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# Sam the Wonder Dog – A Curious Case

# Margaret Nies

n our family, most dogs are Wonder Dogs. Many dogs have been part of our lives in one way or another, either as family members, neighbors, friends or clients. They all have had unique and amazing qualities and personalities that make them qualify for the title of Wonder Dog. Sam is no exception.

### History

Sam's original family had to move and could not take him with them. His current family agreed to foster him in March of 2009 — then "fell in love with him and decided to keep him forever!" Sam's history and medical records were never transferred so we don't know his exact age but believe him to be about eleven or twelve years old.

About two years ago, a tumor began to grow on Sam's side. It grew slowly for the first year and then started growing rapidly. In about March of 2017 Sam's family took him to their veterinarian who did some blood tests, which came back without abnormal results. It appeared the tumor was a "fatty tumor" - hopefully benign. The vet indicated that it was risky to remove it surgically. The family decided not to do surgery or a biopsy due to cost and the fact that Sam was generally in good health.

### Treatment

Linda met Sam on July 28th. She had taken a Bengston

The names of the client and practitioner in this case have been changed.

Energy Healing Method<sup>®</sup> workshop in mid-July and was eager to try her new skills. This method teaches a technique called Image Cycling<sup>®</sup> that is used in conjunction with hands-on or long-distance healing. It was developed by William Bengston who first worked on several hundred people. People with cancer, as well as some other conditions, were cured. About 35 years ago he "went into the lab" to try to figure out what was happening by using various kinds of mouse models. The research produced the same amazing results. Dr. Bengston's website, www.bengstonreserch.com posts several of his papers if there is further interest.

Linda mentioned her new healing technique to the family and they "agreed to let her have sessions with Sam." When she treated Sam on July 28th she couldn't believe the size of the tumor — it was larger than a 16-inch softball.

"I was overwhelmed by the size of the tumor and couldn't put my hands around it. I also didn't know if it was benign or not so I let the family know that he would take the healing only if he needed it and that it might get worse before it gets better and that nothing would probably happen initially, but I would give it a try and see what happens. Sam laid by my hand for about 45 minutes and the family couldn't believe he laid by me because he usually only likes Tom (his owner)."



Linda made daily visits and did hands-on healing for about an hour each day.

Then, on August 15th, roughly two weeks later, there was a sudden change. Sam's family called and said that morning they noticed a big opening in the tumor and they had taken him to the vet. The veterinarian told them they could either put Sam down or remove the tumor. She also said that because of the size of the tumor, removing the tumor would be risky and the incision might be difficult to close. The family chose neither option so the vet gave Sam an antibiotic and told them to keep the tumor covered. They did not tell the veterinarian that Linda was working on Sam.

Linda wrote a post on Bengston Yahoo Group for feedback. Her email stated, "I treated him on August 5th in person and left some treated cotton to use in between hands-on sessions. I saw him today (August 15th) and the owner said his tumor was becoming infected. I noticed that the tumor is also softer and that hair is growing back." She sent a photo of the ulceration on the tumor. My reply was, "First, one never knows what to expect. Softening of the tumor usually is a good thing. The advice is to keep treating."

I also asked if she would like to ask for permission for some remote healing in addition to her hands-on. The family gave permission right away. Three people who had taken the Bengston workshop offered to help. The only one we know of who actively worked on Sam is myself and I began remote sessions that evening. On August 18th, Linda sent another photo of Sam — "The tumor seems like it is detaching and it looks like it is 'dying' and it smells like old meat. It is covered up with moist gauze and a shirt to keep the dog from licking it."

She also asked the million-dollar question, "Do we keep treating or take to the vet?" The ultimate decision was up to the family, but the guidepost we used was Sam. Was he in pain or deteriorating? Or, was he otherwise acting normal, his eyes clear, eating and drinking? Linda would report, "I was amazed that Sam did not appear sick, was more energized then when I first met him, and that the wound did not get infected."

Similarly, in the numerous Bengston research experiments, the mice that were being treated continued looking healthy with bright eyes and good coats. They would run around the cage, play, eat and drink normally even with large ulcerating tumors. They did not act sick.

Linda documented the tumor almost daily through photographs. The tumor itself kept getting smaller although no "tissue" was actually ever found in the cloth coverings. She reported, "The inside skin that once held the tumor was 'clean' around the circumference and looked healthy as compared to gross mass of tissue resembling old grounded meat."

Treatments continued with the tumor growing smaller until he was taken back to the vet on August 31st. The family was exhausted from changing bandages and trying to keep Sam from licking and bothering the tumor and the potential infection if he did. They were also concerned over the size of the opening.

During this visit, the vet was surprised by the change in the tumor size and acknowledged Linda's "creativity." She could see no reason now for not being able to remove what was left of the tumor and safely close the wound. Sam was scheduled for surgery the following day, September 1st.

Sam came home from the hospital on September 2nd. Healing sessions (in person and long distance)



August 15



August 25



August 18



August 29

continued until the stitches were removed. However, the need "felt" different and sessions were infrequent. On September 16th, his stitches were removed.

We are still waiting to hear the surgery vet's thoughts on Sam's tumor. No biopsy was taken during the surgery. However, the vet tech who attended Sam during the surgery indicated that the piece removed was very dense and solid.

## Observations

There are several similarities between this case and Bengston research:

- Sam gravitated to Linda mice gravitate to the left hand when in need.
- Healing is not linear and seems to happen in bursts. Nothing happens and then a sudden change. Ditto in mice experiments.
- The tumor ulcerated as in mice experiments.
- Only the tumor seemed to be deteriorating.



August 23





September 2

September 17

- Sam was bright eyed and otherwise healthy during treatment — even when the tumor was really ugly.
- Healing is a response to need.

On the next page are photos of mice that were part of Bengston research experiments. You can see the tumor has ulcerated. Although it may be difficult to tell due to the size of the photos, these mice are brighteyed and not acting sick. They went to full cure.

In the Bengston mice experiments, treatment is not linear. In other words, one might treat for several days or weeks with no healing seemingly happening. Then, suddenly, the tumor will ulcerate.

Dr. Bengston often talks about healing being a response to need – to the need of the healee. Mice who have been injected with cancer will gravitate to the left hand. Once the mice are cured, they pay no





*From Bengston research.* Sudden transition in same mouse — ulcerated tumor on day 22, 6 days later the ulceration is completely healed. The biologist is pulling back the fur to try to see where the tumor had been.



attention and go about normal mice activities. This is also true of mice who do not have cancer.

### A Curious Case

This is a curious case for many reasons. First, Sam's "healing" progress showed many similarities to the method that was used for treatment (Bengston Energy Healing Method<sup>®</sup>). Secondly, there is no way to know with any certainty if either of the practitioners (or anyone else who worked long distance) actually helped heal Sam. Without a biopsy or histology, it is not certain whether Sam's tumor was cancerous or a benign fatty tumor. In speaking to a veterinarian recently, he indicated that some benign fatty tumors will go through a process of "dying" such as this one did. Lastly, if the practitioners did assist with the healing, were both of them necessary. In other words, perhaps Linda's hands on treatments would have been sufficient.

It is very easy to jump to conclusions, in either direc-

*From Bengston research.* Another mouse with a large tumor. It is bright eyed and otherwise not acting ill.

tion, with cases like this. It would be wonderful to have tests that give more clear-cut indications. However, even with tests, we still know so little about what is actually happening. We have some clues, but much more research is needed.

What have we learned? Healing happens. We don't really know why or how – the mechanism of action remains a mystery and there are many remaining questions. Yet, we can offer healing to those in need and they can benefit from our offering.



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