

I CAN SEW

Member Guide

UNIT 1



TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY
TEXAS AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
J. E. Hutchison, Director, College Station, Texas

What Is 4-H?

Did you know that as a 4-H member, you belong to an organization which has more than 100,000 members in Texas and more than 2 million in the United States?

4-H Club Work is the youth phase of the Texas Agricultural Extension Service. 4-H Club work is voluntary. There are no dues and 4-H is not a school subject. To become a 4-H member, an individual must be between the ages of 9 and 21, must want to be a member, know about 4-H work and what is expected. 4-H members learn improved practices in agriculture, home economics, and related fields by carrying on 4-H result demonstrations. 4-H is a family affair in which you and your parents, with the advice of adult leaders and county Extension agents, decide on your result demonstrations. You will work with an adult leader in a subject-matter group to develop your result demonstration. You will learn useful and practical skills.

Adult leaders are the key persons in every 4-H Club. You and other members of your subject-matter group will work with your subject-matter leaders to plan and carry out your group activities. The organization leaders of your 4-H Club will help you and other club members plan and carry out the monthly club meetings and club activities. County Extension agents train and advise these adult leaders.

The four-leaf clover is the accepted emblem. The letter "H" on each leaf stands for Head, Heart, Hands and Health. This emblem is protected by the United States Department of Agriculture copyright.

The 4-H colors are green and white.

The 4-H prayer is "Help me, O Lord, to live so that the world may be a little better, because Thou didst make me. Amen."

In support of the 4-H Club motto, "To Make the Best Better," I pledge:

My Head to clearer thinking
My Heart to greater loyalty
My Hands to larger service, and
My Health to better living
For my club, my community, and my country.

4-H parents + adult leaders + county Extension agents, added to interested 4-H members = useful citizens. This is the 4-H Club team.

MEMBER GUIDE, I CAN SEW - UNIT 1

RHEBA MERLE BOYLES
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EXTENSION CLOTHING SPECIALISTS

Texas A&M University

THE 4-H CLOTHING DEMONSTRATION is learning how to sew, how to plan and buy your clothing and how to take care of your clothes and be well groomed.

GOALS FOR THIS UNIT

1. Make a sewing box.
2. Hem a towel.
3. Make an easy-to-make skirt.
4. Develop good sewing habits.
5. Care for hands.
6. Brush hair.

7. Buy and care for socks.
8. Take part in clothing achievement events.
9. Show and tell others what you have learned.
10. Complete clothing record.

OTHER THINGS YOU MAY MAKE

1. Television slippers.
2. Quick apron.
3. Two-piece blouse.

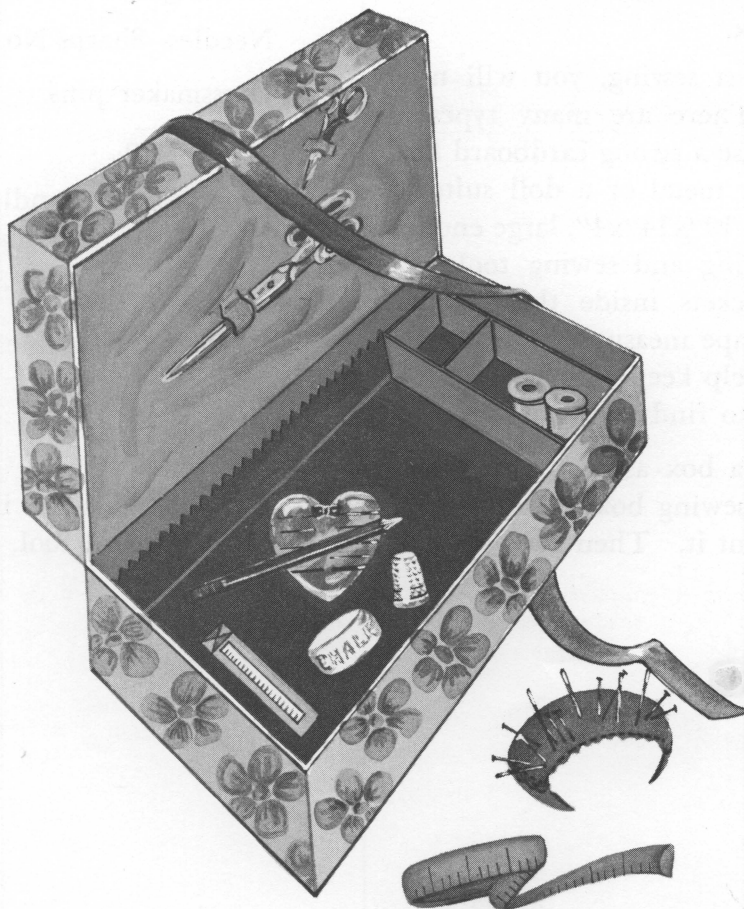


Figure 1

Meeting 1 — Planning Meeting

YOU WILL LEARN

1. What you may do in this unit.
2. How to fill out your planning sheet, page 5.
3. What tools are needed.
4. Care of tools.
5. Kinds of sewing boxes that may be used.

THINGS TO DO

1. Plans for meeting of this group.

The members of your group and your leader will work together and plan the meeting and activities of your group. Write these plans on page 5.

2. Sewing box.

Before you start sewing, you will need a sewing box. There are many types of boxes. You can use a strong cardboard box, a box of wood or metal or a doll suitcase. It should be about 10"x14"x4", large enough to hold your sewing and sewing tools. A small box or pockets inside the box for thread, thimble, tape measure, pins, needles and scissors will help keep your box straight and easy for you to find what you need.

You may use a box as it is, but it will look more like a sewing box if you cover it with fabric or paint it. Then everyone will

know the box is a "special box," Figure 1. Your leader may suggest other ways of making attractive, convenient sewing boxes, and help you decide which are best. Be sure your sewing box has a good fastener so that it will not fly open if the box is dropped. Your mother also can decide or help you decide which kind of box is best for you. Information for covering a box is found on page 19.

SEWING TOOLS YOU WILL NEED

To do a good job of sewing and to make sewing easy, you will need:

Thimble—Metal preferred. Fit your second finger.

Needles—Sharps No. 7 or 8.

Dressmaker pins.

Pincushion.

Shears—Bent handle preferred, 7-inch. (Left-handed shears may be ordered.)

Tape measure, reversible, 60-inch.

Ruler or adjustable gauge.

Tailor's chalk.

Pencil.

Put your name or initial in your sewing box and on each tool.

Plans for Meetings of This 4-H Clothing Demonstration Group

Month date	Time and place	What is planned?	Who will do it?

Meeting 2 — Using Your Sewing Machine

Each girl will show her sewing box and tools.

YOU WILL LEARN TO

1. Start and stop a machine.
2. Run the machine smoothly.
3. How to stitch a straight line using seam guide.
4. How to turn corners.
5. Clip thread at the beginning and end of line of stitching.
6. How to sit correctly at machine.
7. Put scraps and thread ends in a waste basket or paper sack attached to the table.
8. Keep hands clean when sewing.

THINGS TO DO

You will enjoy sewing on the machine if you learn how to use it correctly and have



Figure 2

plenty of light and use a comfortable chair, Figure 2. When sewing by hand, sit at a table.

You will need to ask your leader or mother to help you learn how to use the machine. The skill of using the machine will make it possible for you to have many more clothes.

MAKE USING THE MACHINE EASY

1. Learn to start and stop the machine with the machine unthreaded. Run the machine smoothly.
2. Use a strip of muslin and with the machine threaded (your leader will show you how), learn to:
 - a. Start and stop.

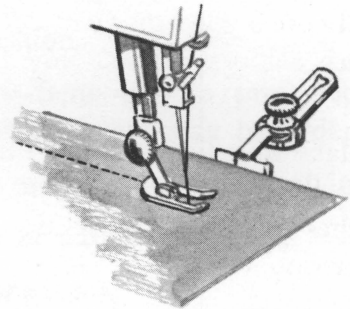


Figure 3

- b. Stitch a straight line using your seam gauge, Figure 3.
 - c. Start on the edge of the cloth.
 - d. Stop on the edge without running off.
 - e. Pull thread to the back when starting and stopping.
3. Guide the fabric, do not push or pull on the fabric as you sew.
 4. Check and see how well you did. Is the stitching straight?

Meeting 3 — Hemming a Towel

YOU WILL LEARN TO

1. Straighten fabric.
2. Stitch $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from end of towel.
3. Fold and press on stitching line.
4. Fold, pin and press $\frac{1}{2}$ inch hem.
5. Stitch hem.

EQUIPMENT NEEDED

Sewing box and tools.
Material for towel.

THINGS TO DO

Your first sewing is hemming a towel; it is easy and quick to make and you will learn to use a machine.

1. Choose a good grade of cotton toweling that has colors you like. The fabric may be striped, patterned or plain.

2. Make your towel 20 to 26 inches long and 18 to 20 inches wide. You may make it 12 inches long and use it as a cloth for your television tray.

3. Straighten the ends of the material; pull a thread so that the fabric may be cut on the exact crosswise thread. It is straight when you can pull a thread off all the way across the towel.

4. Dampen lightly and press cloth until it is smooth and dry. Always press with the straight of the fabric, which is the up-and-down and the crosswise thread, Figure 4.

5. Hem towel.

- a. Machine stitch $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the ends, using seam gauge.
- b. Fold on the stitching line and press.

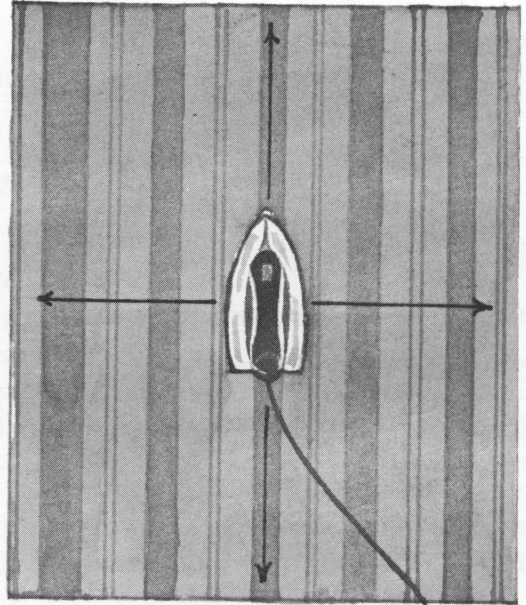


Figure 4

c. Fold and pin $\frac{1}{2}$ inch hem. Work on table, Figure 5.

d. Stitch hem close to folded edge. Fasten threads by back stitching.

e. Press the hem.

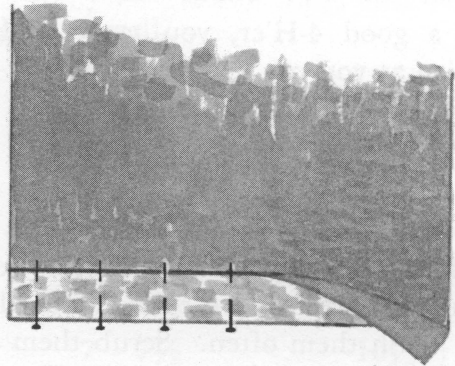


Figure 5

6. Keep all thread ends clipped. Use waste basket or a paper bag attached to your table with tape for scraps and bits of thread.

Take a Look at Your Towel. How Well Did You Do?

1. Is it clean?

2. Is the hem $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide?
3. Is the hem on the straight of the fabric?

4. Is the machine stitching straight?
5. Are the stitching threads fastened?
6. Is the towel well pressed?

Meeting 4 — Personal Grooming

YOU WILL LEARN

1. How to wash and dry hands.
2. How to brush hair correctly.
3. How to smooth and shape nails with emery board.

REFERENCE

MP-254 Good Grooming

EQUIPMENT NEEDED

1. Hair brush.

THINGS TO DO

As a good 4-H'er, you want to be as attractive as you can.

PRETTY HANDS

Groom your hands to be pretty as well as skillful. Train your hands to behave gracefully. Try to have clean hands all the time. Wash them often. Scrub them daily using a mild soap and a nail brush. Take time to do a good job.

Dry your hands thoroughly after each washing to prevent chapping. While drying your hands, gently push back the cuticle with a towel. This will keep it soft and prevent it from tearing.

Shape and smooth your nails with an emery board. Avoid shaping too deeply at

corners. Nails should take a general shape of your fingers. Always wash your hands before sewing.

LOVELY SHINING HAIR

Shiny, clean-looking hair adds to your good looks. It shows how healthy you are. Poor health and lack of rest can cause your hair to dull. Lack of care also causes dull hair. You can add to the luster of your hair by shampooing it often and keeping it brushed.



Figure 6

Brush, brush, brush your hair. Try brushing your hair 3 times a day. It is good to hang your head down while brushing. Be sure to brush through the hair from the scalp to the end of the hair rather than just on top. Keep your brush clean. Do this for 2 weeks; then see how much prettier your hair has become.

REFERENCE

MP-254 Good Grooming

Meeting 5 — Buying Socks

YOU WILL LEARN

1. The kind of socks you need.
2. The size you should buy.
3. How to care for socks.

THINGS TO DO

You will want to learn to select your own clothing. Why not start with buying your own socks? You wear socks for many occasions—sports, school and dress up. Go shopping with your mother and buy socks next time you need some.

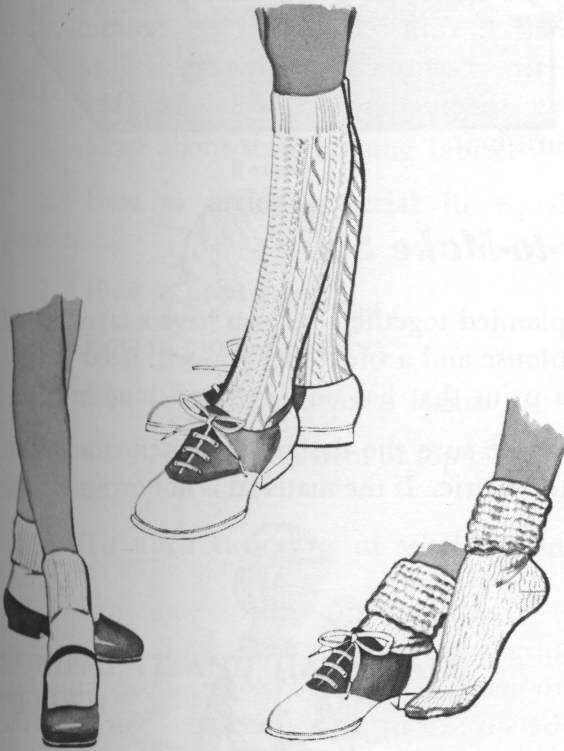


Figure 7

For school and sport wear, choose bobbie socks of cotton like girls wear. For dress, you should wear a light-weight anklet that will look nice with your dress shoes. You may need a pair of walking socks to wear with shorts.

Plan ahead of time and make a wise purchase.

SIZE

First, you might consider your old socks. Are there holes in the toes, heels or both? If you wear socks that are too small, you may wear holes in the toes or heels. Your feet may have grown since you bought them. You may need a size larger than you thought.

Sometimes shoes that do not fit well wear holes in your socks. A properly fitted sock will feel good and will not be tight at the toes.

To be comfortable, your socks should be $\frac{1}{2}$ inch longer than your feet.

Short socks can danger your feet. They do not wear as long as properly fitted ones.

What size socks should you buy? The following chart shows you the size that usually fits well.

Shoe size	Sock size
12 - $1\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$
2 - $3\frac{1}{2}$	9
4 - $5\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$
6 - $6\frac{1}{2}$	10
7 - $7\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$
8 - $8\frac{1}{2}$	11
9 - $9\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$
10 - $10\frac{1}{2}$	12

These sizes will not always hold true, because some girls' feet are wide or narrow; thin or fat. For example, a longer sock is needed for a fat, wide foot, for it takes up the length.

Nylon stretch anklets come in small, medium and large sizes. (Small, 7-8; medium, 9-10; large, 10-11.)

At present, socks are made of cotton, nylon or a combination of these fabrics. Cotton socks are soft and absorbent. They are comfortable to wear. A good quality cotton sock holds its shape and wears well.

Nylon gives long wear but may not be as comfortable, because it is not absorbent.

A combination of cotton and nylon makes a desirable anklet. Some socks made of cotton have toes and heels reinforced with nylon for longer wear. Study the labels on the socks to know what you are buying.

A good sock is closely knitted, has a top which will hold its shape and the cuff is knitted to the foot.

Choose your socks for the best wear to harmonize with your dresses or skirts. Buy only those that are "fast color" and will not

fade. Read the label to be sure they are fast color.

CARE OF SOCKS

Have a special place to put your clean socks.

After they are laundered, put them in pairs before they are put away.

Place your soiled socks in the laundry bag so that they can go in the wash as soon as possible. Remember, a 4-H'er keeps her clothes put up and herself clean and sweet.

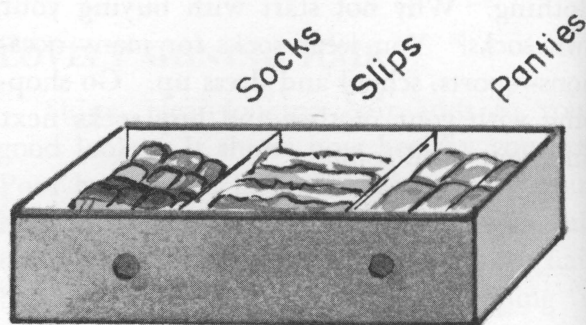


Figure 8

Meeting 6 — Easy-to-Make Skirt

An easy-to-make skirt is the first garment you will make. You will learn more about using the sewing machine, choosing material, making seams and wide hems, and putting in elastic.

YOU WILL LEARN

1. To measure for the amount of fabric needed for skirt.
2. Select a color you like.
3. To select thread to match the fabric.

THINGS TO DO

Fabric

Choose a tightly woven cotton print or plain color. Ask for colors that will not fade.

Choose colors that you like and that harmonize with some of your blouses. Blouses and skirts are prettier if they have been

planned together. If you have a favorite red blouse and a blue one, you will need to find a print that has both red and blue in it.

Be sure the design is printed straight on the fabric. If the material is not torn straight,



Figure 9

you will need to pull thread and cut on the thread line to make it straight as you did on your towel.

Amount of Fabric Needed

1. Measure length of one of your skirts.

Measure from waist line
to the bottom.inches

2. For hem
add 3 inches.inches

3. For top
add $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches.inches

Add the three figures above.....Total

4. Multiply total by 2;
this is the amount of material
you need for your skirt.inches
oryards.

5. Measure your waist line.
Multiply the number by 3.
.....inches

This is the amount of elastic you need.

Shopping List

1. Fabric.....inches or.....yards.
2. Thread to match.
3. Elastic.....inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch wide.

Meeting 7 — Easy-to-Make Skirt

YOU WILL LEARN

1. More about straightening fabric.
2. How to divide material in equal parts.
3. How to press fabric.
4. How to pin-baste seams.
5. How to stitch and press seams.
6. To make a 2-inch hem at top of skirt for elastic.
7. To stitch two rows of stitching on band.

EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS NEEDED

1. Sewing box and tools.
2. Fabric for skirt.

THINGS TO DO

Side Seams

- Straighten the ends of the fabric, as you did on the ends of your towel.

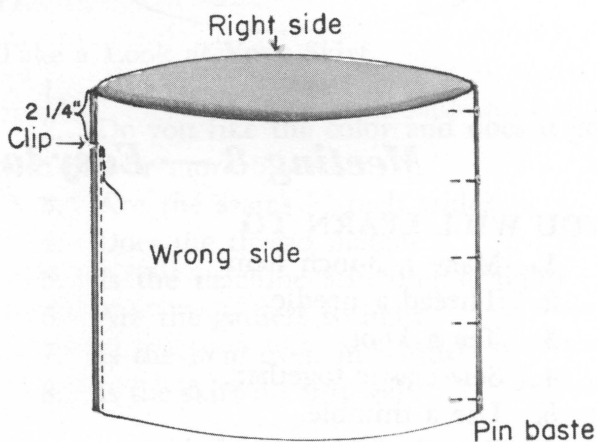


Figure 10

- Measure and tear your fabric in two equal pieces.
- Press each piece on the straight of fabric.
- Measure and make a small clip on the selvage $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches from the top of each piece.
- Place the right sides together and pin the side seams together, Figure 10.
- Stitch $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch seam from the bottom of the skirt up to the marked line on one side. Back stitch $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch at the clipped place, Figure 10.

- Stitch the other side seam to the top. Press seams open. Trim seam to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch for 4 inches at the top. The narrow seam inside the hem makes it easier to get the elastic through.

- Make a clip only $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep in selvage every 4 inches.

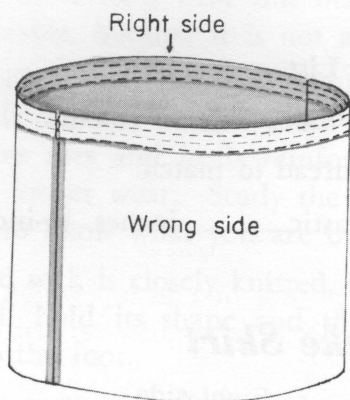


Figure 11

Top of Skirt

Make a 2-inch hem at the top for casing to hold the elastic, Figure 11.

1. Stitch $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the top edge of skirt—the same as you do on the towel.

2. Fold stitching line to the wrong side and press.

3. Fold and pin a 2 inch hem; press.

4. Stitch top hem close to turned edge.

5. Divide top hem width into three equal casings with rows of machine stitching. You may mark the top lightly on the wrong side to make stitching easier.

6. A cardboard gauge the size of Figure 12 will help you mark the lines.

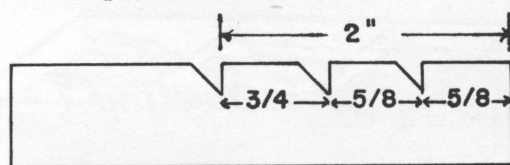


Figure 12

Meeting 8 — Easy-to-Make Skirt (Continued)

YOU WILL LEARN TO

1. Make a 3-inch hem.
2. Thread a needle.
3. Tie a knot.
4. Sew elastic together.
5. Use a thimble.
6. Put elastic in top of skirt.

EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS NEEDED

1. Sewing box and tools.
2. Fabric.
3. Elastic and six safety pins.

THINGS TO DO

Skirt Hem

If you allow 3 inches for hem, you will make a 3-inch hem.

1. Stitch the hem $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch from the edge.
2. Fold on the stitching line on the wrong side and press.

3. Fold a 3-inch hem; pin in place as you measure, Figure 13.

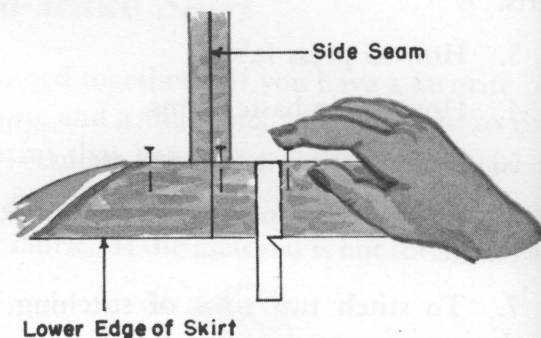


Figure 13

4. Stitch hem close to folded edge.

5. Press skirt.

Elastic in Top of Skirt

1. Cut elastic in three equal pieces.

2. To insert the three pieces of elastic between the rows of stitching; use a safety pin at each end. One safety pin keeps the elastic from slipping and the other guides the elastic. Insert the three elastic pieces at the same time. Your leader and mother will help you to put the elastic in your skirt.

3. When you have the elastic in your skirt, you need a needle and thread to sew the ends together.

To Thread a Needle

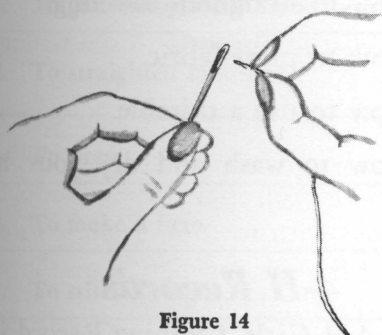


Figure 14

Use thread about 24 inches long. Cut the thread on slant. Hold needle and thread as shown, Figure 14.

To Tie a Knot

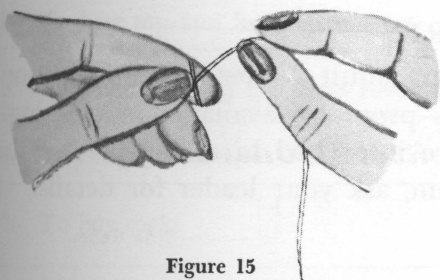


Figure 15

Knot the end of the thread by wrapping it around the end of the first finger. Twist the crossed end into the loop, Figure 15.

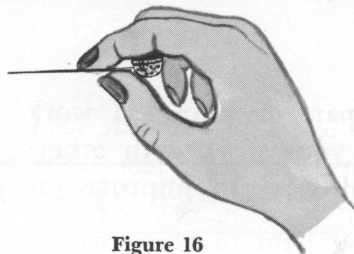


Figure 16

Put your thimble on your second finger. Hold needle between the thumb and forefinger. Push the needle through the cloth with the thimble, Figure 16.

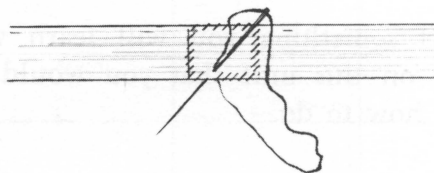


Figure 17

Overlap ends of elastic $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch and sew together with an over-and-over stitch, Figure 17.

Take a Look at Your Skirt

1. Is it clean?
2. Do you like the color and does it go with one or more blouses?
3. Are the seams $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch wide?
4. Does the thread match?
5. Is the machine stitching straight?
6. Are the gathers straight?
7. Is the hem even in width?
8. Is the skirt pressed well?

Meeting 9 — Achievements Events

YOU WILL LEARN

1. How to exhibit articles.
2. How to model.
3. How to tell or show what you have learned.
4. How to get ready for dress revue.

REFERENCES

1. It's Fun to Be a Model—Simplicity Pattern Co., Inc., 200 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2. D-348 4-H Girls' Clothing Record

THINGS TO DO

1. Invite your mother and friend.
2. Exhibit your sewing box and tools.
3. Model your skirt.

You will want to plan with your group to enter the county 4-H dress revue.

Show and Tell Others What You Have Learned

EXHIBITS

Exhibiting your work at club meetings or community and county fairs is an im-

portant part of your 4-H work. You can compare your work with other girls. You can learn ways to improve on your next sewing.

Before you exhibit your things, be sure each article is clean, well pressed and has your name and address on it.

DEMONSTRATION

Select something you will learn while working on this unit that you would like to show how to do.

When you plan your demonstration:

1. Show one idea at a time.
2. Give points or steps in order.
3. Give facts, not opinions.
4. Let what you do be seen easily by others.
5. Practice until you can do an excellent job.

Here are some suggestions:

1. How to cut material straight.
2. How to make a plain seam.
3. How to straighten toweling.
4. How to press fabric.
5. How to use a thimble.
6. How to wash and dry your hands correctly.

4-H Records

D-348, 4-H Girls' Clothing Record is important. Complete your record from your check list on page 15, write a half page story about what you have learned in 4-H clothing. Attach this to your clothing record.

AWARDS

Your adult leader has information on awards programs available in clothing. If you are interested in taking part in such a program, ask your leader for details.

Check List

A. Things I have learned	Yes	No
1. To get sewing tools I need and how to take care of them		
2. To straighten material		
3. To press		
4. To make a hem		
5. To stitch straight		
6. To keep thread ends cut off		
7. To fasten thread by back stitching		
8. To pin baste and stitch seams		
9. To hem top and bottom of skirt		
10. To model skirt at the dress revue and other places		
11. To check the articles I made		
12. To buy socks		
B. Good work habits I have learned		
1. To use a pin cushion and thimble		
2. To work on a table—not my lap		
3. To always sew with clean hands		
4. To sit correctly at table		
5. To use a paper bag or waste basket for salvage		
C. Good grooming habits I have learned		
1. To brush my hair every day		
2. To work with clean hands		
3. To brush my teeth daily		

Other Things You May Make

Television Slippers

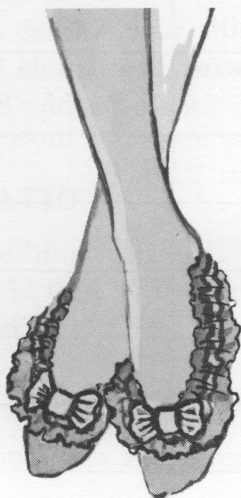


Figure 18

MATERIAL NEEDED

1. Two washcloths (12½-inch square will fit up to size 9).

2. Matching thread.

3. Two pieces of ¼-inch elastic 10 inches long.

THINGS TO DO

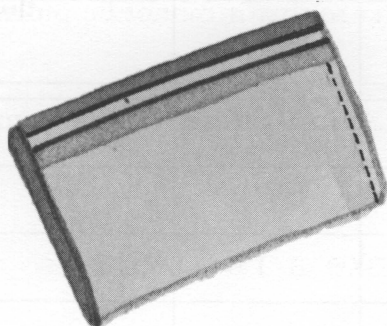
1. Fold wash cloth in half, Figure 19a. Start on the folded edge, make ¼-inch seam on each end to 1¼ inches of top.

2. Fold down 1½ inches. Stitch ⅝ inch from fold, forming a hem, Figure 19b.

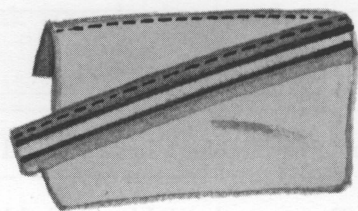
3. Draw 10 inches of elastic through hem, and sew ends together, Figure 19c.

4. Fold 1½ inches of back seam up towards hem, to form heel shape; then tack to seam, Figure 19d.

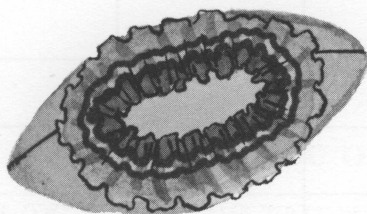
5. Tack tassel or other decoration on front seam.



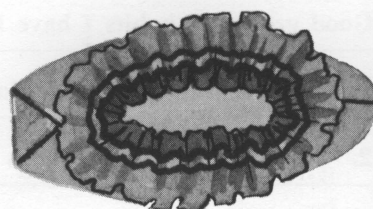
a



b



c



d

Figure 19

You Can Make an Apron

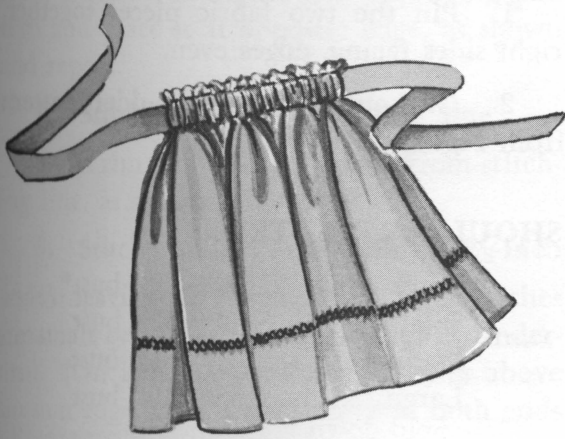


Figure 20

This apron is easy to make and very attractive. It can be stretched out flat for ironing. Select a pretty piece of fabric that is closely woven and will be easy to crease for hem lines.

MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT NEEDED

1. Percale, print, gingham or a pretty feed bag would be good choices.
2. You will need $\frac{3}{4}$ yard of fabric, 36 inches wide.

THINGS TO DO

Steps in making the apron:

1. Straighten ends of fabric by tearing or drawing a thread and cutting. Press.

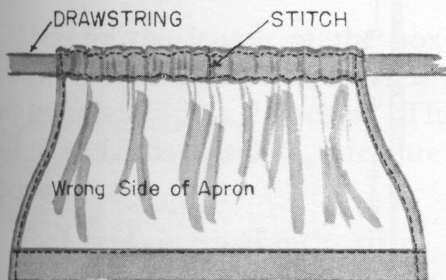


Figure 21

2. Trim selvage from both sides of fabric.

3. For the strings, cut a strip 6 inches wide the length of the fabric. Divide the rest of the strip lengthwise for the string. Sew these strings together to make one long strip. Fold lengthwise and seam edges using $\frac{1}{2}$ inch seam, leaving 3 inches opening near the center for turning.

4. Make $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch hem on both sides of fabric left for apron. Stitch $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from edge, fold on stitchings and press. Fold $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch hem, press and stitch.

5. Make $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hem at bottom of apron.

6. Make a 2-inch hem at top and put an extra row of machine stitching through the center to form a casing for your draw string.

7. Pull string through casing. Stitch securely at center so that it cannot be pulled out.

8. Press. Adjust gathers to suit yourself.

You Can Make a Two-piece Blouse

EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS NEEDED

1. Cotton fabric 36 inches wide
Small or medium size..... $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards
Large size..... $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards
2. Sewing box and tools.

THINGS TO DO

1. Choose your size and cut two pieces as follows:



Figure 22

SEWING

1. Pin the two fabric pieces together, right sides facing, edges even.
2. Cut out or trace shoulder pattern from Figure 23 in your size.

SHOULDER PATTERNS

Extra small.....	26" - 28" bust*
Small.....	30" - 32" bust
Medium.....	34" - 36" bust
Large.....	38" - 40" bust

3. Pin shoulder pattern to one upper corner, even with edges. Mark shoulder line.

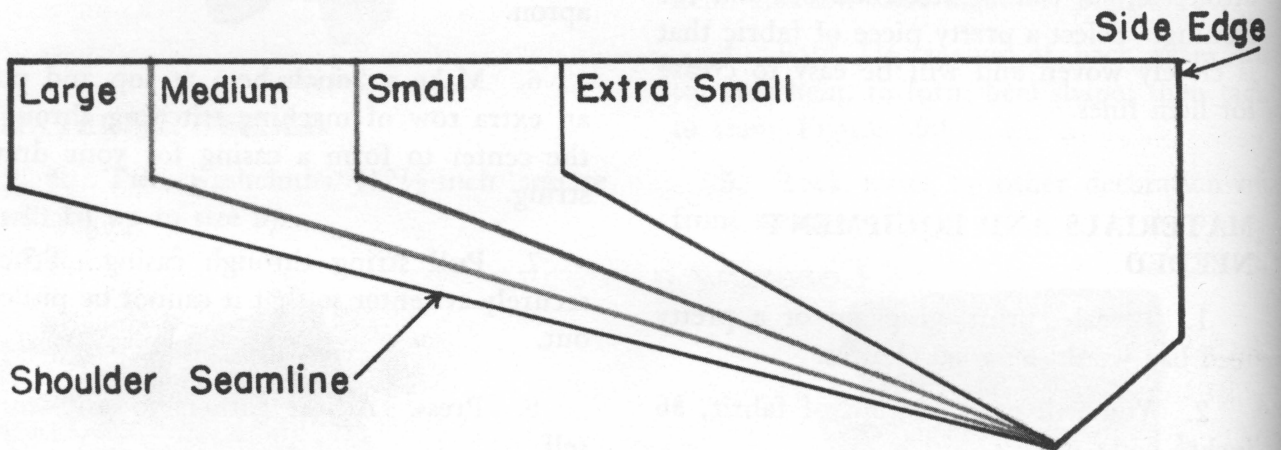


Figure 23

Extra small.....	18"x20"
Small.....	20"x20"
Medium.....	22"x22"
Large.....	24"x24"

*(1) Adjust the width of your blouse bust to fit your figure, allowing 4 to 6 inches ease. If you are 24 inches in bust, your blouse should measure 28 to 30 inches. (2) If blouse appears too large in neck, button and thread loops to hold in place. Lap back over front, Figure 21.

Blouse may be made longer by adding 4 to 6 inches to the bottom.

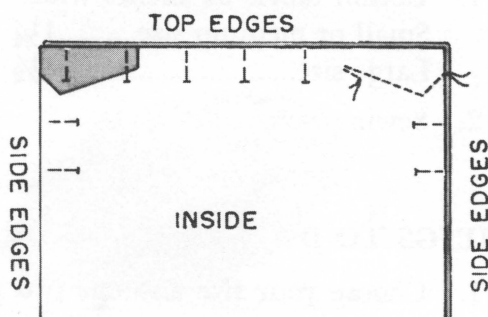


Figure 24

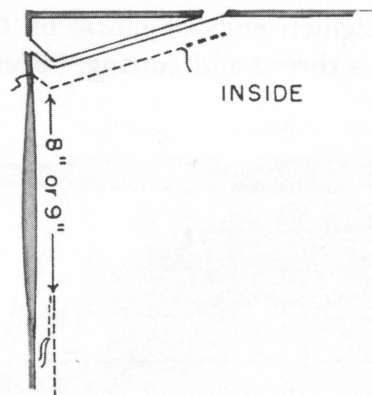


Figure 25

Reverse stitches at next corner for about an inch, as shown in Figure 24. Reversing pattern and place it at opposite edge, as shown and repeat.

4. Stitch on marked shoulder line.

5. Trim away fabric $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch from stitching line, as shown, Figure 25.

6. Stitch under arm seams ($\frac{5}{8}$ -inch wide), leaving an arm opening of 8 inches for small or medium size 9 inches at underarm. (On long model, start 6 inches above bottom edge, reversing machine at both ends of stitching.)

7. Clean-finish all raw edges, including seam allowance, turn edges $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to wrong side and stitch.

8. Press open underarm seams and shoulder seams, at the same time pressing neck and arm opening edges $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch to wrong side.

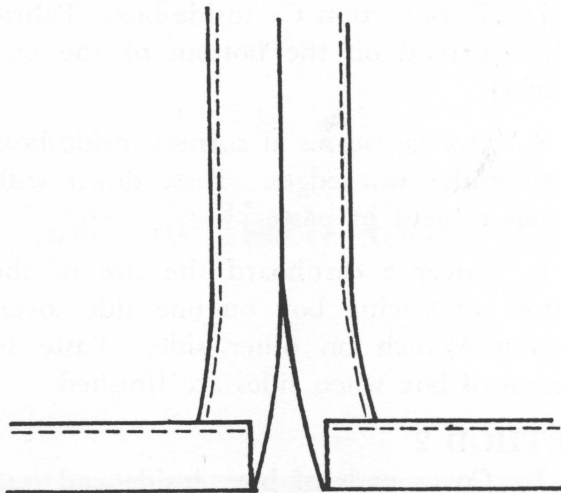


Figure 26

9. Turn up bottom edge about $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch; press on the open side edge to wrong side, as shown, forming a vent. Form corners on hem as shown in Figure 26.

10. Sew down hems at bottom and at neck and arm openings, by machine or hand.

Covering a Sewing Box

FABRIC

Select a dark print. Glazed or polished fabric usually is easy to keep clean. The box may be made with print fabric for the bottom and matching color for the lid. The method used in covering a box depends on the shape of the material you have.

METHOD

1. Measure around the box, inside and out, and allow 2 inches.

2. Measure the length of the box the other way, including the inside ends, not the inside bottom, plus 2 inches. This is the width of fabric needed. Measure the lid the same way.

3. Two and one-half-inch strip, that will go around the box with the lid on and tie a bow, is needed for the tie.

4. Mark off pattern of box carefully on fabric so corners will fit, Figure 27.

5. Sew lines B, Figure 27, together at all four corners.

6. Make tie 1 inch wide when finished; stitch the tie to the bottom of cover at this time and fit cover over the box.

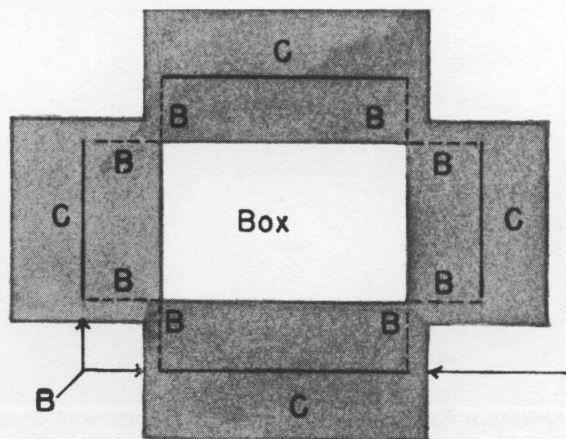


Figure 27

7. Turn section C's inside box. Fabric should extend on the bottom of the box $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

8. Overlap seams at corners inside box. Turn under raw edges. Paste down with rubber cement or paste.

9. Cover a cardboard the size of the bottom of sewing box on one side, overlapping $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch on other side. Paste in bottom of box when sides are finished.

METHOD 2

1. *Cover ends of box, inside and outside, extending $\frac{5}{8}$ inch around corners and*

on bottom. Hold in place with paste or rubber cement.

2. Measure around box including the inside, allow $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches for lapping seam inside box. Width of fabric will be length of box plus $\frac{5}{8}$ inch on side for turning under.

3. Make the tie and sew to the bottom of cover the same as in Method 1.

4. Place fabric around box, turning raw seam under. Hold in place with rubber cement or paste.

5. Cover the lid same as the box.