## **Hydrated Bentonite**

946 mL, Nutritional supplement beverage, Stock No. 1725-9

Hydrated Bentonite is a natural clay, which comes from volcanic ash. It is often used as a thickener in facial masks, as it absorbs excess oils and dirt from the skin.

Studies show that the use of volcanic ash internally goes back to the Indians of the high Andes Mountains, tribes in Central Africa and the aborigines of Australia. Taken internally, it supports the intestinal system in the elimination of toxins.

Hydrated bentonite is made by suspending microfine bentonite of USP grade purity in purified water.

## Did you know?

Clay has a negative electrical attraction for particles that are positively charged. In the organism most of the toxic poisons are positively charged. These toxins are irresistibly drawn towards the clay. Moreover, according to an authority on Bentonite (another name for energetic clay), "the very minuteness of the particles of Bentonite gives a large surface area in proportion to the volume used, thus enabling it to pick up many times its weight in positively charged particles."

According to Robert T. Martin, Ph.D., Mineralogist at Massachusetts's Institute of Technology, one gram of the product has a surface of 800 square meters. The greater the surface area the greater its power to pick up positively charged particles.<sup>2</sup>

## NSP Advantage

946 mL. Nutritional Supplement Beverage.

*Ingredients:* Water, bentonite, sodium benzoate, citric acid.

*Recommendation:* One teaspoonful (5mL) with a glass (250 mL) of water, twice daily. Herbal laxatives are recommended when using Hydrated Bentonite.

- 1. Clement, Laura, and Tanner Russ, The Herb Allure Resource Toolkit, Herb Allure, 1997.
- 2. Abehsera, Michel, The Healing Clay, Swan House, 1979, pp.8-9.

## **Features & Benefits**

- Attracts and neutralizes poisons in the intestinal tract by adsorbing them so they can be eliminated.
- Bentonite has traditionally been used to help eliminate food allergies, food poisoning, mucus colitis, spastic colitis, viral infections such as stomach flu, and parasites (parasites are unable to reproduce in the presence of clay).<sup>1</sup>