



New research indicates that *Maharishi Honey™* has
Vitalquality: greater nourishing power

Pure, unpolluted virgin tropical forests are home to Maharishi Vedic Farms,
 where Maharishi Honey is produced.

Scientific Research Results

Enhanced by Vedic farming technologies, Maharishi Honey offers a unique combination of purity and nutritional benefits, documented by laboratory tests. Maharishi Honey contains a wide array of vitamins, essential minerals, amino acids, and antioxidants, as found in extensive research performed by leading laboratories in Germany, Switzerland, Japan, and USA.

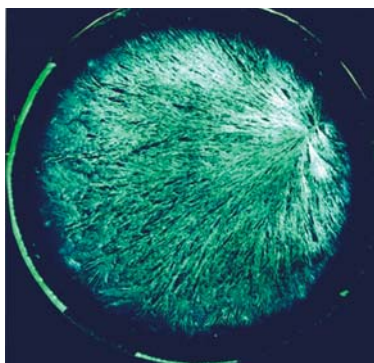
New Research: Vitalquality

New research on Maharishi Honey, using picture-forming methods, reconfirms that Maharishi Honey is an especially high quality honey. This was the research conducted by the Society of Goetheistic Research in Bonn, Germany, which specializes in testing the vitalquality of foods.

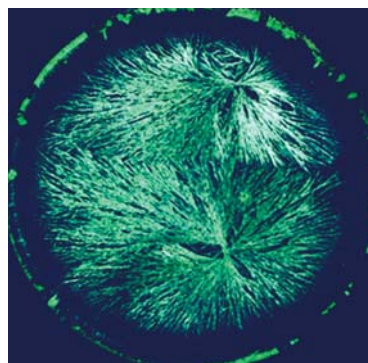
Vitalquality represents the organizing and form-developing qualities inherent in a biological substance, indicating its nourishing power. The innate growing power and organizing activity serve as a measure for assessing the life-quality in a food.

The research used crystallization methods, in which a reproducible type of crystallization picture is formed. According to the Society of Goetheistic Research (23 June 2004): *'The honey (Maharishi Honey) is to be categorized as high quality. The fine and equal needle structures, which so far I haven't seen in any other honey, could point to the treatment (Vedic) of the honey not explained in detail.'* The fine, even needle structures indicate higher principles of orderliness in Maharishi Honey, yet another indicator of its very high quality. (See below)

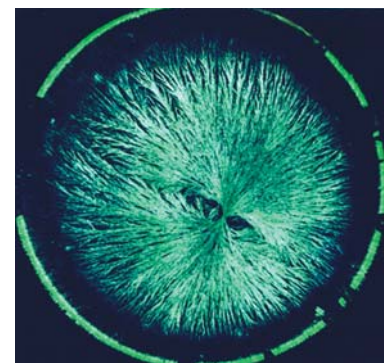
**Vitalquality as measured in
 Maharishi Honey considered
 superior to other high quality honeys.**



**Other Honey previously considered
 to be of high quality.**



**Other Honey previously considered
 to be of high quality.**



Maharishi Honey™

Rare Vedic Organic Honey

Pure, unheated, untreated blossom honey from virgin forests

Antibacterial Properties in Maharishi Honey

Maharishi Honey has been found to have powerful antibacterial properties when tested by a leading centre for food analysis in Japan. Tests conducted by the Food Research Laboratory, Tokyo Food Sanitation Association, Tokyo, found that Maharishi Honey **has an even higher antibacterial activity** than Manuka Honey (UMF 10)*, which is well-known throughout the world for its antibacterial activity.

Comparing Maharishi Honey with Manuka Honey (UMF 10) Antibacterial activity in 20 Times Diluted Honey Solution

Research Conducted at the Food Research Laboratory, Tokyo Food Sanitation Association, Tokyo, Japan (Ref no: 01911, 16 September 2003).



Decrease in number of bacteria starting from 4,800,000

	Bacteria that remained after 1 hour	Bacteria that remained after 3 hours	Bacteria that remained after 24 hours
Madhu Taste 2	120	5	0
Madhu Taste 3	10	3	0
Manuka Honey	1,200	94	0

This graph compares the antibacterial activity of Maharishi Honey with Manuka Honey, known throughout the world for its antibacterial activity. The test uses a standard procedure of applying bacteria to prepared test materials and counting the bacteria in three different diluted solutions of honey after one hour, three hours, and 24 hours.

Conclusion: After one hour and three hours Maharishi Honey showed considerably greater antibacterial activity than Manuka Honey.

* Unique Manuka Factor (UMF) of 10 is a very high rating for antibacterial activity among all varieties of Manuka Honey and is considered to be ultra-premium quality. In the UMF test, honey is given a rating by comparing its antibacterial properties with Phenol.

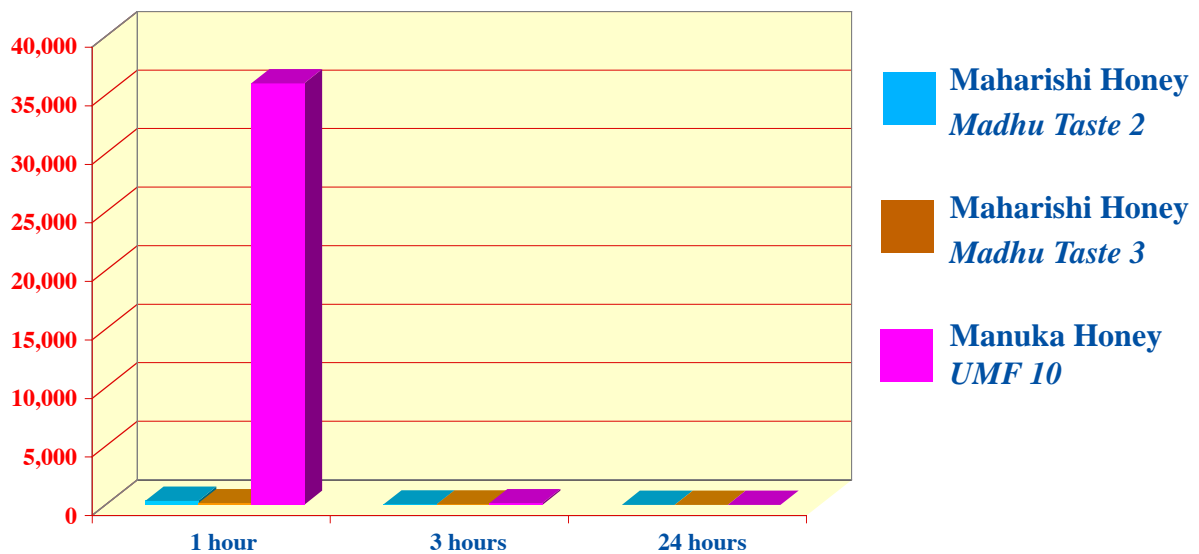
Maharishi Honey™

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Pure, unheated, untreated blossom honey from virgin forests

Comparing Maharishi Honey with Manuka Honey (UMF 10) Antibacterial activity in 50 Times Diluted Honey Solution

Research Conducted at the Food Research Laboratory, Tokyo Food Sanitation Association,
Tokyo, Japan (Ref no: 01911, 16 September 2003).



Decrease in number of bacteria starting from 4,800,000

	Bacteria that remained after 1 hour	Bacteria that remained after 3 hours	Bacteria that remained after 24 hours
Madhu Taste 2	340	35	0
Madhu Taste 3	140	34	0
Manuka Honey	36,000	140	0

This graph compares the antibacterial activity of Maharishi Honey with Manuka Honey, known throughout the world for its antibacterial activity. The test uses a standard procedure of applying bacteria to prepared test materials and counting the bacteria in three different diluted solutions of honey after one hour, three hours, and 24 hours.

Conclusion: After one hour and three hours Maharishi Honey showed considerably greater antibacterial activity than Manuka Honey.

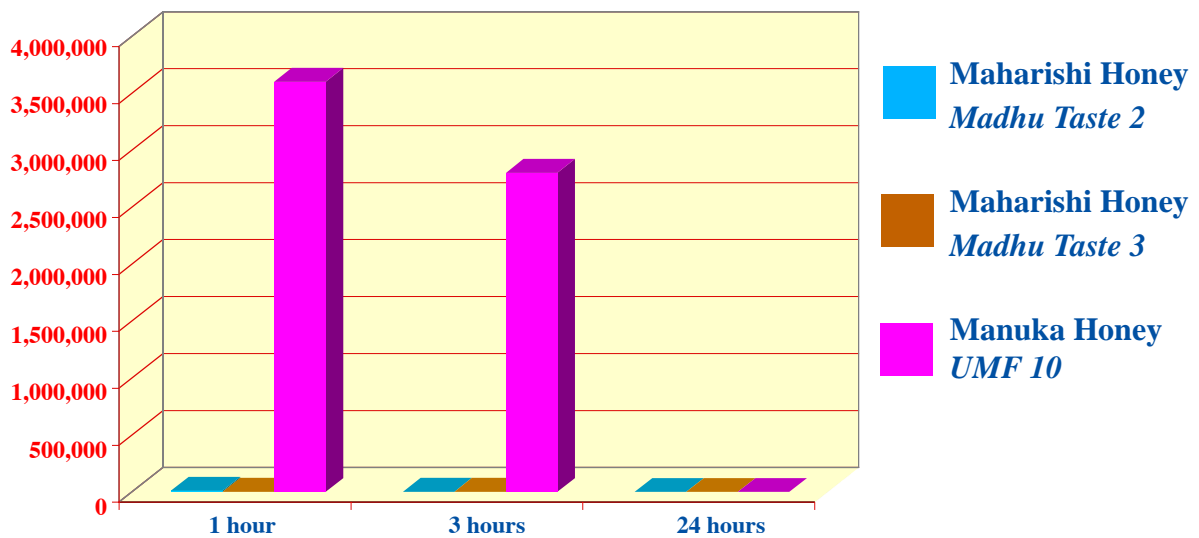
Maharishi Honey™

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Pure, unheated, untreated blossom honey from virgin forests

Comparing Maharishi Honey with Manuka Honey (UMF 10) Antibacterial activity in 200 Times Diluted Honey Solution

Research Conducted at the Food Research Laboratory, Tokyo Food Sanitation Association,
Tokyo, Japan (Ref no: 01911, 16 September 2003).



Decrease in number of bacteria starting from 4,800,000

	Bacteria that remained after 1 hour	Bacteria that remained after 3 hours	Bacteria that remained after 24 hours
Madhu Taste 2	9,800	540	0
Madhu Taste 3	490	240	0
Manuka Honey	3,600,000	2,800,000	0

This graph compares the antibacterial activity of Maharishi Honey with Manuka Honey, known throughout the world for its antibacterial activity. The test uses a standard procedure of applying bacteria to prepared test materials and counting the bacteria in three different diluted solutions of honey after one hour, three hours, and 24 hours.

Conclusion: After one hour and three hours Maharishi Honey showed considerably greater antibacterial activity than Manuka Honey.

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Research on the antibacterial¹ activity of Maharishi Honey compared to Manuka Honey shows that different qualities of Maharishi Honey have a very high antibacterial² activity, considerably³ higher than Manuka Honey UMF 10 (well recognized for this quality).

Maharishi Honey as a *Rasāyan*

As a *Rasāyan*, Maharishi Honey brings health and longevity. As a nourishing food, it improves health and well-being. Its delicious taste will make everyone happy. Personal experiences have confirmed all these benefits. According to the ancient texts of Vedic Medicine—Āyur-Veda: Honey (*Madhu*) is easily digestible: it improves digestion. It is good for the eyes (vision): good for the voice, and gives suppleness to the physiology. It enters into the minute pores and purifies and clears the channels (*Shrotas*) of the physiology. Honey bestows contentment, good colour—complexion. It improves intelligence and is curative. It cures many types of diseases and is very nourishing. In Āyur-Veda, it is also called ‘*Rasāyan*’, because of its rejuvenating action in the physiology.

(Bhāva-Prakāsh Samhitā, Chapter 6.22)

1 Honey has the ability to promote fast healing and has successfully treated many bacteria-caused diseases. Four main characteristics of honey are responsible for its antibacterial properties:

- **Osmolarity:** The high osmolarity of honey kills bacteria and fungi by drawing water from their cells.
- **Acidity:** Honey has a pH value of around four, and is therefore acidic. This acidity inhibits the growth of most bacteria.
- **Hydrogen peroxide production:** Honey has the necessary components to produce miniscule amounts of H₂O₂ over a prolonged period of time. This slow-release capability makes honey an ideal substance to use in the treatment of wounds and bacteria-caused disorders. The slow-release mechanism is a simple, chemical reaction.
- **Floral nectar component:** Some nectars contain as yet unknown substances with antibacterial properties. Flavonoids, which are beneficial substances produced by plants, are also found in honey and are felt by some to contribute to honey’s antibacterial properties.

In combination, these four values make honey a unique and powerful antibacterial agent.

2 That honey should have medicinal properties should not come as a surprise—honey is, after all, derived from the nectar of plants, and plants have been renowned for their medicinal value, both in ancient times and today. For example, digitalis and taxol provide two of our better known plant-derived pharmaceuticals. The current concern over rainforest destruction is, in good part, concern over the loss of plant species that have potential medicinal value.

That plants and nectar from plants should have medicinal value is not just a fortuitous happenstance. In order for a plant species to survive, it has had to acquire, over eons, properties that render the plant immune from, or at least resistant to, attack from microbes, as well as from insects and animals. Honey bees enhance these pre-existing medicinal properties of plant nectar by adding beneficial enzymes to the nectar and condensing it into a form—honey—that maintains its medicinal properties for prolonged periods of time.

3 The antibacterial variation among nectars and the honeys made from the various nectars has been explained in two ways:

- a) Some nectars contain catalase, an enzyme that neutralizes hydrogen peroxide. This diminishes the effectiveness of the H₂O₂-producing mechanism of honey.
- b) Some nectars contain as yet unknown substances with antibacterial properties. Flavonoids, which are beneficial substances produced by plants, are also found in honey and are felt by some to contribute to honey’s antibacterial properties. Also, honey from different flower sources has different antioxidant capacities.

Additional floral components work to enhance the amazing antimicrobial properties found in some honeys.

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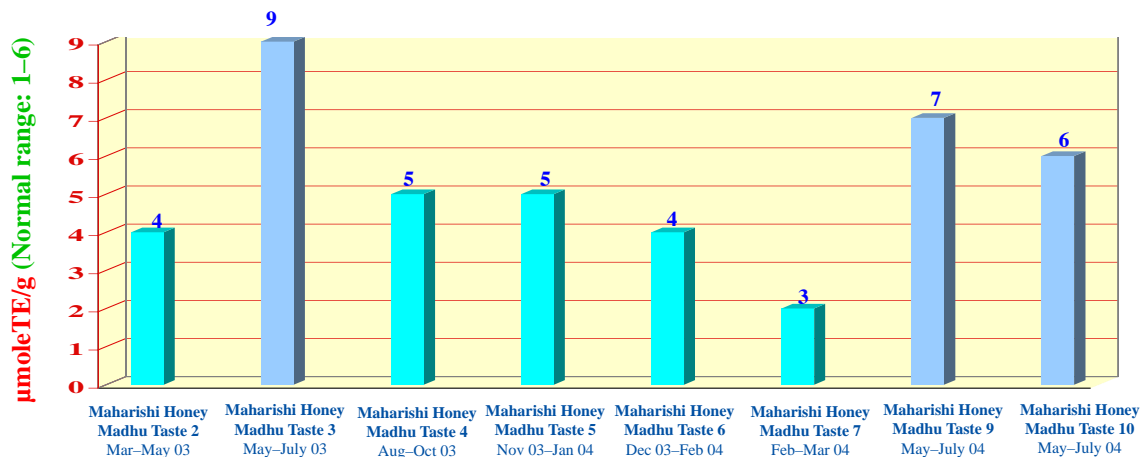
Antioxidants in Maharishi Honey

Research conducted at Brunswick Laboratories, Wareham, MA, USA, the leading laboratory on the ORAC assay in the USA, found that Maharishi Honey has significant antioxidant properties, according to the normal range measured in honey. Antioxidants eliminate free radicals, the reactive compounds in the body that contribute to many serious diseases. Different honeys have varying degrees of antioxidant activity. Maharishi Honey is especially rich in several compounds that function as antioxidants to maintain good health.

Comparing Different Varieties of Maharishi Honey Antioxidant Activity

Research Conducted by Brunswick Laboratories, Wareham, MA, USA
the Leading Laboratory on the ORAC assay in USA.

(Ref: Madhu Taste 2: B-1590/8-28-03, Madhu Taste 3: B-1670/10-19-03, Madhu Taste 4: B-1741/11-10-03, Madhu Taste 5: B-1962/2-26-04, Madhu Taste 6: B-2058/4-2-04, Madhu Taste 7: B-2106/4-22-04, Madhu Taste 9: B-2419/04-1657/8-26-04, Madhu Taste 10: B-2419/04-1658/8-26-04)



This graph shows the ORAC analysis (normal range for Honey 1-6), which measures the scavenging capacity of antioxidants against the peroxy radical, which is one of the most common reactive oxygen species in the body.

Conclusion: This research shows that Maharishi Honey is high in antioxidants and, in almost every case, in the upper range and even above the range (in the case of Madhu Taste 3) for antioxidant activity as measured in honey.

Researchers believe that increased dietary intake of antioxidants can slow the process of free radical damage and associated disease. The antioxidants from honey are bioavailable and convey protection in the human diet.

In the ancient Vedic Science of Health (Āyur-Veda), honey is prescribed in small quantities for balancing¹ the three fundamental² factors that regulate all physiological processes and uphold the normal functioning of the body, maintain good health, and promote longevity.

¹ Sushrut Saṁhitā, Sūtrasthānam XLV.56

² 'Vāta, Pitta, Kapha' in Vedic Terminology

Maharishi Honey

Pure and 100% Free from Any Pesticide Residues

Honey bees and other insect pollinators play an important role in the production of many crops. However, since most crops are protected from insect pests and diseases, pesticide poisoning is the most serious problem for pollinating insects in agricultural areas. Protecting pollinators, especially honey bees, is essential to the well-being of the environment. .

The honey bee is credited with approximately 85% of the pollinating activity necessary to supply about one-third of many countries's food supply. Well over 50 major crops are either dependent on bees for pollination, or produce more abundantly when honey bees are plentiful.

Each year, bee keeping is affected by use of pesticides, marketed to control populations of weeds, plant pathogens, nematodes, insects, and other pests. The exposure of honey bees to pesticides is an ever-increasing problem for beekeepers, because each year new pesticides, as well as new formulations of the established ones, appear in the marketplace.

Bees are vulnerable at all times to the numerous pesticides applied in commercial agriculture, mosquito control, and home gardens. In most cases, field bees are killed by contact with pesticides in the field; alternatively they collect contaminated nectar and pollen that poisons other bees in their bee colony.

Foraging honey bees are a natural resource, and their intrinsic value must be taken into consideration. Vegetable, fruit, and seed crop yields in nearby fields can be adversely affected by reducing the population of pollinating bees.

Chloro-Pesticides

Chemical-physical analysis (85201), Testing method: § 35 L 00.00-34 (DFG S 19 mod.)

Substance: in {mg/kg=ppm}

Chloro-Pesticides	l.l.p.w.*	Madhu Taste 2	Madhu Taste 3	Madhu Taste 4	Madhu Taste 5	Madhu Taste 6	Madhu Taste 7	Madhu Taste 8
Aldrin	0.002	n.n.*	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.
Dieldrin	0.005	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.
alpha-Chlordan	0.005	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.
gamma-Chlordan	0.005	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.
o,p'-DDD	0.010	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.
p,p'-DDD	0.010	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.
o,p'-DDE	0.005	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.
p,p'-DDE	0.005	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.
o,p'-DDT	0.010	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.
p,p'-DDT	0.010	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.
alpha-Endosulfan	0.005	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.
β-Endosulfan	0.010	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.
Endrin	0.005	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.
Heptachlor	0.002	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.
Heptachlorepoxyd	0.005	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.
HCB (Hexachlorbenzene)	0.002	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.
alpha-HCH	0.002	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.
β-HCH	0.005	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.
delta-HCH	0.002	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.
gamma-HCH (Lindan)	0.002	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.
Methoxychlor	0.020	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.
Quintozen	0.010	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.

Ref. Quality Services International GmbH, Bremen, Germany; Madhu Taste 2: Ref. 58727 (10 September 2003); Madhu Taste 3: Ref. 58728 (10 September 2003); Madhu Taste 4: Ref. 62467 (20 November 2003); Madhu Taste 5: Ref. 68223 (26 February 2004); Madhu Taste 6: Ref. 71181 (16 April 2004); Madhu Taste 7: Ref. 71829 (10 May 2004); Madhu Taste 8: Ref. 75091 (16 June 2004).

* l.l.p.w. = lower limit of practicable working range; n.n. = not detectable

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Pure, unheated, untreated blossom honey from virgin forests

Phosphorous-Pesticides

Chemical-physical analysis (85460), Testing method: (Standard S 19), HRGC

Substance: in {mg/kg=ppm}

Phosphorous-Pesticides	l.l.p.w.*	Madhu Taste 2	Madhu Taste 3	Madhu Taste 4	Madhu Taste 5	Madhu Taste 6	Madhu Taste 7	Madhu Taste 8
Bromophos-ethyl	0.01	n.n.*	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.
Bromophos	0.01	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.
Carbophenothion	0.005	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.
Chlormephos	0.005	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.
Chlorpyriphos	0.01	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.
Chlorpyriphos-methyl	0.01	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.
Chlorthiophos	0.005	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.
Dichlofenthion	0.005	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.
EPN	0.005	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.
Ethion	0.01	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.
Fenchlorphos	0.005	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.
Fenitrothion	0.01	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.
Iodofenphos	0.005	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.
Leptophos	0.005	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.
Phenkapton	0.005	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.
Phorate	0.005	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.
Prothiofos	0.005	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.
Salithion	0.005	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.
Sulprofos	0.005	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.
Terbufos	0.005	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.
Trichloronat	0.005	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.	n.n.

Ref. *Quality Services International GmbH, Bremen, Germany*: Madhu Taste 2: Ref. 58727 (10 September 2003); Madhu Taste 3: Ref. 58728 (10 September 2003); Madhu Taste 4: Ref. 62467 (20 November 2003); Madhu Taste 5: Ref. 68223 (26 February 2004); Madhu Taste 6: Ref. 71181 (16 April 2004); Madhu Taste 7: Ref. 71829 (10 May 2004); Madhu Taste 8: Ref. 75091 (16 June 2004).

*l.l.p.w. = lower limit of practicable working range; n.n. = not detectable

Finding: Maharishi Honey is tested for over forty-three phosphorus and chloro-pesticides, and in every case research has shown that these substances are not detectable. Maharishi Vedic Organic Agriculture and Maharishi Vedic Organic Apiculture both promote a sustainable and non-chemical approach to produce the highest quality — ‘healthy food for happy life’.

Maharishi Honey™

Rare Vedic Organic Honey

Pure, unheated, untreated blossom honey from virgin forests

It is also stated¹ that honey loses its nourishing qualities if it is heated. We have taken great care in the production, packaging, storage, and transport of Maharishi Honey to ensure that it has not been heated at all.

Maharishi Honey—Rare Vedic Organic Honey

We say that Maharishi Honey is a Rare Vedic Organic Honey because it is produced with special care and attention to direction, planetary influences of sun, moon and stars, and purity of environment throughout each phase of production, in addition to following the special procedures for organic certification to assure its purity.

The quality of Maharishi Honey is greatly enhanced by the nourishing influence of Vedic Sound—the pure, evolutionary quality of intelligence, Natural Law, as available in the Vedic Literature. The application of Natural Law-based Vedic Technologies through Maharishi Vedic Apiculture adds to the nourishing power and health-promoting qualities of Maharishi Honey.

Two international certification agencies, IMO, Switzerland and MVOAI, USA, have certified the pure organic quality of Maharishi Honey.

For more details of the research on Maharishi Honey, refer to ‘research’ at www.MaharishiHoney.com.

Eight different qualities of Maharishi Honey are currently available, and newer qualities will be available throughout the year. Maharishi Honey is currently available in two sizes: 50g jars and 250g jars, beautifully boxed. A new 500g jar will soon be available. **All qualities of Maharishi Honey are available on order from our webshops.**

For more information or to place your order, contact:

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www.ayurveda-produkte.at (Austria)

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More Good News About Honey

Other Health Benefits of Honey in general:

Besides its antibacterial¹ effect, honey improves health in other ways.

It enhances the immune system: Honey can stimulate B-lymphocytes and T-lymphocytes to multiply, thus boosting the immune system.

It reduces inflammation: Honey has anti-inflammatory properties independent of its properties that combat bacterial infection. Inflammation has been reduced by honey when there were no infections involved.

It stimulates cell growth: When wounds that show no signs of healing for a long period of time are treated with honey, the healing² process, and cell regeneration begins.

¹ The medicinal benefits of honey have been attributed to its antibacterial and antifungal properties. Honey keeps well for years without refrigeration, while jams, jellies, and other foods spoil in a matter of weeks. Obviously, honey has an inhibiting effect on bacteria and fungi, but it was not until the 1930's that this effect could be scientifically demonstrated. Over the past sixty years, the inhibitory effects of honey have been tested and proven on a number of bacterial species, including many that cause human ailments. Honey has also been shown to have an inhibitory effect on a number of fungal species.

In 1989 an editorial in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine* noted the impressive amounts of solid work showing the medicinal benefits of honey, and stated:

The therapeutic potential of uncontaminated, pure honey is grossly underutilized. It is widely available in most communities and although the mechanism of action of its properties remains obscure and needs further investigation, the time has come for conventional medicine to lift the blinds off this traditional remedy and give it its due recognition.

² Could man devise a more perfect, slow-release antimicrobial product for treating wounds? If a billion dollar, biomedical company gave their research and development scientists unlimited time and resources, it is doubtful they could equal what nature has already provided in honey. It's enough to make even the most sceptical scientist believe in a higher being, as if God, in His wisdom, provided man with a perfect natural elixir to treat wounds and infections.