

Products

Animal Scents Shampoo

This shampoo is designed to clean all types of animal fur and hair. It has insect-repelling and killing properties, and is designed to rid hair of lice, ticks, and other insects.

Ingredients: Saponified coconut oil and olive oil, glycerin, guar gum (*Cyamopsis tetragonoloba*), aloe vera (*Aloe barbadensis*), rosemary extract (*Rosmarinus officinalis*)

Essential Oils: Citronella, lavandin, lemon, geranium, spikenard

Animal Scents Ointment

This ointment has been tested in the field for many years. It is designed to cover and seal infected wounds and seal in essential oils.

Ingredients: Mink oil, lecithin, bees wax, lanolin, sesame seed oil, Wheat germ oil, carrot seed oil (*Daucus carota*), rose hip seed oil

Essential Oils: Palmarosa, geranium, patchouly, Idaho balsam fir, myrrh, tea tree, rosewood

Veterinary Medicine

Essential oils have been used very successfully on many different kinds of animals from kittens to 2,000-pound draft horses. Animals generally respond to essential oils in much the same way as humans do.

How Much Should I Use?

Most animals are even more sensitive to the effects of the oils than humans. They often seem to have a natural affinity to the healing influence of the oils. Adjust dosage proportionately, based on body weight. If the protocol for a human being (at about 160 lbs) calls for 3-5 drops, then a horse (at 1600 lbs or more) could use as much as 10 times that amount, while a dog (at 16 lbs) would use as little as one tenth that amount. Generally speaking, if you have never put oils on an animal before, you should start carefully, applying them only to the feet, paws, or hooves (on the frog and cornet bands) at first.

In the case of cats and small dogs, essential oils should ALWAYS be diluted before applying, because they are actually MORE sensitive to the biochemicals in the oils than humans. Be careful to avoid high phenol oils, such as oregano and thyme, on cats because they can be extremely sensitive to these stronger oils. They should only be used in high rates of dilution (90%) and the diluted oil should only be applied to the paws.

Use Special Caution with Cats

Cats metabolize things very differently from dogs and other animals. Certain oils are potentially toxic to cats and could result in injury or even death, if applied incorrectly. For example, cats generally have adverse reactions to citrus products, and citrus oils are sometimes used to deter cats from entering an area. Also, cats are very sensitive to strong odors. A safe alternative, when in doubt, would be to mist them lightly with floral water. Consulting a veterinarian is a good policy before applying oils to cats for the first time.

General Guidelines:

For small animals: (cats and small dogs) Apply 3-5 drops DILUTED (80-90%) oil mixture per application.

For larger animals: (large dogs) Apply 3-5 drops NEAT per application.

For large animals: (cattle and horses) Apply 20-30 drops NEAT per application.

How to Administer EOs Internally

For internal use (ingestion), essential oils can be put into a capsule and mixed with the feed.

On large animals, the animal's bottom lip can be pulled out and (for example, in the case of a horse) 10 or 15 drops of oil put in. The animal will feel the effect quickly because capillaries in the lip will carry the oil into bloodstream immediately. For a large dog, 1 to 3 drops is sufficient.

When treating animals with essential oils internally, make certain the oils used are pure and free of chemicals, solvents, and adulterants. Always seek

the advice of a qualified veterinarian before allowing the animals to ingest essential oils.

Other Helpful Tips:

- When treating large animals for viral or bacterial infection, arthritis, or bone injury, generally use the same oils and protocol recommended for humans.
- For applying to large open wounds or hard-to-reach areas, it helps to put the oils in a spray bottle and spray them directly on location.
- After an oil application to an open wound, cover the wound with Animal Scents Ointment to seal it and protect it from further infection. The ointment will also pre-vent the essential oils from evaporating into the air.
- There is no right or wrong way to apply essential oils. Every animal is a little different. Use common sense and good judgment as you experiment with different methods. Observe carefully how the animal responds to the treatment.
- Take special care not to get essential oils in the animal's eyes.
- Make sure the animal is drinking pure water. Chlorinated water will suppress thyroid and immune function in animals even quicker than in humans, and when that happens, you will suppress the healing process of that animal whether it is a dog, a horse or a cat. (see [CHAPTER 12: WATER TREATMENT](#)).
- Quality protein is vitally important to promote healing, which makes the use of organic feed essential. Unfortunately many commercial feeds contain bovine byproducts that have high risk for BSE disease and make them unfit for animal care. Avoid these at all costs. Enzymes are also essential to maximize digestion and protein assimilation.

Where to Apply Essential Oils to Animals:

For non-ungulate animals (not having hooves) such as dogs or cats, oils (neat or diluted) can be applied to paws for faster absorption.

For hooved animals, sprinkle a few drops on the spine or flanks and massage them in. Also apply on the gums, tongue or underneath the top lip; also apply on the frog and cornet bands of hooves. These are all good locations for oils to be applied to cows, horses, etc., all animals with hooves. Oils can also be applied to auricular points of the ears.

When the Animal is Jittery and Resists:

If you have a high-spirited, jittery animal that won't be still to receive the application, apply Peace & Calming and/or Valor on yourself first. As you approach the animal, it will react as it perceives the aroma. Kneel down or squat beside the animal and remain still for several minutes, so that it can become accustomed to the smell. As the animal breathes in the fragrances, it will become calmer and easier to manage.

Essential Oils First Aid Kit for Animals

- **Animal Scents Ointment** to seal and disinfect open wounds.
- **Exodus II** for infection, inflammation; to promote tissue regeneration.
- **Helichrysum as a topical anesthetic.**
- **Idaho Tansy** is one of the most versatile oils for animals. It is purifying, cleansing, tissue-regenerating, anti-inflammatory, and anesthetic, and is used for bruised bones, cuts, wounds, and colic. It repels flies.
- **Laurel** for bruising and soreness.
- **Lavender** for tissue regeneration, desensitizing wound.
- **Melrose** for disinfecting and cleaning wounds.
- **Mountain savory** for reducing inflammation.
- **Myrrh** for infection, inflammation; to promote tissue regeneration.
- **Ortho Ease** to dilute essential oils and act as a pain-reliever and anti-inflammatory.
- **PanAway:** If the pain originates from a broken bone rather than an open wound, use PanAway to kill pain in points where there is no open, raw tissue. NOTE: Do not apply PanAway to open wounds because it will sting and traumatize the animal. Instead use helichrysum and balsam fir to reduce bleeding and pain.
- **Purification** is more effective than using iodine or hydrogen peroxide for washing and cleansing wounds. It repels ticks and mites.
- **Roman chamomile** for tissue regeneration, desensitizing wound.
- **Thieves** for inflammation, infection and bacteria; for proud flesh (where new tissue continues to rebuild itself causing excessive granulation) to promote tissue regeneration.
- **Valerian** can be used internally and externally for controlling pain.
- **Vetiver** can be used internally and externally for controlling pain.

Animal Treatment A to Z

ARTHRITIS:

(common in older animals and pure-breeds). Ortho Ease or PanAway (massage on location or put several drops in animal feed).

Use Raindrop-like application of PanAway, wintergreen/birch, pine, or spruce and massage the location. For larger animals use at least 2 times more oil than a normal Raindrop Technique would call for on humans.

For prevention: Put Power Meal and Sulfurzyme in feed or fodder. Small animals: 1/8 to 1/4 serving per day. Large animals: 2-4 servings per day.

BIRTHING:

Gentle Baby.

BLEEDING:

Geranium, helichrysum (Shave the hair over the area being treated.)

BONES: (pain, spurs—all animals):

R.C., PanAway, wintergreen/birch, lemongrass, and spruce. All conifers are very powerful in the action for bones and in promoting bone health. For more effective absorption, it is helpful to shave the fur/hair away from the area being treated. BLM is an excellent supplement for building animal bones.

BONES: (fractured or broken):

Mix PanAway with 20-30 drops of wintergreen/ birch and spruce. Cover the area. After 15 minutes rub in 10-15 more drops of wintergreen and spruce. Cover with Ortho Sport Massage Oil. BLM can be used as a supplement to help speed bone healing.

CALMING:

Peace & Calming, Trauma Life, lavender (domestic animals respond very quickly to the smell).

COLDS AND FLU:

For small animals put 1-3 drops Exodus II, ImmuPower, or Di-Tone

in feed or fodder. For large animals, use 10-20 drops.

COLIC:

For large animals (cows) put 10-20 drops of Di-Tone in feed or fodder. For small animals, use 1-3 drops.

FLEAS AND OTHER PARASITES:

Single oils: Lemongrass, tea tree, eucalyptus (all types), citronella, and peppermint.

Blends: Di-Tone. Also add 1-2 drops of lemongrass to Animal Scents shampoo, and use to shampoo the animal.

Oils repel fleas and other external parasites. Wash blankets with oils added to the wash during the rinse cycle. Also, place 1-2 drops of lemongrass on collar to help eliminate fleas.

For internal parasites, daily rub Di-Tone on the pads (bottom) of the feet. Many people have reported that they have seen the parasites eliminated from the animal within days after starting this procedure.

INFLAMMATION:

Apply Ortho Ease, PanAway, pine, wintergreen/ birch, or spruce on location. Put Sulfurzyme in feed. Mineral Essence may also be good.

INSECT REPELLENT:

Put 10 drops each of citronella, Purification, *Eucalyptus globulus*, and pepper-mint in 8 ounce spray bottle with water. Alter-nate formula: Put 2 drops pine, 2 drops *Eucalyptus globulus*, and 5-10 drops citronella in a spray bottle of water. Shake vigorously and spray over area. Floral waters, such as peppermint and Idaho tansy, can also be used.

LIGAMENTS/TENDONS (torn or sprained):

Apply lemongrass and lavender (equal parts) on location and cover area. For small animals or birds, dilute essential oils with V-6 Mixing Oil (2 parts mixing oil to 1 part essential oil).

MINERAL DEFICIENCIES:

Mineral Essence. (In one case, an animal stopped chewing on furniture once his mineral deficiency was met).

MITES (ear mites):

Apply Purification and pep-per-mint to a Q-Tip and swab just the inside of the ear.

NERVOUS ANXIETY:

Valor, Trauma Life, Roman or German chamomile, geranium, lavender, and valerian.

PAIN:

Helichrysum, PanAway, Relieve It, clove, or peppermint diluted 50-50 with V6 Oil Complex.

SHINY COATS:

Rosemary and sandalwood. Essential Omegas, sulfurzyme, or AD&E, will be beneficial as well.

SINUS PROBLEMS:

Diffuse Raven, R.C., pine, myrtle, and *Eucalyptus radiata* in animal's sleeping quarters or sprinkle their on bedding. Thieves, Super C, Exodus, Exodus II, and ImmuneTune have been reported as being extremely beneficial for sinus and (lung also) congestion.

SKIN CANCER:

Frankincense, lavender, clove, and myrrh. Apply neat.

TICKS:

To remove ticks, apply 1 drop cinnamon or peppermint on cotton swab and swab on tick. Then wait for it to release the head before removing from animal's skin.

TRAUMA:

Trauma Life, Valor, Peace & Calming, melissa, rosewood, Gentle Baby, lavender, valerian, and chamomile.

TUMORS OR CANCERS:

Mix frankincense with ledum, lavender or clove and apply on area of tumor.

WORMS AND PARASITES:

ParaFree and Di-Tone.

WOUNDS (open or abrasions):

Melrose, helichrysum, and Animal Scents Ointment.

Further Helps for Equine Care

BRUISED ANKLE (ie., from hobble injury):

Apply bay laurel, Melrose, and mountain savory to reduce tenderness, bruising, and inflammation.

CANCER:

Shave area near the tumor and inject with a hypodermic needle. Keep saturated with frankin-cense. If the area is open, put a plug in the opening to hold the oil in the tumor cavity. Alternate with clove oil every four days. Continue for six months.

COLIC: (The leading cause of death in horses.)

Symptoms:

- Pawing the ground with head down
- Trotting in circles
- Lying down and looking bloated
- No churning or rumbling in the stomach. Quiet is a sign of colic.

Causes:

- Eating off the ground and mineral imbalance (getting too much dirt in the gut). The accumulated dirt can cause the gut to twist, abscess, and spasm.
- Parasites
- Eating too much alfalfa and not enough feed. Alfalfa can stress kidneys and liver in horses. In general, grass hay is best for horses of all kinds. As a rule of thumb, the more a horse works, the more alfalfa he needs and can tolerate.
- Getting too hot.

Treatment Protocol:

Keep the horse standing or walking. If the horse lies down, keep the animal's head tied up to prevent him from rolling.

1st hour:

Internal Use:

8 to 10 Detoxzyme capsules

15 drops of DiTone

Put into animal's feed grain or drop inside lip. You can open the capsules and make an enzyme/oil paste to put inside the horse's lip.

Massage

- Rub 10 drops DiTone up each flank and massage out towards umbilical area.
- Rub 10 drops DiTone around the coronet band.
- Rub DiTone on auricular points of ears.

Enema

Mix 30 drops of Di-Tone in 6 ounces olive oil or V-6 oil and insert in the horse's rectum as enema. Do not use castor oil—it dehydrates the colon.

2nd hour:

Put 10 to 20 drops Di-Tone in the mouth and on the flanks and coronet band.

4th hour:

Repeat 1st hour protocol except for enema.

6th hour:

Repeat 1st hour protocol, adding 5 drops of peppermint to the 15 drops of Di-Tone.

8th hour:

Repeat 1st hour except for enema and add 1 scoop of Power Meal (add to water if the animal is drinking).

10th hour:

Continue administering 6-8 Detoxzyme capsules every 2 hours until the horse's bowels are moving well.

DISTEMPER, WHOOPING COUGH OR ASTHMA

Daily Regimen:

- Mix 30 drops each of R.C. and Raven in 4 ounces of V-6 Oil Complex and insert into the rectum.
- Put 15 drops each of R.C. and Raven in the bottom lip.
- Massage oils on the chest between the front legs and auricular points of ears.
- Raindrop Technique down the spine and neck hair.
- 6-8 Allerzyme capsules (sprinkle on barley or a barley and corn molasses mix).
- 4 Longevity capsules.

FRACTURES/BONE CHIPS

Shave area around affected bone.

Apply mixture of:

- 5 drops wintergreen
- 5 drops balsam fir
- 2 drops oregano

Add to feed: 2 tablespoons Sulfurzyme.

Continue the above daily for 3 months.

Case History:

In 1997 a horse's back hock was fractured, with two 50-cent-sized pieces splintered off. The animal was diagnosed at stage 5 lameness and the vet urged euthanizing the animal. After birch essential oil was applied for several months, the bone regenerated and the break healed. Today the horse (Goliath) is ridden in jousting tournaments. (Note: wintergreen can be used in place of birch to achieve similar results. Other oils that may be effective for this condition include helichrysum, spruce and Idaho balsam fir. Sulfurzyme can be used internally.

HIDE INJURIES

Case History:

A 4-month-old colt had the hide on one side of its body stripped off. The wound was sprayed with Melrose to disinfect and helichrysum to control pain. The wound was then sealed with the formula now known as Animal Scents Ointment. Within several months the hair and skin had completely grown in and the animal had made a full recovery.

HOOF INFECTIONS

Case History:

In 2000, a show horse received some kind of severe bite on the pastern. Although the vet diagnosed a rattlesnake bite, it may have been caused by something else. Two weeks later, the entire pastern and coronet band were inflamed (the size of a cantaloupe) and the rotting, decaying flesh revealed a large hole where the bone was visible and had separated from the hoof. The vet suggested amputating the foot. Instead the following protocol was initiated:

Day 1: Wound was cleaned and disinfected with Thieves and helichrysum and the foot was bandaged. This treatment decreased pain enough to allow the mare to put weight on the foot.

Day 2: Swelling dropped by 50 percent.

Wound was again cleaned with Thieves and helichrysum and then packed with Animal Scents Ointment

Day 3 to 14: Wound was washed morning and night with Thieves, melrose and helichrysum and packed with Animal Scents Ointment.

RESULT: The animal today walks with no discomfort. A brand new hoof has appeared with only a small scar where the wound was. Although there was minor swelling in the pastern for a while, it faded 8 months later.

IMPRINTING ON NEW FOALS

Recommended Essential Oils:

Valor, Highest Potential, Sacred Mountain, Joy, Surrender, Acceptance

As soon as a colt is born, pick up the foal, hold it in your arms.

Massage 5-6 drops of oil along the spine and a drop on each ear; then rub oils all over colt's body, a few drops at a time. Lay the colt in your lap. Lay its head back, stroke its neck, and pass over its nose (avoid putting any oils on the nose; it is very sensitive). Repeat every day for 21 days.

JITTERINESS:

To calm a horse, apply a few drops of oil on the hands; then put one hand on the base of the tail and the other on the withers. The animal should relax. Relaxation is the first step to healing.

Put several drops of Trauma Life, Surrender or Peace & Calming in your hand and briefly hold it up to the animal's muzzle or nostrils. If the horse pulls away and returns to it several times—perhaps out of curiosity or perhaps thinking that food may appear—feed him some grain as a reward and then put your hand with oil on his muzzle and gently rub it in. As he relaxes, work your hand around the side of his jaw and up along the neckline to the ears. Then rub his ears and top of head/crop. As he further relaxes, you can add more oil to the palm of your hand (Peace & Calming or valerian) and continue rubbing his ears, head and crop.

KIDNEY FAILURE:

- Administer 10 drops (about 1/2 dropper)
- K & B tincture morning and night
- Raindrop-type application on the spine: 5 drops each of cypress and juniper daily for 10 days

LAXATIVE FOR FOALS:

Put 4 drops of Di-Tone in bottom lip daily until bowels are moving.

OPEN WOUNDS:

Case History:

A large thoroughbred gelding was attacked by a cougar who clawed a chunk of flesh out of the horse's buttocks half the size of a soccer ball. The horse bled terribly, blood squirting from ruptured blood vessels. The vet said the prognosis was grim because there was too much torn, damaged, and removed tissue. Even if the horse didn't die, the wound would leave a size scar and indentation.

TREATMENT PROTOCOL:

DAY 1:

To reduce pain and stop bleeding, a 5cc hypodermic syringe was filled with helichrysum and sprayed into the wound. The horse became less jittery and the bleeding stopped.

Several minutes later a larger 10cc syringe of Purification was sprayed into the open wound.

It took over 15 ml of Purification to spray down and cover the entire wound.

After several hours, the wound was sprayed with Melrose to disinfect it and packed with the formula now known as Animal Scents Ointment.

To keep hair out of the wound and reduce the possibility of infection, the tail was wrapped and tied up. Because there was no way to cover or close the wound, the horse was kept in the stable to prevent him from moving around. The animal was closely monitored to reduce the possibility of reinfection caused by the animal lying down, rolling around, and scratching the wound.

DAY 2-7

The horse's grain was supplemented with enzymes (crushed up Essentialzyme—Polyzyme is also helpful—and four scoops of Power Meal, which is dense in the nutrients required for healing and tissue rebuilding. Three times daily the open wound was irrigated with Purification and helichrysum. The vet came regularly to monitor the horse's progress. He remarked that he had never seen muscle tissue regenerate to such a degree.

WEEKS 2 to 4

Two times a day the open wound was irrigated with Purification and helichrysum

WEEKS 4 to 8

Once a week the wound was irrigated with Purification and helichrysum until it was closed.

RESULTS:

Today no indentation or concavity is visible, only a small circular

two-inch scar.

PUNCTURE WOUNDS

Put 1cc of Thieves in a hypodermic syringe, insert the needle deeply into the wound, and irrigate thoroughly. Repeat 1 to 2 times a day for 2 to 3 days if still infected or swollen continue for up to 10 days.

SADDLE SORES and RAW SPOTS (ie., where packs rub against flesh):

Use Melrose and Animal Scents ointment for at least 3 days.

SCOURS (diarrhea caused by bacteria):

- Put 5 drops Di-Tone in the horse's lower lip and rub 5-8 drops up in flank.
- Put I.C.P. in water or pouring it down the throat.

Continue for four days.

SCREW WORM:

There is a round worm called a bore or screw worm that bores into the spine of a horse (especially wild horses). It will cause a huge boil-like abscess on the spine. When lanced a larva worm will come out of that abscess. Sometimes the abscess will actually break open and ooze. Pour Thieves into the hole to flush out the larva worm and then fill the hole with a mixture of 12 drops Melrose and 5 drops mountain savory.

STRANGLES (Streptococcus equi infection):

- Perform Raindrop Technique with Thieves.
- 4 drops of Thieves on the inside of the bottom lip (for a large horse, 8 drops).
- 1 teaspoon of ImmuGel for a small horse, 1 tablespoon for a big horse.
- After 2 hours repeat RT with oregano and thyme; Put 2 drops of oregano and 2 drops of thyme on the inside of the bottom lip (for a large horse, 4 drops each).
- 1 teaspoon of ImmuGel for a small horse, 1 tablespoon for a big horse.

Repeat the last two steps every 2 hours until the horse begins to improve. As the horse continues to improve, alternate treatments

every four hours, every 6 hours, and then morning and night.

SWOLLEN SHEATH:

Geldings and stallions occasionally suffer swollen sheath, with an abscess and infection. It can be caused by:

- Eating hay too rich in protein (ideal levels of protein should be 12 to 15%; alfalfa hay can have protein as high as 26%).
- Not extracting the penis and letting it clean off.

TREATMENT:

1. Put on rubber gloves.
2. Clean inside the sheath and remove debris with soap and water. (Use half a cap of Thieves household cleanser diluted in a half gallon of water).
3. Clean outside of the sheath, apply myrrh oil and rosemary with bay laurel. The ratio is 15 drops of myrrh, 15 drops of rosemary, and 10 drops of laurel.
4. Perform cleaning and disinfecting morning and night until infection and swelling subsides.
5. Maintenance: The sheath should be cleaned out once a month. Make sure the horse is fed adequate water and grass hay and gets sufficient exercise to increase circulation.
6. Perform Raindrop Technique with oregano, thyme and mountain savory every three to six months.

UMBILICAL CORDS OF NEWBORN FOALS:

Instead of iodine, put myrrh oil on the umbilical cord of newborn foals. Myrrh will dry the umbilical cord and facilitate a good separation. Exodus II can also be used to treat infections in a foal's umbilical cord.

Tips on Performing Raindrop Technique on Horses

Although many veterinarians have developed their own variations on this technique, the simplicity of this procedure is what makes it effective. RT for horses is similar to that for humans except that there must be practical

modifications because of the difference in size and shape of the patient. Trying to exactly duplicate the human-version of Raindrop Technique on animals is not advised.

STARTING POINT:

Apply 6 drops of Valor to the tailbone (the base of the tail where it connects with the spine). Then place one hand on the withers and the other on the tailbone and hold for 5 minutes. There is no difference energetically, whether you use your right or left hand in these spots. Once the horse relaxes (i.e., drops its head and eyelids droop) the procedure can start.

DON'TS:

- Do not spend too much time stroking the horse's spine. Usually three repetitions is sufficient.
- Avoid dripping oils on the hair of the horse's spine and stroking them in. You will be stroking against the grain of the hair and oil will be flicked off the spine rather than rubbed in. (This is not so important with animals with fine hair).
- Once you make contact with the animal you are applying oils, never break it.
- Don't work on the animal with multiple partners. RT is more effective when only one pair of hands makes continuous contact with the animal because:
 1. The energy stays the same.
 2. Animals get skittish when two or more people touch them at the same time.

HOW TO APPLY OILS:

- Where feasible, shave the spine area for direct application of the oil (you will use less oil).
- If shaving is not feasible, stand the hair up and part it; then drip the oil down through the hair so the oil contacts the spine. Hold the oil six inches above the spine as you drop it in.
- For coarse-haired animals stroke in the oils using small, circular motions, working from the base of the tail to the shoulders of the spine.
- For fine-haired animals, stroke in oils using regular Raindrop Technique straight-strokes.
- Spend enough time massaging to get oils down into the skin and not sitting on top of the hair.

When dripping the oils on spine, use:

- 12 drops on a draft horse
- 6 drops on a saddle horse
- 3-4 drops on a miniature horse, Shetland or Welch pony

ADDITIONAL TIPS:

Carefully use your fingertips and thumb tips to perform Vita Flex along the auricular points of the ear. Be gentle. If you inflict a little discomfort, the horse will distrust you and pull away.

Stretching the spine is problematic in horses, so instead place one hand over the tail, the other hand on the withers and focus moving the energy along the spine.

Rubbing oils around the coronet band will allow them to reach the bloodstream and travel through the nerves in the legs to the spine.

Drip Marjoram and Aroma Siez into the hair of the outside muscles away from the spine and rub in with a larger circular motion massages. (Idaho tansy, Bay Laurel or MelroseÑwhich are anti-inflammatory, anaesthetic, insect-repelling, relaxing and healingÑcan also be used). This is important because horses used for packing, riding, or working have extra stress to the spine and muscles in the back.

Avoid having two people working on opposite sides of the horse at the same time. No two people's energy are the same and this produces an energetic imbalance.

Use a stool (mounting block) to reach both sides of the spine without having to break contact, potentially creating tension in the animal.

Some people mistakenly believe that if they don't have all the oils in the Raindrop kit, they can't do a raindrop. One does not need to apply every single oil to have an effective treatment. You can perform an excellent, beneficial Raindrop procedure with one oil, if that's all you have. Using just oregano and thyme or even Idaho tansy can produce excellent results. Similarly, Melrose, tea tree, mountain savory, or bay laurel can also be used.

Is it OK to stroke oils down off the hips and down the legs? Yes.

Is it OK to put a hot towel on the spine? Yes, it is recommended.

Following a raindrop, you can apply a saddle blanket then a horse blanket and leave the animal standing in the stall. Usually after about 10 minutes

they will lie down and go to sleep.

EO Testimonials from Animal Owners

The following is a small selection of the dozens of testimonials received from animal owners:

"My cat developed a pink bald spot, near his tail, which was losing hair by the day. The veterinarian didn't know what it was, so she tested for a virus and sold me antibiotics to give him just in case. She mentioned that it had the appearance of a burn.

When I got home, I decided to re-think the antibiotic idea: if it might be a burn, why not simply put on lavender, I asked myself? So I applied less than a drop on that spot, by just barely touching it. In the morning it was clearly improved. I applied lavender again the same way, a second time only. His fur grew back in so fast I didn't worry about it again.

Later I learned that this is a common spot where a cat will scratch another when it runs away from a standoff. In hindsight, I believe the bald spot was just that: a cat scratch infection."

—Barbara J. Ullrich, Tacoma, WA

"My cat Nigel has to be rushed to three different animal hospitals one night due to a ruptured urethra. He was in severe pain and had been anesthetized twice over the course of about 6 hours.

By 11:00 pm we were wearily on our way to the third hospital, which was over an hour away, when I thankfully found my Young Living lavender oil in my coat pocket. After applying several drops to my forehead, temples and neck to help calm me down, I simply held the open bottle next to Nigel's carrier where he was loudly despairing and restlessly trying to stand despite his dizziness from the anesthesia.

Within seconds of introducing the oil to him, he became silent. I was so amazed that I had to check to make sure he was still alive! I left the bottle open for the duration of the trip. He remained calm for the remainder of the drive, meowing only occasionally, and made it through his final surgery beautifully. Thanks to the lavender oil, Nigel and I got through the final hours of that very long, traumatic night with comfort and ease."

—Sarah George, Newburyport, MA

"Three years ago, my corgi, Dickens, ruptured a disc in his back. As a result, his back legs were paralyzed. He was 5 years old at the time. He underwent

surgery and recovered very well, but he was left with an odd gait, with swinging hips. He was able to run and play, go on long walks and, most importantly, was pain free.

But a year and a half ago, while laying on the sofa, he rolled over on his back and immediately began yelping in pain. We had no idea what was wrong. Since it was 8 pm on a Friday night, we took him to an emergency animal clinic. He was examined and x-rayed. Nothing showed up on the x-ray, but Dickens continued to howl and shake, so the vet thought that maybe he had a pinched nerve in his neck. She gave him a shot for pain and a cortisone shot, and prescribed both pain and cortisone pills. We took him to our regular vet the following Monday, who agreed the problem was most likely a pinched nerve, and gave us enough pills to last 2 weeks. Dickens did fine for two weeks, and after a final check up, the vet released him. He recommended that we use a harness, not a leash, to relieve any neck stress.

Things went along well for about 10 days. Then all at once, Dickens started howling in pain. This time I decided to try my own therapy. I got out a 15 ml bottle and made up a 'Raindrop concoction' consisting of 5 ml Valor, 2 ml Aroma Siez and 1 ml each of oregano, thyme, basil, wintergreen, cypress, marjoram, and peppermint.

I applied 5-7 drops of this mixture along his spine, starting at the atlas and moving down to his tail bone. I massaged it in, and then applied a little V6 Oil Complex to 'seal' it. I repeated this treatment 3-4 times daily. On the second day, Dickens was running and playing again. I continued the treatment for about 3 weeks. Several times since then, Dickens has come over to me and stared expectantly until I got out the 'Raindrop concoction' and applied it to his back.

Now over 8 years old, he has remained healthy and happy, and I know what to do if the condition flares up again."

—*Linda Chandler, Carmel, CA*

"Early one morning I received a call from Marie, one of my massage clients I had seen the day before. Her 14 year old dog, Precious, had been to the groomer—whom she doesn't like—and fell off the table while the groomer wasn't watching. The dog could not walk or squat. Marie took her to the vet, who examined and x-rayed Precious and found no broken bones. Precious received a shot and an anti-inflammatory, but she still could not walk. Marie wanted me to come help with her dog. Although Marie had complete faith in my abilities, I was hesitant to go. I suggested other things that might help, but Marie was insistent. I told her I would be there within the hour.

On the way I was sorting out what I could do for the dog. I had the essential oil blend, PanAway, with me, but I wasn't sure the dog would like the aroma, and I wondered if an animal in pain would allow me to work on it. I know Precious, so that was a help. She was glad to see me. She was on Marie's bed and that was a good place to work.

I tried gentle massage to the back and spinal area. It was soon evident she liked what I was doing and seemed to know I was trying to help her. After about 10 or 15 minutes, we encouraged her to get up. She stood, but her hind legs were rubbery and she could not walk. As she lay down I noticed her left back leg was stuck, out straight. I massaged the left leg, hip, and knee with PanAway, especially the tendons in the knee, and we then took Precious outside. She emptied her bladder, came inside under her own power, drank a whole bowl of water and ate a little food. (She had not been drinking or eating.) Marie called me the next day to say Precious was walking and feeling fine. 'It's a miracle!' she said."

—Kathy Smith, CMS, NMT, Atlanta, GA

"My horse Katie, is a beautiful Shire draft horse, of the type used in jousting. Katie had a serious abscess on the bottom of her foot. Fixing this involves digging a huge hole into the foot to get the abscess out, and is a painful situation for the horse—which is very rarely anaesthetized. My vet was trying to get to the abscess and of course Katie was skittish. The farrier was helping him, but Katie weighs a ton (yes, a ton—as I said, she is a jousting-type horse), and it was very slow going. She was upset, scared, and I knew she was in pain. It's hard because you can't tell an animal it's 'going to be all right' when the doctor is done. I didn't know what to do.

So I had my friend go to my car to get some Peace & Calming, as I figured anything could help. She mistakenly brought back PanAway, and before realizing it was a different blend, I put it up to Katie's nose. At that moment, I realized it was not the oil I had intended to use and had my friend go back to the car to get the Peace & Calming. The thing was, as soon as I had put the PanAway to Katie's face, she had gotten 'interested' in the smell; her ears had pricked forward and she had stopped moving around as much. Then when I put the P & C up to her nostrils, it calmed her down immediately. The vet was able to 'doctor' her up and an unpleasant task became manageable. In fact, the farrier didn't even have to continue to help the vet. Katie relaxed so much that you could see her shoulder go down and she stopped trying to pull her foot away from the vet. There was blood all over her hoof from the vet trying to dig out that abscess! My friend and I were honestly amazed that 'suddenly' she just relaxed and even dropped her head down. Now, mind you, I used almost the entire bottle of the P & C, because the work on the abscess took a long time. But from the moment I

put it up to her nostrils until the vet packed her foot up and wrapped it with an enormous bandage, her shoulders were relaxed, and her head was down (a good sign with horses that they are not stressed). The vet didn't even give me a 'butte' (horse painkiller); he just said 'whatever you were doing, keep doing that.'"

—*Sandra Shepard, CMT, JD, Petaluma, CA*

"I recently used the oils in a case with a mare that had colic, and they seemed to work just like the drug, Banamine. I had on hand three oils that were suggested for use on smooth muscles (intestines) in the Desk Reference—marjoram, clary sage and lavender. For each application, I used 5 drops of the same oils on each flank with a warm compress. Each application took effect in about 30 minutes and kept the mare calm and comfortable for 2.5-3 hours. I alternated oils throughout the night with each application. Marjoram and clary sage seemed to work better than lavender. By 7:30 the next morning, the mare showed marked improvement and went for water."

—*Janis Early, Tallahassee, FL*

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