

The Canadian Stamp Collector

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NEWFOUNDLAND

A new pictorial issue was released starting in July of 1923 and continuing into 1924. This issue, which was also printed by Whitehead, Morris & Co., was made up entirely of scenic views of Newfoundland as follows: 1c, Twin Hills, Tors Cove; 2c, Southwest Arm, Trinity Bay; 3c, War Memorial; 4c, Humber River; 5c, Coast of Trinity; 6c, Upper Steadies, Humber River; 8c, Quidi-Vidi, near St. John's; 9c, Caribou crossing a lake; 10c, Humber River Canyon; 11c, Shell Bird Island; 12c, Lake Mt. Moriah, Bay of Islands; 15c, Humber River, near Little Rapids; 20c, Placentia near Mt. Pleasant; 24c, Top Sail Falls, near St. John's.

The 1c and 2c value appeared in booklet panes of eight each. Perforation on this set was mostly 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ but variations exist.

The Labrador issue of 1928 was the last effort from Whitehead, Morris & Co. This set was issued to publicize the acquisition of the huge territory of Labrador and ran to thirteen values from 1c to 30c. Perforation varies greatly on all values going from 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 14 in various combinations. The 1c value bore a map of the new Newfoundland; the 2c, the steamer "Caribou"; the 3c, Queen Mary and King George; the 4c, the future King Edward VIII; the 5c, a Newfoundland Express Train; the 6c, the Newfoundland Hotel, St. John's; the 8c, Heart's Content; the 9c, Cabot Tower, St.

John's; the 10c, War Memorial, St. John's; 12c, General Post Office, St. John's; the 14c, Cabot Tower; the 15c, a Vickers-Vimy plane; the 20c, the House of Parliament; 28c, General Post Office; the 30c, Grand Falls, Labrador.

An all too common shortage of stamps required the overprinting of the 6c value of the 1923 Pictorial Issue in the 3c denomination. Two types are known as well as inverted overprints. The overprinting, normally done on this 1929 issue in red, is known in black and the usual slight variations found in most overprints also exist.

Perkins, Bacon & Co., of London, England began printing Newfoundland's stamps again in 1929 and re-engraved the 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 10c, 15c and 20c values of the Labrador series, printing them on a heavier paper than that used by Whitehead, Morris & Co. In the process of re-engraving differences were created, by intent or otherwise, which aid in separating the two issues. In 1931 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 8c, 10c, 15c, 20c and 30c values appeared watermarked with the Coat of Arms of the colony.

This Labrador set, sometimes called the Publicity Issue, is one of the colony's most interesting and complex issues. The re-engraved and watermarked versions came perforated both 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 14 and the re-engraved stamps were issued in booklet form (1c, 2c and 3c values).

THE CANADIAN TAGGED STAMPS

Collectors of Canadian stamps have been rather slow in realizing the great importance of the Tagged stamps in our postal history, but they are beginning to appreciate them. After all it took almost six years before British collectors realized their British Tagged (same as our Canadian) were there to stay and now look at the prices of most British Tagged; 5 to 10 to 100 times or more the prices of regular stamps is now the rule.

Our Canadian Tagged have even a better future because for the entire life of all so far, they were in active use in only one city: Winnipeg. Quantities that were printed and above all, now exist, are quite small

as compared to similar British Tagged. Now that other Canadian cities will soon start using tagged stamps, more and more collectors will become conscious of them; the desire to fill in on all the pioneer tagged stamps will accelerate and prices for these will go up to many times current quotations.

One must keep in mind these are not a minor Canadian sideline. They are major varieties of the utmost importance to our postal system. Any collection of Canadian stamps that does not have the Tagged stamps is, of course, incomplete by the number of varieties missing.

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