Farms Tharparkar cows. The competition included Gir, Sahiwal, Red Sindhi, Rati, Nagauri etc. as well as buffalo's.

For an Indian cow to compete alongside a buffalo is no mean feat. Here in Jaipur we have a herd of Tharparkars, which were originally purchased from Chandan Farm in Jaisalmer.

The Tharparkars are able to withstand both extreme heat as well as cold, they rarely get sick and are one of the best draught animals available.

Because of indiscriminate crossbreeding over the years, pure strains of this animal are hard to come by. Folklore has it that the Tharparkars are the last remaining remnants of Krishna's Kamadhenu cows. One look at them will tell you why.

Anyone interested in more information can contact me at the Jaipur temple.
Ramanuja das, Jaipur, India

(Continued from page 9)

VAYU (Oxygen). It is a major and rich source of nutrients and energy for the tissues of the Body. COW GHEE had been recommended as a 100% cure for many diseases and abnormalities when applied and put in the nostrils. This is known as NASHYAM OR NASHYA KRIYA. Ghee melts with the body-heat and travels through the nostril membranes.

BRAIN AND HEART: The use of Cow Ghee in the nostrils will in the first place keep your brain cells lubricated, energised and full of oxygen consequently your temperament will be cool and passive. Aggravated situations will not occur in your mind and body. Thus use of Cow Ghee is a cover for your cardiac attack.

AIR PASSAGE OR BREATHING PROBLEMS. A few drops of Indian cow ghee in the nostril thrice a day for about two months in the morning, afternoon and before sleeping in the night is a single remedy to remove all obstacles of air passage and many chronic diseases. Nostril membranes have direct access to brain cells and the blood in the body. It lubricates the cells through master glands like PINEAL, PITUITARY and cure all deformities like dryness, swelling, coagulation and hemorrhage. Disease of cold, sinus infections or nasal polyps by narrowing the openings of the air ways, by making the pharyngeal valves loose and flaccid obstructing the breathing through nose disappears.

SLEEP DISORDERS :For those not getting sleep Cow Ghee application in the nostrils will improve the quality of sleep. The brain will release sleep inducing hormones and shall maintain the critical four hour core period of sleep containing 90 minutes deep and light sleep cycle, that every one needs for normal functioning. Over stressed people get more relaxation. Similarly hormonal changes do

effect sleep amongst menopausal-women often experiencing sleeping problems get relaxation.

Cow Ghee properly monitors oxygen levels and cures the sleep related disorders like (1) Insomnia (inability to sleep) (2) sleep Apnea (loss of breath) (3) Narcolepsy (excessive sleep) (4) Parasomnia (movement disorders during sleep) and restless leg Syndrome (Funny sensation in the legs). Sleep is an active part of our life.

HAIR PROBLEM : Cow Ghee in the nostrils not only prevents falling of the hair but there is a further precious news that after the use for 4 to 6 months it stops hair loss.

FATS: Fats are essential constituents of our diet. Most of our dietary fats come from edible oils, vanaspati and GHEE. COW GHEE does not carry the fats as are either defined or interrupted by the western scientists. Some type of fats increase cholesterol levels and others bring it down. Cow Ghee is one such element which brings the cholesterol down or keeps it under the limits. Fats have three components in varying proportions depending upon their origins. Saturates, Monounsaturates MUFA and polyunsaturates PUFA. Fats rich in saturates like coconut, palm, vanaspati and other ghee are normally solid at room temperature. Cow Ghee remains melt at room temperature and therefore, it is always safe to eat. It acts as a stimulant which is what contributes to the low level of Heart Diseases.

HOW TO APPLY GHEE :- Warm the Ghee by indirect heat. Take a dropper, rest on back without pillow and apply 3 to 4 drops in each nostril and rest for five minutes. At this stage and time apply in the Naval also. **IMPORTANT NOTE :- GAU GHRIT OR GHEE SHOULD ALWAYS BE PREPARED FROM CURD. BY CHURNING BOTH WAYS AND NOT BY MIXIE. TRADITIONAL HAND SYSTEM IN EARTHEN POT BRINGS DESIRED PROPERTIES, RESULTS, TASTE,**

QUALITY AND REMEDIAL, ENERGETIC, LUBRICATING HEALING CHARACTERISTICS. GHEE made out of or obtained from MILK CREAM and by mechanical mixer or churner will not have adequate curative medicinal values and properties hence would not be effective and not advised for nostril application or use. Your exercises will be futile.

GOROCHAN: It is available from the forehead of the COW PROGENY above 5/16 years of age. It is generated through the horns biodynamics under the conditions when they die natural death. GOROCHAN has marvellous curative properties of curing 100% incurable and fatal diseases. When the COW PROGENY Is KILLED AND OR SLAUGHTERED the Ghostly act creates horror In the mind of he animal during slaughtering. This inhumanly act automatically stops the formation of precious GOROCHAN and it does not take place. Consequently this r are item is brutally and foolishly lost. Further there is no substitute for GOROCHAN either synthetic or from any other source.

It's very important to note and know that the foreign breeds of cows which are not having hump are merely living milking machines and are the cross breeds of pig progeny. Resemblance and living habits certify the contention. Its' produce has no disease resistance power and on the contrary carries hook worms and many diseases. It is an eternal source of diseases. Its milk or other products should always be avoided.

I offer my humble personal services to provide any further information on COW PANCH GAVYA as I know and could explain at any time and to any one who could be interested to know in details. I am an adviser to many gaushallas, and Mahamantri of All India
Dr. GAURISHANKAR J. MAHESHWARI, D.Sc., M.D. (M.A.), Ph.D.,

SAHITYARATNA, GOLD MEDALIST
AHIMSHA MAHASANGH, 76, Laxmi
Palace, Mathuradas Road, Kandivali
(West), Mumbai 400 067. He has his
own Cow Breed Improvement Farm at
PARBATSAR in Rajasthan in the name
of his late mother as under
MATUSHRI BHANWARI DEVI JETH-
MAL RANDAR
GAU SAMWARDHAN SANSTHAN
PO. PARBATSAR PIN 341512.
Dist. NAGPUR RAJASTHAN (INDIA)
where

1) Patients of Heart and bypass surgery
cases and many other chronic disease
were and are successfully treated/
cured without any operation with the
said COW THERAPY. use of COW
PANCH GAVYA and organically
grown produce is always recom-
mended You can get the potentised
COW GHEE and a few other PANCH
GAVYA products, derivatives and
preparations from the above Farm ad-
dress or contact the Author in Mumbai
on phone Numbers:
(R) (022) 840 2268, 841 1583.
++91-22-887-1747-887-1800

(Continued from page 7)

less milk, and put on less meat. MAFF
asserts that cows also milk less well
when they recover, though late last
week could produce no scientific evi-
dence to prove it. Yet MAFF steadfastly
refuses to countenance any relaxation
of its zero tolerance policy. This con-
trasts sharply with the enormous toler-
ance it showed BSE, allowing hundreds
of thousands of diseased animals into
the food chain and permitting controls
- when introduced - to be poorly en-
forced and widely flouted. Yet BSE re-
ally is a terrifying plague which as
killed 80 people, slowly and horrifi-
cally, and will do the same to thou-
sands, maybe hundreds of thousands,
more over coming decades. MAFF's
reaction to the two diseases shows
where its priorities lie. It cares little for
human health. It is not even particu-
larly bothered about sick animals.
What gets it exercised, and spurs it to
emergency action, is a threat to the
profitability of agribusiness.

In a sane world, the economic losses
caused by this mild disease would
not matter much: farmers would ac-
cept and adjust to them, as to the
fluctuations of their harvests.

But the crazy over intensification of
agriculture, with margins pared to
the bone to produce cheap food
against foreign competition, means it
simply cannot afford them.

Britain pioneered the intensification
on this side of the Atlantic. No Euro-
pean country has pursued it so re-
lentlessly, or has so ruthlessly driven
small farmers to the wall to benefit
richer ones: more than 330,000 farms
two-thirds of the total - have been
forced out of business since 1945.
Abigail Woods - a vet who is re-
searching the history of foot and
mouth at Manchester University, fi-
nanced by the Wellcome Trust - adds
that it was Britain, too, that pioneered
the zero tolerance policy to foot and
mouth, originally to protect a few
wealthy stockbreeders, and was the
first country to ban imports from
countries with the disease. Now,
hoist with its own petard, MAFF has
no alternative but to continue the
slaughter to stop British meat being
excluded from export markets that
have followed our lead. Intensifica-
tion may not be to blame for the out-
break of the disease, but it has turned
it into a crisis affecting the highest in
the land. All this may be providing a
catalyst for change. Tony Blair has
called for a national debate on the
future of agriculture. Ministers accept
that policies of the past decades have
failed and are cautiously moving to-
wards a radical shift - from intensify-
ing agriculture to preserving the en-
vironment as the basis of sound
farming."

March 14, 2001, N.Y. Times

"Meat From Europe is Banned by
U.S. as Illness Spreads"

By Christopher Marquis and Donald
G. McNeil Jr.

The United States banned imports of

animals and animal products from
the European Union today after learn-
ing that foot-and-mouth disease had
spread to France from Britain. The
Agriculture Department said it was
taking the precaution to protect the
domestic industry from a possible
outbreak of the virus, which could
cost the American industry billions of
dollars in just one year. A spokesman
for the European Commission in
Washington, Gerry Kiely, said the ban
would cost European exporters as
much as \$458 million a year in sales.
The agriculture department put the
cost at \$400 million at most.

March 23, 2001 NY Times

"Containing Foot-and-Mouth Disease"
Foot-and-mouth disease has spread
from Britain, where it appeared in
mid-February, to several farms in
France and now to Ireland and the
Netherlands, where it was detected in
a few cows and a herd of goats. The
total number of cases is not large -
about 500 - but the effort to prevent
any further spread of this virulently
contagious disease has brought the
movement of livestock in parts of the
European Union to a halt. It has also
led to the slaughter of a quarter-
million animals.

Editor's Note:

The mass slaughter of cows and sheep
worldwide due to Mad Cow and Foot
and Mouth diseases is quite tragic.
Many health-minded people are be-
coming vegetarians as a result. Many
farmers may now become fruit and
vegetable farmers, since they're losing
billions of dollars from their animals
being killed.

By the time this report reaches our
readers there will have been more de-
velopments. But, irregardless of the
proposed material reasons, the ques-
tion remains why do so many cows
have to die and why so horrifically?
What will be the outcome of such an
act?

Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam



The Bounty of Ox Plowed Earth

THE ISCOWP NEWS

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FORWARD AND ADDRESS CORRECTION

Saved From the Slaughterhouse