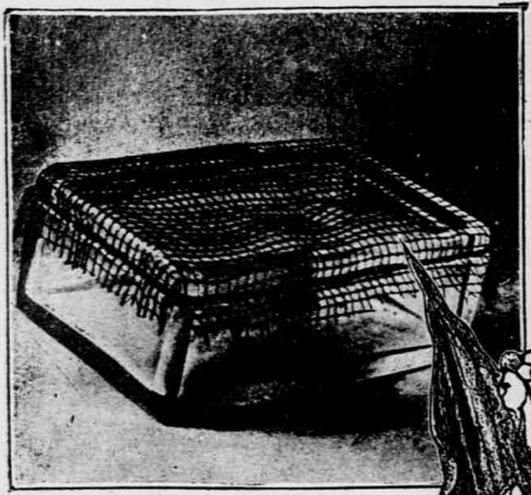


BEE STINGS NOW PRESCRIBED FOR MANY ILLS.

Formic Acid, Injected by an Infuriated Insect, Is Known to Have Relieved Rheumatism, Diphtheria and Dropsy.



BEE READY FOR APPLICATION TO SKIN.

R One bee sting every eight hours first day every twelve hours thereafter.



MANNER OF APPLICATION



ANGERING A BEE TO FRONT FORMIC ACID.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.

In addition to its time-honored reputation for industry, the busy little bee has been recently found to possess valuable medicinal properties. Taken regularly and under proper medical direction, a bee sting is believed by many to be a valuable panacea for many serious disorders. Several remarkable cures believed to have been wrought solely by the medicinal properties of bee stings have been recently reported. Much remains to be learned as to the exact effects of bee stings. Being a somewhat violent treatment it should not be taken freely, except by regular medical prescription.

The poison exuded by the sting of the honey bee has long had a recognized chemical value. It is known in commerce as formic acid. Its chemical formula is expressed by the symbol "CH₂O₂". This acid, which is extremely powerful, is a recognized drug, and as such has many uses. It has had, besides, for years, a recognized therapeutic value among homeopaths. The sting of the honey bee, it may readily be understood, serves to inject this powerful medicine directly into the system, quite as effectively as though it were administered by a hypodermic syringe.

In these days of free dispensaries here is a cure which does not even need to be given away. So difficult is the gathering and preparation of this acid that the medicines which it dominates are naturally more or less expensive. The bee sting cure is obviously within the reach of all. Any bee may readily be induced to part with its precious secretion. The new cure—and many believe it to be a valuable treatment—has been discovered practically by accident.

CONCENTRATED HONEY BEE POISON CALLED FORMIC ACID.
Most medicines, of course, are evolved as the result of much chemical experiment. No one ever thought of voluntarily taking the bee cure. The cases already reported of supposed cures from stings have been surprisingly numerous.

The actual use of the sting of bees is more or less familiar at present on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. In several sections of Pennsylvania, and in several parts of Long Island. The medicinal properties of bee stings are also familiar in Scotland. It is only of late, however, that the possibilities of the bee sting have attracted the attention of physicians. At present experiments along these lines are being carried forward by a number of physicians and the subject is attracting considerable attention. Among homeopathic medicines containing formic acid or concentrated honey bee poison have been effectively used for years for a variety of ailments. They are employed in the treatment of Bright's disease, in dropsy, in certain phases of diphtheria, throat, and for rheumatism. There is, of course, nothing surprising in this statement to homeopaths. Thousands of sufferers have taken the bee sting as a medicine, and are taking it to-day without knowing the source of the medicine.

Many stubborn, even chronic, cases of rheumatism which have defied ordinary medical treatment for years have been relieved, even cured, by bee stings. One of the most recent of these cases has been the cure of Mr. William Sully, of Grove, near Chambersburg, Pa. Mr. Sully had been a sufferer from acute rheumatism for years and despite ordinary medical treatment had lost the use of both arms, so that he was unable to work. He chanced to be in his garden one day recently, when a swarm of bees attacked him, viciously stinging him severely. Such was the stiffness of his arms that he was practically unable to defend himself.

RHEUMATIC PAIN AND STIFFNESS RELIEVED BY TREATMENT.

The usual poisoning followed, and the injured portion quickly swelled, with the usual accompaniment of pain. Later, when the swelling gradually disappeared, Mr. Sully was amazed to find that the rheumatic pain and stiffness from which he had suffered for years was disappearing also. The relief was so great that within a few days he was enabled to regain the normal use of his arms. The sufferer has since returned to his work, which he carries on with all his old freedom.

The bee sting treatment is reported to be common on the eastern shore of Maryland. A man named E. R. Salisbury, living near Chestertown, Md., in writing of his experience says: "I have tried the remedy by having bees sting me at places where the pain seemed to smart. Twenty-one bees stung me in three different places and in less than twenty-four hours relief was complete."

These reported cures will appear perhaps more natural to the layman when he comes to know something of the actual commercial use of the poison of the honey bee. The acid known among chemists as CH₂O₂ is procured in considerable quantities from the sting of the common honey bee. Few persons are familiar with the unusual method employed for extracting it.

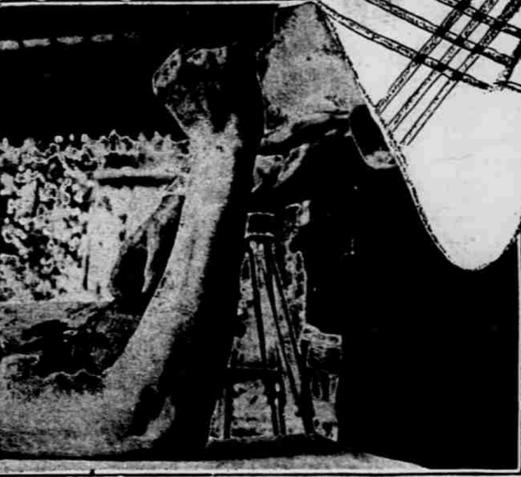
The honey bee is, as a rule, harmless, unless angered. The persistent stinging of a mass of bees drives them to fury, and as a result they soon commence viciously to sting the sides of the jar. A small portion of the poison is thus deposited on the sides of the jar. When the bees cannot be induced to sting more, the jar is emptied out and the poison is collected and held in solution in alcohol.

POWER OF FORMIC ACID IN ITS PURE STATE.

In its pure state formic acid is extremely powerful. Even when diluted to extreme weakness its action on the tissues is very marked. The sensation of being stung by a bee is, of course, familiar and scarcely needs description. The slightest injection of the poison produces a powerful action, both locally and constitutionally. The tissues affected by the sting almost instantly become hard and whitish in color, and rapid swelling quickly follows. It is impossible for the blood to force its way through the swollen portion. An abnormal amount of this acid in the system will quickly prove fatal to the most robust constitution. Instances of men and horses being stung to death by bees in comparatively short time are common.

Though the therapeutic value of formic acid has been neglected or little understood, its commercial value is widely recognized. It is utilized by scientists to preserve pathological specimens. Acting upon such specimens much the same as it does upon living tissues, it quickly hardens them, and in this condition they may be preserved for long periods. In other words, the specimens are stung until they are hard enough to resist the action of the air. A similar use of the acid is made by scientists under the name of "formaline" and "formaldehyde," both words being derived from "formic."

A few years ago, it may be recalled, considerable excitement was aroused by the report that formaldehyde was being used extensively to preserve milk throughout the city. The acid is also used as a germicide and disinfectant. Some idea of its power may be obtained from the fact that a solution of one part of formic acid to 500,000 parts of water is considered an effective germicide. The power of the insignificant



FORMER METHOD OF TREATMENT

little stinging apparatus of the bee, it will be seen, is not one to be trifled with. LOCAL NERVE CENTERS PARALYZED BY INJECTING ACID.

When the effect of the bee sting comes to be more understood it is probable that this novel and very powerful way of taking medicine will be a common practice. Exactly what happens when one has been stung by a bee, whether by accident or as

the result of a medical prescription, is as follows:
The sting of the bee breaks the skin lightly, so that the aperture which exudes the poison or natural formic acid reaches the smaller veins. As the poison is injected it rapidly spreads to the surrounding tissue. The action is very rapid. Its effect is both local and constitutional.

The injection of the acid causes instant swelling, shutting off the circulation. The local nerve centers are paralyzed. The accompanying pain is extremely sharp. To alleviate this pain and reduce the swelling the sting must be treated locally.

It is impossible, with the present limited knowledge of the subject, to explain exactly how the injection of formic acid brings relief, even works a cure, in cases of rheumatism. If such a cure be general and

HOTEL PRINCE G. C. BOLT AND HIS DECORATIONS.

The Republic Bureau, 141 Times Building, New York, Sept. 6. — When Prince Henry wished to see the "Captains of Industry" of America, and 150 representative men were invited to dine with the Prince at the Waldorf-Astoria, one captain of industry was overlooked by the committee—George C. Bolt. But Prince Henry did not forget him. He has sent him his photograph and a handsome decoration as testimonials of his admiration for the distinguished American landlord.

From the subordinate position in a wayside inn at Rhinecliff, on Hudson, Mr. Bolt became proprietor of famous hotels in Philadelphia and finally settled in New York at the head of the Waldorf-Astoria. He is naturally proud of the appreciation shown to him by royal guests from Europe. The portrait and decoration recently received from the Emperor's brother are works of art. They are reproduced herewith.

But they are not all the royal presents bestowed on the Waldorf proprietor. In 1897, while his Excellency, Yang Yu, passed through New York on a special mission to Russia, he presented to him, in behalf of the Chinese Government, a magnificent blue sash and a pair of magnificent old China cloisonne vases. In the same year Marshal Yamagata, on behalf of the Japanese Government, also presented to Mr. Bolt a cloisonne plaque, having an enamelled dove wrought on its



PRINCE HENRY'S PHOTOGRAPH.

face. It is said to be one of the most beautiful specimens of the art ever seen, and was taken from the royal collection in Japan. Mr. Bolt has also received other gifts of great interest and value. Some are rare and curious specimens of art and ingenuity. Among them is a jeweled caterpillar about 4 inches long. It may be wound up with a small key, exactly as if it were a watch,

TRYING IT ON T. DOG.

The police never exhibit more relentless energy than in hunting down a criminal since Colmer's crime. It is against Governor Hastings, so the whole forces of the State are against him. The United States suffers far more from coiners than England does and proportionately keen to run down such offenders. Early in 1900 a man named Hastings was surprised in his workshop, from which he had issued many thousands of small silver coins, but he was too quick for the would-be captors and escaped. No fewer than seven secret service men were put on his track. The remarkable fact is that Hastings never attempted to leave the States.

Elifer, one of the detectives, got a hint that a stranger was in the woods. He took a blanket and some food and hid himself in a thicket. Very early in the morning Hastings passed, carrying a bag of food. Elifer tracked him to his refuge and saw the forger was armed. He waited some distance away in hiding. When night came Hastings came out with a dark lantern and searched every bush near his hiding place. At last he was satisfied and went back. So soon as Elifer felt sure the man was asleep he crept up and had the handcuffs on him before he could awake. On the way to the jail Hastings told his captor that he had seen him on two different occasions and had once, in Cincinnati, been within three feet of him in a theater.

UNWISE MAIDEN WHO WORE HER RINGS AS A NECKLACE.

Once upon a time there was a beautiful maiden who returned from a summer resort and began to unpack her fall furs and get her winter dresses planned out. At the close of the season it became known that this girl had become so long on hearts that she had taken everything in sight. To make matters worse, from each one of the young men she had taken an engagement ring, thinking, when the number rose to twenty-five, that it would fill her room completely.

She had one of those cute little record books which tell how many men you have conquered. She had worn hearts so ostentatiously that it had created much envy and discord, so that when she got back to town and was seen wearing a necklace of rings which did not know and sneered at by those who did.

The girl strung her diamonds, rubies and opals together and wore them as a collar. She had taken twenty-five rings in all. Other girls sit up and take notice, and can observe the green-eyed monster in the very act of coveting around. "This is the first time that has been in the best of taste but it was canny, and it made the artful kind of the city life produce an echo here and there.

After a while one of the young men whose ring was in the string came to her and said: "I hear you are making loud and enthusiastic boasts about my pigeon blood." "Nay," answered the girl, "these rings I have taken are not mine, they are yours. I have not mentioned your rings for removing freckles that they deride me." The man was so moved by the logic of this action that he forgot what he had come for.

Later on a second young man came and demanded to know what had become of his so-called "pigeon blood." He was rewarded with so lovely a post that he thereupon begged pardon. A third young man appeared. "Surely I have not been here," he complained, "yet a girl pliantly." A ninth and yet a tenth young man came, hearing reports that the envious had circulated, and asked for his sapphire. But the girl shed so many tears, and they were dropped so artistically that he thought he had been a brute. But one day her ring necklace was lost, and the one who found it took it gleefully to the one whose name appeared on it in the plainest script. Now the youngest man to whom the bundle was taken was clever. He put two and two together and made trouble. The whole twenty-nine men met and discussed their fate, and they left the girl to her fate. Thereby twenty-nine girls obtained husbands, and the owner of the curious necklace received a bachelor girl all her days. The immoral character of this is that twenty-nine ottomans it is easy to fall to the carpet.

ANGERING A BEE TO FRONT FORMIC ACID.

permanent the inevitable conclusion is that the effect of the sting is constitutional, since rheumatism is a constitutional disease. Doctor Louis R. Couch of Nyack on Hudson, who has been experimenting along these lines, announces that the sting of the bee offers to physicians a rich field for original investigation as a therapeutic remedy for rheumatism. Doctor Couch has done much valuable original investigation and is the inventor of many surgical instruments highly considered in the profession.

"The poison of the honey bee," he announced in a recent interview, "has long been known to the profession. If not to the public, as a cure for rheumatism, its therapeutic value has been familiar to homeopaths for several decades.

"It is at present in daily use among them. It has been found by analysts that the principal ingredient of honey bee virus is formic acid. The acid is obtained for commercial purposes, I believe, from bees, from the glands of stinging nettles, from certain kinds of caterpillars and from ants. The therapeutic value of the honey bee sting is mainly, if not entirely, due to its action on the glands of stinging nettles, from certain kinds of caterpillars and from ants.

"I have been working on this line of investigation for some time. I have not yet decided whether the action of the sting or injection of the acid is local or constitutional. This may only be determined by many actual tests. From my experience I am led to believe that it is constitutional. DANGEROUS TO BE STUNG TOO FREQUENTLY.

"I should like to add a word of warning to those who are experimenting by actually submitting to the bee sting treatment.

"It should be born in mind that there is some danger in being stung by too many bees in any limited space. The consequent swelling, hardness of the tissues and inflammation are likely to check the circulation because of the pressure on the blood vessels. As a result, a certain sloughing of the tissues may follow.

"A similar result is found in the case of boils or carbuncles. When the circulation of blood is shut off the cores, as they are commonly called, mortify and slough away. Due to the fact that the central tissues are deprived of their vitally important circulation. Any one who has taken the new cure will greatly oblige me by communicating his observations to me."

Doctor W. C. Gilday, in an interview on the general subject, said: "This formic acid, though little known to the public, is not unfamiliar to the medical profession. It is a drug of recognized value. It is very powerful, being, in fact, dangerously caustic, causing intense pain and ulceration on coming in contact with the skin. The only practical use found for it in the profession, so far as I know, is as a disinfectant and a preservative. It is a powerful preservative and a very energetic germicide."