Water as a carrier for information and a basis of colloidal systems

Water is capable of taking up information and the passing it on. In principle, from a purely scientific point of view, we cannot exclude the possibility of storing information in water. Exactly which physical events occur during the process is largely unknown. There are, however, some physically plausible abstract models.

It is probable that information is taken up by means of a dynamic change in the water structure. This could occur, for example, in the form of vibrations within molecular chains. Here the specific surface area of the water plays an important role. According to Resch and Gutman, it is the molecules on the phase boundaries, which are especially important in the take-up of information. An illustration of this is the agitation process used in the manufacture of homeopathic preparations. The very large surface area so produced between the air, the solute and the solvent facilitates the transfer of information to solute to solvent.

The ability of water to take up information is of special importance to living organisms. On the one hand, water acts as an information carrier in the organism itself, and on the other, vital information from outside can be integrated into the metabolic process using water as agent.

The ability for water to "remember" also highlights a difficulty in the processing of our drinking water, which has gone unheeded up to now. Pollutants leave behind traces in water even after they have been removed. This pollutant information can be shown in thoroughly cleaned water, which has previously been severely polluted, and this is true even for distilled water! This sort of information held in our drinking water can produce negative effects on metabolism.

It is common knowledge that the metabolic processes of all living organisms are based on colloidal solutions, importable examples of which are blood, lymphatic fluids, plant saps etc. Disturbances of the colloidal state leads to metabolic disturbances. For example, if the colloidal state of blood is upset, signs of degeneration and corresponding symptoms of disease will accompany it. It is also possible to gauge the health of a living organism by observing the colloidal state of its constituent parts.

In the colloidal state the effects of gravity are compensated for through counter forces, so that the dissolved colloidal particles remain floating in solution and do not precipitate out.

An important factor for the stability of a colloidal system from the point of view of the particles dissolved in it, is the most extensive possible **ordering of the water structure.** This ordering occurs by means of the spread of the substance-specific information, which is passed on to the water by the substance dissolved in the colloidal. This ordering produces a mediating bridge between solid and liquid. The construction of such an ordering corresponds to the spread of information.
The stability of colloidal solutions is directly related to water structure. A colloidal system is characterized in the first instance by an especially far-reaching interaction between the dissolved colloidal particles (eg. either a solid or liquid) and the dispersing agent (eg. water). Very close to the dissolved colloidal particles, this interaction is static in character. **Such a particle is surrounded by a layer of water only a few molecules thick and is very tightly bound to it.**

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