

entered the employ of Mr. John C. Becket, of Montreal, who was then engaged in the publication of the *Montreal Witness* and other journals. After the death of his father, which took place in 1853, the care of the family devolved upon him. The means at his command were but scanty, but in partnership with his elder brother, Henry, he started a small job printing office. By strict industry and economy they obtained a fair measure of success. In 1856 they dissolved partnership, George having become convinced that Western Canada offered more scope for his energies than Montreal. In connection with Mr. John Muir he established the *Chronicle*, in the village of Merrickville, but he did not remain there any length of time. Among his other engagements about this period, was that of city editor of the *London Prototype*. In 1858, he came to Toronto as manager of the printing office of Mr. Samuel Thompson, for whom he published the *Toronto Atlas*, started in opposition to the *Colonist*, which had taken ground adverse to the government of the day. Mr. Thompson having obtained the contract for government printing, Mr. Rose was assigned to take the management of the office in Quebec, whither he removed in 1860. This arrangement did not long continue. Mr. Thompson found himself unable financially to carry out his contract alone, and a company was organized for the purpose, including Mr. Rose and Mr. Robert Hunter, an experienced accountant. Mr. Thompson retired from the business altogether soon afterwards, leaving it to the new firm of Hunter, Rose & Co., who completed the contract and secured its renewal. On the removal of the seat of Government to Ottawa in 1865, the firm of course followed. A large and lucrative business was soon built up, and in 1868, a branch was established at Toronto, the firm having secured a ten years' contract for the printing of the Provincial Government. In 1871 their relations with the Dominion Government terminated, and the business was consolidated in Toronto. The firm now entered extensively into the business of publishing Canadian reprints of English copyright books, principally the popular novels of living writers, for which a ready market was found. The firm honestly compensated the authors whose works they reproduced, although this of course placed them at a disadvantage as compared with the piratical publishers of the United States. A more and probably a greater service to the intellectual progress of the country, rendered by this enterprising firm, was the publication—at first for others, but latterly at their own risk—of the *Canadian Monthly*, the last and by far the best literary magazine ever issued in this country. This venture unfortunately did not prove pecuniarily successful, and though sustained for many years with a liberality and public spirit highly creditable to the publishers, was at length discontinued. In 1877 the death of Mr. Hunter left Mr. Rose the sole member of the firm, and a year afterwards he took his brother Daniel into the concern. The printing branch retaining the old name of "Hunter, Rose & Co.," and the publishing branch was designated as the "Rose Publishing Co.," his eldest son Daniel A. being manager. Widely as Mr. George M. Rose is known to the Canadian people as a successful and enterprising publisher, he has acquired a still more extensive reputation by his unselfish exertions in the cause of Temperance and moral reform. A life-long total abstainer

and prohibitionist, he has taken an active part in Temperance work in connection with various organizations. He has attained the highest offices in the gift of the Sons of Temperance in the Dominion, having been several times chosen to fill the chair of Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Order both in Quebec and Ontario, and has also held the second highest position conferable by that Order for the whole continent, having been Most Worthy Associate of the National Division of America. His heart and purse are always open to the appeals for the advancement of the temperance cause, which he regards as being of vastly more importance than mere party issues. Though a Liberal politically, he regards all public issues from the standpoint of Temperance reform. Personally Mr. Rose is genial, sociable and unassuming. As his career shows, he has abundant business capacity, and the enthusiasm which forms so strong a feature of his character is well regulated by a fund of practical common sense.

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THE French have repealed their internal revenue tax on the manufacture of paper, which has been in force since September, 1871.

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NO POISON IN PAPER HANGINGS.—Every now and then something is said about poison in paper hangings, and we desire to state, once for all, that the day for that is past. In this advanced age of civilization the necessity for using Paris green, arsenic, and such poisons, to make paper, is obviated by the discovery of cheaper and better colouring substances. When your customer comes to you about poison in the paper, refer him to us, and we will satisfy him that it is no longer used.—*Wall-Paper Trade Journal*.

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HELEN JACKSON.—We regret to have to announce the death of Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson, at San Francisco, on the 12th of August. She was the daughter of Prof. Nathan W. Fiske, of Amherst College, and was born in Amherst, in 1831. Her first husband, Capt. Edward B. Hunt, an engineer officer of high scientific attainments, and assistant professor at West Point, was killed in 1863, by an accidental discharge of suffocating vapours from a submarine battery that he was inventing. Up to this time Mrs. Hunt had given no signs of literary talent, but on her removal to Newport, a year or so after Capt. Hunt's death, she began to write, in the *Nation*, and other periodicals. Her *Bits of Travel*, and *Bits of Talk*, followed. Two of the "No Name Series," *Mercy Philbrick's Choice*, and *Hetty's Strange History*, were from her pen, but she always denied the *Saxe Holm* stories. In 1876 she married W. S. Jackson, of Colorado Springs, and her travels in the West brought to her notice the wrongs of the Indians. For the rest of her life, all literary ambition was subordinated to the redress of this great injustice. *A Century of Dishonor* appeared in 1881, and led to her appointment as a Commissioner to report on the Mission Indians of California. Her report is a valuable document. A novel, *Ramona*, again delineating the wrongs of the Indians, was published last year. This was her last work.—*The American Bookseller*.