

hat, for if it does not the sun's rays will strike the white netting and irritate the eyes. The black netting is sewn into place with the sewing machine run slowly, before the white netting in front of it is cut away. The upper edge of the cloth netting has, of course, a piece of elastic hemmed in so that it can be fastened to the broad-brimmed straw hat.

The extension pieces that protect the hands are made sting-proof by being coated with a thin layer of paraffin-wax, such as is used for covering home-made preserves which is easily applied while hot by means of a teaspoon.

Fig. 3 shows the suit in use; Fig. 4, how the face protection can be lowered, so that the wearer can take a drink or mop his brow.

GLOVES.

With this suit a pair of gloves can be slipped on when wanted. In some regions there are on the market thin gloves of sheepskin that have a glossy surface which is a safe protection from stings. When these are not available one must buy what is on the market, preference being given to a pair with glossy surface, but, of course, any glove may be made sting-proof by coating with paraffin-wax or the least possible quantity of linseed-oil.

BEE VEIL.

Most bee-keepers use the ordinary veil, extending from the hat to the shoulders. This style can be bought in any store that carries bee supplies. It is very tender, easily torn, and not to be recommended where one has to work under low-branched trees. The lower edge in front should be drawn down tight and fastened to vest or a



Fig. 5. Bee Veil.

suspender with a safety-pin. When this veil is worn the gloves used must be long sleeved, so as to protect the wrists. These are shown in Fig. 6. They are generally too thin to ward off stings, but a very thin coating of linseed oil will make them sting proof, though rather stiff.