The TExILE MERCURY

December 27. 1869.

Review of Books.

DILLIY AND RIVERS’S GUIDE. Manchester: HARRIET BANERJEE AND SONS, LIMITED, York-street.

This is the Annual issued by the well-known house of HARRIET BANERJEE AND SONS, Limited. The present issue is particularly the most excellent of the series, as might naturally be expected from the heads of the suggestions accruing from experience.

Its contents consist of a brief yet well-written history of the house of HARRIET BANERJEE AND SONS, from its foundation to the present time, illustrated with portraits of the founders, the sons, and the leading men who have helped to give the firm its prominent position in manufac- turing and commerce. Views of the mills, works, and warehouses are introduced, and also portraits of the directors, officials, heads of those having done most and made themselves prominent.

HARRIET BANERJEE AND SONS have availed themselves of the opportunity afforded by the issue of this diary to impart instruction of a valuable character, by inserting therein essays upon various phases of the textile manufacture. The subject selected for treatment in the present issue is the manufactur- ing of lace Haberdashery, the matter being dealt with in a concise, well-written, popular little essay. A series of tables on income, wages, profits, costs, etc., are given as well as many facts and figures, including the literary portion of the work, which is one of the best of its kind.

Although we cannot do justice in the present space to all the other topics, we can only say that the whole work contains an amount of scientific and permanent interest. Misses Banerjee and Sons have used all the resources at their command to assist in the preparation of this work, and we have been the source of pleasure to thousands of readers who have perused their daily avocations in city mills and workshops, and offices to the green fields and lanes beyond. By permission of Misses Banerjee and Sons, we are enabled to reprint in another column the history of this house.

Designing.

NEW DESIGNS.

THE IMPORTATION OF FRENCH GOODS.

Piled as the commercial atmosphere at present is to with taxes and regulations, and such like, it may even be well for those not likely to be directly connected with such matters to consider calmly the whole of the measures alluded to. Speculators and those engaged in the export and importation trade can only be relied on to give judgment as affecting the present; we must look elsewhere if we wish to obtain genuine insight into the way and means of overcoming the difficulties.
FIGURED DRESS CLOTHS.

The type of figured textile demonstrated last week is capable of the widest application. Such designs applied to worsteds with a suitable choice of yarns and colourings will prove equally as effective as in the case of wool. Of course, fine effects cannot be produced on this system owing to the coarse quality of the worsteds required, but if the goods are carefully adapted to the surface and the more subdued the colouring and the smaller the surface and the more intense the colouring, the better.

TARTAN CHECKS AND STRIPES.

The girl of the period is in a quandary to know whether the reflection in the mirror of her own form or the family portrait on the wall behind her. In matters of fashion, there is a somewhat heavy winter, and the new dress we see will have gained imperceptibly into the old, or in the middle, and winter. The Parisian is king, of which it retains a curious clinging resemblance, everything which half in the cold, and half Tweed is very popular, especially in the house. The centre of the style, Tweed cloth, with its peak-look and diya of dirty black and yellow from the whisker, is in vogue; and, as the reverse; so are Kilmarnock blue points and light blue. The beautiful design of the various patterns, the soft, tassels, and flannel fabric, are simply tolerated; tartans combinations of the most vivid and staring contrast, are distributed in every conceivable form: articles of wearing apparel, as dressing gowns, scarves, neckties, suspenders, stockings, caps, cloth, garters, vests, etc., are all in demand, and we may anticipate the same rush at home and the same weather should continue.

Our readers will find, referring to past issues of this journal full details of well-known British tartan patterns. We now give one or two more with different woven (see pegging plans No. 2 and No. 3 draft, No. 1 having a straight-over-crafts draft). For 50, or 60 ends per inch, of 20's twist, and 60 picks per inch of 20's cotton warp, and 4 picks per inch of 5/4's wool for the check patterns, and 40 picks per inch of 5/4's wool for the stripes.

No. 7. Wavy pattern of the Clan M'Intosh. 28 light blue, 28 black, 40 gray green, 8 black, 4 bright yellow, 4 white, 4 bright yellow, 4 black, 40 gray green, 28 light blue, total 192 stripes pattern; if a check, well pattern same as warp.

The Macintosh. No. 2. Pattern for stripes: 4 black, 15 scarlet, 40 dark green, 12 scarlet, 28 royal blue, 78 scarlet, 50 royal blue, 12 scarlet, 50 dark green, 12 scarlet, total 225 ends. Check, well pattern same as warp.

The Cameron. No. 3. Pattern: 8 yellow, 8 blue, 8 red, 34 blue, 20 green, 4 scarlet, 10 dark green, 20 scarlet, 10 dark green, total 216 ends. For stripe, check well pattern same as warp.

The Gunn. No. 4. Pattern: stripe: 8 scarlet, 10 deep blue, 8 green, 20 black, 40 green, 4 scarlet, 40 gray green, 20 scarlet, 40 black, 20 gray green, 20 scarlet, 20 black, 20 blue, 5 red, 8 blue, total 216 ends. For check, well pattern same as warp, and to prevent mistakes let No. 1 pegging plan with straight-over draft be used for the checks, and No. 2 pegging plan and draft for the stripes in the four patterns given in the issue of June 25th under the heading of "Fascinating cotton and silk tartan cloth," and the issue of August 6th, "Clan Tartan Stripes," that we clearly stated the amount of time during which goods for the winter season were available.