

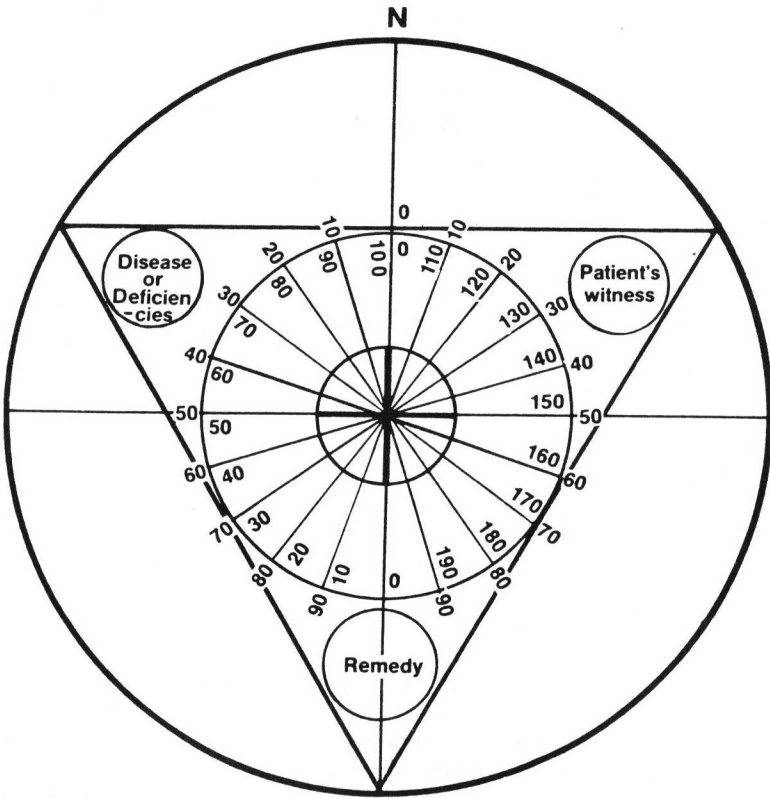
# SELF HELP FOR GARDENERS AND FARMERS

*Isabel Bellamy*

Man has to learn to conserve energy, transmute and use natural resources, for example solar and wind energy, magnetic fields, and thought. For too long we have robbed nature, poisoned her soil, water and air; we have, in fact, taken all we can get and only now realize how we have upset the balance of nature. It's up to each one of us to help bring harmony back to the world, we can only work on ourselves if we want to maintain this, we cannot change other people but we can help them to want to change themselves. However, those of us who can use the pendulum have been given a gift that we can use to find the best way round all the problems that may come our way and so help to bring back that perfect balance in nature.

## THE ANALYSIS CHART AND HOW TO USE IT

This chart was used by the late Dr. Bourne-Taylor of Queensland and I find it invaluable for doing all my analyses, for discovering the percentages of deficiencies in soil, plants or animals. Put the *witness* (sample) in the top right hand corner of the chart. In the case of soil, you will probably have several samples to test, so that you can get the pH of each area right for the plants you have, or wish to plant, but if you are going to do a general reading of a whole paddock, put your samples to be tested together, from different parts of the field. Put the list of Deficiencies/Diseases, in the left hand corner and point at each item in turn, and go down the list to see what is lacking. For example, *porosity* might take the pendulum slightly to the right of 0 which you write down as +8%, but *moisture* might be -1%, which would indicate a sandy soil that is not holding the moisture and probably needs mulch and compost to build back the top soil. You will see a list of minerals to check later in this article. When you have finished the analysis find what fertilizer is needed and put that in the *remedy circle*, and see if all will come back to balance, or if other remedies are needed. Make your own charts of what you want to test, but if you want to go into details, I suggest you take a course with the Radionic Association.



ANALYSIS CHART 1

Here is a list of some of the things I test for soil analysis.

**SUBSOIL**

- Porosity
- Moisture
- Warmth
- Mineral imbalance
- Radiation
- Atomic fallout
- Water Circulation
- Air circulation
- Potential fertility
- Unknown factors

**TOPSOIL**

- Porosity
- Moisture
- Warmth
- Water circulation
- Air circulation
- Biodynamic life
- Soil bacteria
- Fertility
- Humus
- Radiation

## GENERAL

Light	Rhythm
Life energy	Tranquility
Circulation of energy	Love
Cosmic rays	Encouragement
Elements	Happiness
Trace Elements	Harmony

## COLOURS

Violet
Indigo
Blue
Green
Yellow
Orange
Red

## INFLUENCES FROM THE SOLAR SYSTEM

Sun	Moon	Jupiter
Mercury	Mars	Neptune
Saturn	Uranus	
Pluto	Venus	

## SEEDS AND SEEDLINGS

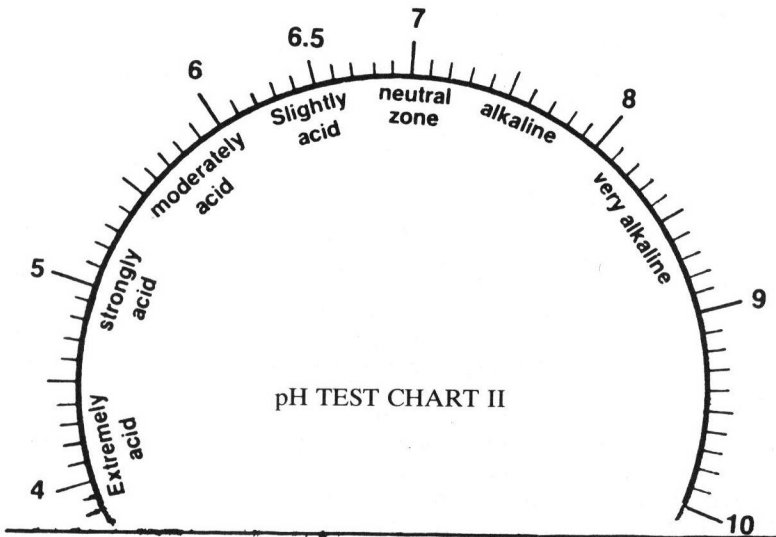
If you are interested in astrology you can work out the best times for planting, by the stars. I usually plant by the moon, root vegetables just after full moon and above-ground vegetables just after the new moon. However, days for planting vary, so I ask, "Is this a very good day for planting root vegetables?" If the answer is "No" (anti-clockwise gyration) I would select the best of the days which I had time to spare for planting. I also worked out the best time of day for putting seeds in the ground. Many people put seeds under a pyramid before planting, or under an S-pole or a magnet, as so many of the seeds we buy these days do not strike well. I usually test my beans with a pendulum before planting—a clockwise gyration means a healthy seed that will grow. Have you ever put compost into egg cartons and planted seeds in them? When planting this out it does not disturb the root system and is less of a shock to the plant. I always find out which side of the seedling should face North; make sure they go into the selected area in the correct direction by the compass, if you want good growth. If they go into the ground in the wrong direction it upsets their magnetic field and retards growth.

You may wonder why tranquility, love, happiness, encouragement, etc., have been put down to check. When I lived in Sydney, a main drain was put through my garden, 6 to 7 feet deep; many plants had to be lifted and the roots of several shrubs and citrus trees were sliced by machinery. I could feel the anxiety and sadness in the garden before it actually occurred. I made a small plan of the garden and put it on a diamond and henge (a chart from B.S.D. magazine) with 'tranquility, love, harmony and encouragement' written on it. I then held the pendulum over it and I could feel the area drawing on the energy from the words, which were symbolic of my thoughts. The feeling in the garden did improve, so much so that all the men working on the drains

came and relaxed and ate their lunch under the trees (leaving behind them milk bottles, beer cans, etc.!). My drain was one of the first to be completed, but the last to be left as a peaceful lunching place, even though the men were working at the other end of the street!

In the Winter months work out what you are going to grow, where your drains will be, where in the garden you will be planting root or green crops; which way your planting lines are best, unless you decide to plant in circles. This is a very good idea, as you do not waste water and fertilizer on weeds, the sun can reach most parts of the plants and you can get the pH of each circle right for what you are growing.

A pH testing chart is also useful for quick testing of soils.



In this test we are measuring hydroxile ions which show up the acidity or alkalinity of the selected ground. We must have the soil right for each plant to get the best results.

If you want to check your pendulum test, put some soil into a jar, cover with water and shake, allow to stand for a while; get some Whatman's pH 1-14 testing tape, break off a small piece, put it into the jar for 30 seconds, and match it up with the colour on the box. This is obtainable in Australia at Agricultural Co-Ops. For those who are not sure what will grow in what, the following will help you.

<i>Optimum Values</i>	<i>Type of Soil</i>	<i>Results</i>
below 4.3	extremely acid	injurious to most crops favourable for many harmful bacteria.
4.4-5.4	strongly acid	favourable for heather, azaleas, rhododendrons and all lime-hating shrubs.
5.5-5.9	moderately acid	favourable for tomatoes, potatoes, cucumbers, berries.
6.0-6.8	slightly acid	favourable for lettuce, cabbage, beans, peas and most plants.
6.9-7.3	neutral zone	favourable for asparagus, beets, broccoli, cauliflower, asters, carnations, dahlias.
7.4-8.0	alkaline	too alkaline for vegetables and lime-loving plants.
above 8.0	very alkaline	injurious to most plants.

When thinking of plants, put the specimen at base of the chart and ask, "What soil pH is best for this plant?"

### COMPANION PLANTS

When planting seeds or seedlings, we must consider which plants will thrive when growing together and which dislike each other. These can be found out quite easily with the pendulum, asking, "Are these compatible?" Do not plant near each other if the answer is "No". Here are a few common vegetables and their likes and dislikes.

### COMPANION PLANTS

<i>Plant</i>	<i>Compatible plants</i>	<i>Incompatible</i>
Beans	carrots, cauliflower, cucumber, Winter savory	onions, garlic, early potatoes
Broad beans	corn, spinach, early potatoes	
Cabbage	early potatoes, dill, chamomile	strawberries
Carrots	lettuce and chives	
Cauliflower	celery	
Celery	leeks, tomatoes	
Chives	fruit trees, carrots	legumes
Eggplant	beans	

Fruit trees	nettles, nasturtiums, horseradish, Lad's Love, garlic, tansy	
Garlic	roses	peas and beans
Lettuce	strawberries, carrots, radish	
Onions	chamomile (every 3 metres), early lettuce, Winter savory	peas and beans
Peas	radish, carrot, cucumber, sweet corn, beans, turnips	onions
Potatoes	beans, corn, cabbage, peas, broad beans, nasturtiums, eggplant	sunflowers, tomatoes
Pumpkin	corn	potatoes
Radish	peas, lettuce, cucumbers, nasturtiums	hyssop
Spinach	strawberries	
Strawberries	beans, lettuce, spinach, borage, pyrethrum	cabbage
Tomatoes	asparagus, parsley, basil, early cabbage, nettles, nasturtiums, French marigolds	potatoes, kohlrabi
Turnips	peas	mustard

#### HERBS WHICH BENEFIT PLANTS

- Basil** keeps diseases and pests from tomatoes. A potted plant or dried leaves keeps flies and mosquitoes out of the house. Incompatible with rue, very sensitive to frost.
- Chamomile** keeps other plants healthy, helps sickly plants to recover.
- Catmint** rats dislike it. Valuable as a screen for crops, or near to beans.
- Elder tree** bruised leaves are offensive to most insects. Worn on hat or rubbed on face will keep flies and mosquitoes off. A decoction of young leaves sprinkled over buds and delicate plants will kill aphids and small caterpillars.

Fennel	disliked by fleas. Grow near kennels or stables.
Horehound	put into fresh milk in an area infested by flies, it will kill them.
Lad's Love	repellant to most insects.
Marigolds	plant near vegetables and flowers to repel beetles and to discourage eelworms.
Peppermint, Spearmint	disliked by rats, mice and flies. Planted near cabbage, keeps them healthy and free from pests.
Oregano	keeps cucumbers free of beetles.
Rue	very offensive to garden pests, a few leaves will drive ants and flies away and will kill fleas. Leaves are good for poultry.
Tansy	discourages beetles, ants, aphids and flies. Plant throughout the garden, near the house. Dried leaves act as a safe insecticide in the house, even more effective if mixed with Elder leaves.
Pennyroyal	plant near cabbages, disliked by fleas and other insects.
Lemon Balm	plant near beehives, they love it, always have them
Summer and Winter savory	in the garden to attract the bees.
Lavender	
Dill	
The Savories	give instant relief from bee stings.

In the Australian bush there are many delicious, edible fruits and herbs, so use your pendulum, search for companion Native plants, and look for new herbs to find out what they can be used for—every plant has some use.

#### ELEMENTS AND THEIR COMPOUNDS

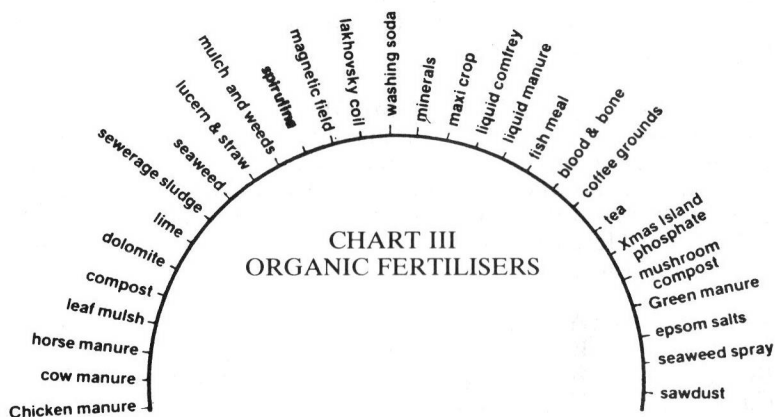
When you test your soil, you are finding the right balance for nature; it might only be a small trace of a substance, but it may be necessary for the whole to function perfectly. With the pendulum you can work out the exact amount for each row or bed to rectify imbalances. Here is a list of some Elements and their compounds to use in testing.

Aluminium	(Al)	Calcium	(Ca)
Beryllium	(Be)	Carbon	(C)
Boron	(B)	Chlorine	(Cl)
Cadmium	(Cd)	Chromium	(Cr)

Cobalt	(Co)	Molybdenum	(Mo)
Copper	(Cu)	Nitrogen	(N)
Copper sulphate		Oxygen	(O)
Ferrum sulphate		Phosphorus	(P)
Fluorine	(F)	Potash	
Germanium	(Ge)	Potassium	(K)
Hydrogen	(H)	Selenium	(Se)
Iodium	(I)	Silica	(Si)
Iron	(Fe)	Sodium	(Na)
Iron phosphate		Sulphur	(S)
Lead	(Pb)	Tritium	
Lime		Uranium	(U)
Magnesium	(Mg)	Ytterbium	(Yb)
Magnesium carbonate		Yttrium	
Manganese	(Mn)	Zinc	(Zn)

I suggest you type or write these elements out, close together, on a piece of paper 13cm x 20cm and put it in a plastic cover. Make a list of the percentages of deficiencies in your soil, and then use the next chart to find the best organic fertilizer to correct the lack. Many of the fertilizers on the market leach the life energy from the soil and organic life, for example, superphosphate not only does this, but it leaves a residue of sulphuric acid in the soil which in turn burns up the boron. The vegetables grow magnificently, but they lack boron and other minerals so this lack is passed on to us, and the soil has less and less life to give the plant. Normally the earth is alive with bacteria, worms and energy, and this we must try to give back to our land.

## FERTILISERS





Most of the things on the chart are straight forward, but I would like to add a few things for those people who have not used these methods before.

*Chicken Manure:* used to be good when all the chickens were free in the paddocks or in runs; nowadays it may have hormones and antibiotics in it and unless it has been under the poultry for nine months it is liable to unbalance your soil. The Forestry Commission have given up using it on their young trees.

*Seaweed:* is an excellent fertilizer, and has all the minerals in it. If you bring it straight off the beach, wash it in buckets (or old bath) first and some people soak it for two weeks. One of my friends washed his on the concrete and this drained into a flowerbed and part of the lawn, killing the grass and plants. You can buy liquid seaweed extract.

*Manure:* never use fresh manure straight on the garden, as it can kill plants when it is too strong and it should "season", or be used for making liquid manure.

*Mulch:* put this in a circle under the extremities of the branches of shrubs and trees, so that the feeding roots can get the benefit of the extra moisture; too much mulch round the trunk can cause collar rot. A couple of large stones under trees also helps to keep moisture in the soil.

*Liquid Comfrey:* get a large drum or container and fill with comfrey leaves and three-quarters fill with water. Add a "morning bucket" of urine each day until drum is full. Keep a lid on, in case it annoys your neighbours! It is usually ready in 10-14 days. I use an old tin on a stick as a dipper and put the liquid around the roots of plants, it really helps them grow well. If you have no comfrey, use diluted urine but keep it for a week first.

*Green Manure:* grow some lupins or legumes which give nitrogen to the soil; some people use mustard—both have to be dug into the soil.

*Sawdust:* is used on the top of thick newspapers on paths between beds, to keep the weeds down. It takes about a year to rot down and build up the soil. However, be very careful not to use sawdust from any pine trees, as it can poison the soil. Oregon pine has arsenic in it!

*Compost:* do not throw away any of the vegetable and fruit waste into the garbage tin; you can buy plastic containers, or build two boxes or wire cages about a metre square, opening on one side so that you can turn the contents over occasionally. If you have no old wood, make piles of waste matter, put in all grass clippings in layers, with kitchen waste, manure, leaves, etc., I have sometimes dug a pit for this use. You will be surprised how many worms appear! If you have too much grass clippings, use them around trees.

*Spirulina Algae*: now being grown in many parts of the world, including Chad, Ethiopia, Mexico, Japan, Kenya, Siam; it is plankton, very rich in protein, and has all the minerals, vitamins, amino-acids. I buy it in powder form and give it to pot plants. Now that it is becoming popular, they have started using it for agriculture as well as a nutritional substitute. Christopher Hill has done research into it with Japanese doctors. Write to: University of Trees, P.O. Box 644, Boulder Creek, California, 95006, U.S.A.

*Washing Soda*: after heavy rain scatter 2kg. of washing soda under your lemon and citrus trees, cover with newspapers and put leaf mulch on top. Do not put mulch close to trunk to avoid collar rot. Weight down the paper with stones, or bags of sawdust will do as well. Washing soda keeps trees healthy.

## PESTS AND PESTICIDES

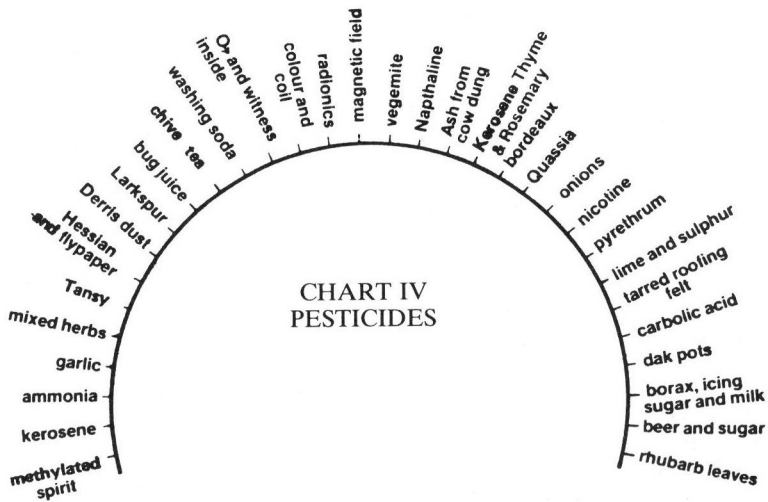
There are such a lot of poisonous sprays on the market and people using them should wear a gas mask and be very careful not to use them on a windy day, as the spray may blow onto other plants and poison them too. People should also wear masks when mowing for any length of time, or using a tractor, as the carbon monoxide is a poison absorbed through the lungs. As most people know these days, all these things can do irreparable damage to the soil, the plant life, animals, and to us, completely upsetting the balance of nature, and must be avoided at all costs. It's worth trying some of the things shown on the following chart, rather than damage Mother Earth any more. I am sure there are many other repellants that are good and should be added to the list, so make your own charts—this is only to help you to start off, and to give you some ideas. The less harmful pesticides are made of:-

methylated spirits, kerosene, ammonia, Derris dust, washing soda, naphthalene, Bordeaux powder, nicotine, carbolic acid, borax, lime and sulphur—all can be easily purchased. Other items to make or buy are Dak pots, tar paper, Quassia pods, cow manure, hessian, flypaper, and Vegemite. There are also uses for colour, radionics, coils, or magnetic fields, which are explained elsewhere in the article.

*Methylated spirits or kerosene*: Both can be used as a quick method to kill borers. Put into an old hypodermic syringe and squirt into holes in tree trunks, etc. It would be better if you could find the borer, squash it and shake it up well in water, then spray on the tree trunk and into holes.

*Ammonia*: 1 tablespoon in 600mls. of water will keep down wood lice when sprayed.

*Garlic spray*: 90g. (3oz) of garlic, chopped, add 2 teaspoonfuls of liquid paraffin and soak for 2 days. Then add 600mls. warm water and 14g. (½oz) of pure soap. Store in a bottle. Use a 2½% solution for spraying insects on plants.



*Mixed herbs:* Boil some crushed garlic with some tansy leaves, a leaf of rhubarb, some pyrethrum and mint. Strain and grate in enough soap to make it cling to leaves. This is a very effective pest deterrent.

*Tansy:* Make into a tea to use as a spray, or grow around trees, to deter insect pests.

*Hessian and flypaper:* This combination wrapped round trunks of white cedar and other trees, acts to prevent ants, caterpillars, etc., crawling up from the earth.

*Larkspur:* Grow around crops to deter grasshoppers.

*Bug juice:* Boil a few bugs which are infesting tree or plant, in water, strain and use as a spray. Shake well before use. In homoeopathy, a dose of the disease or poison suitably diluted, helps to eliminate it! The insects certainly do not appear to like the smell or vibes of themselves, used in this way.

*Derris dust:* Use for aphids, caterpillars, etc.

*Washing soda:* After rain, scatter round areas under trees to keep the ground healthy (see Fertilizers).

*Chive tea:* For scab and mildew. Pour boiling water onto dried chives, leave to infuse for an hour, strain and bottle. Dilute one part to two parts of water and use as a spray.

## COLOUR AND COIL

It must not be assumed that a small roll of cotton or silk will "cure" the various complaints. Each colour has a special rate of vibration. The principal behind colour therapy is that the copper coil has electrical conductive properties which, by using certain

colours, vitalise the ground or plant that is under-functioning. The colour and the copper are positive and life-giving, neutralising the negative vibrations.

Work out your own measurements with what you have to hand. Solder the positive end of the wire to the copperplate inside the box, and the negative end, after winding round wooden rod about 30 turns, to a copper stud at the end of the rod.

Work out your colours and lengths to deter the pest or disease and place colours on copperplate. Then work out how far the end of the rod should be away from the witness. You can use a photograph of the area, or a plan; I lean mine against the wall. Then work out for how long the treatment is needed. If you put the colours chosen for the pest on the top of the witness and the pendulum goes anti-clockwise, treatment is needed, but as soon as you get a clockwise gyration you can stop the treatment; but ask if more will be needed later, and if so, in a week, month, etc., as eggs may hatch out, or re-infestation occur. There are colours worked out for bacteria, or diseases, so that unless there is a new thing you would not have to work out colours and lengths each time. These coils may be obtained from:-

Mrs. Roos, m/s264 Childers Road, BUNDABERG, Queensland. 4670.

*(To be continued)*

---