

Canada is to be filled by the Halifax Philatelist." In March it was revealed that M. H. Bigger was the editor of the Canadian Philatelist.

In May H. E. French announced: "I have purchased the Canadian Philatelist and goodwill of the Canadian Philatelic Company." The June issue was the last one until December 1888, when the magazine reappeared in tabloid newspaper form, under the name of the Canadian Philatelic Journal. French was still the publisher, but he was located now in St. Catharines. He explained. "Last September we intended to issue the present number of the Canadian Philatelic Journal, but college work and press of other duties caused us to lay it aside."

An article simply entitled "Postage Stamp" stated: "In Canada and the United States there are 100,000 stamp collectors, out of that number there are probably not more than 1,000 know how postage stamps are made." After giving details on the pre-

cess, he continued. "In printing Canadian postage stamps steel plates are employed and two hundred persons are employed coloring them, ten presses with girls kept busily folding sheets containing two hundred stamps each. After the sheets of paper upon which the two hundred stamps are engraved have dried enough they are sent into another room and gummed. The gum used for this purpose is a peculiar composition, made of the powder of dried potatoes and other vegetables mixed with water. The paper is also of a peculiar texture, somewhat similar to that used for banknotes. After having been again dried — this time on little racks which are fanned by steam power" — and here the article left the rest of the process hanging in mid air.

This issue marked the close of those stamp periodicals with the name Canadian Philatelist which were issued in the last century. None appeared in its last decade under that designation, so that the others which have appeared called Canadian Philatelist belong to the 20th century.

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## NEWFOUNDLAND BARRED CIRCLES

by N. W. Scales

The Barred Circle marks the forerunner of the Squared Circle. Nine cities of Canada and one of Newfoundland, St. John's used the Barred Circle (See Whiteheads 2nd edition of Squared Circles, Page 5.)

The earliest cancel, as of this date, seems to have been used 18 DE-4-Backstamped Boston, Dec 22-1894. Here the cancel is used as a hand stamp (See cover photo).

Some of the earlier writers found no covers showing the cancel as a postmark cancelling stamp April 8 — 1898. Backstamped Boston in purple April 10—1898 and received at Richmond St. Line in red April 12 — 1898 (See photo) Have several covers going to our good friend August Dietz, these covers purchased in 1954 and Mr. Dietz's age was then 85.

The latest date of usage I come up with is 16 JA—99, going to Metz, Germany, received marked backstamped March 2—99. This cover went by the way of Glasgow backstamped—3 FE—99. (Photo).

This cancel was also used as a receiving postmark, have covers to show and was also used as a transit mark. Have cover from Gravels, Newf'd Feb. 8-97. backstamped St. John's, Newf'd Feb. 5-97, Barred Circle and also a Montreal, Canada barred circle (transit mark). Feb 27 P.M. —97, receiving mark Knowlton, Que. Feb. 27-97. All covers have Large R in oval, meaning Registered. Some covers have a manuscript Registered (Photo) added. Would anyone have a registered Post Card, Large R in oval, cancelled with Barred Circle? There could be one.

Now we have the Hand Stamp, Postmark, Receiving Mark and Transit Mark. Anyone having covers showing earlier or later dates, please write to:

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