



# MAPLE LEAVES

JOURNAL OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GT. BRITAIN

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Vol. 2, No. 2

FEBRUARY, 1948

Whole No. 6

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# MAPLE LEAVES

JOURNAL OF THE  
CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Edited by A. BRUCE AUCKLAND, M.A.

Published Quarterly and issued to Members. Additional Copies, 2/- Post Free.

Vol. 2, No. 2

FEBRUARY, 1948

Whole No. 6

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

### The New Journal.

The Journal in its new form has been safely launched and we hope members have been pleased with it. Number 5, the first printed number, suffered somewhat from "teething troubles"—illustrations that should have been inserted were omitted and "space" was therefore too plentiful in the last few pages. We hope all will go well with this number.

### C.P.S. of G.B. Convention.

The 1948 Convention will be held at the North British Hotel, Edinburgh, from 22nd to 24th April. That is a step in its progress to the South. A programme is at present being arranged. Provisional bookings have been made to accommodate members attending. Already promises have been received from prominent members to give invitation papers and displays. There will be a number of study groups on specialised subjects. Already an abundance of the finest material for display has been assured. Now the Committee want members to take note of the dates and as many as possible to arrange to visit. This is the one opportunity members have for getting together to see exclusively B.N.A. displays and talk and dine with kindred B.N.A. spirits. Arrangements are being made to entertain the ladies also. Will all members able to come please inform the President as soon as possible how many bookings are required. An individual letter will be sent about this at an early date to members in Britain.

### The Groups.

**London.** Contact member Clougher, having relieved himself of other duties, has now more time for Group work, and is arranging to get a programme going. **Yorkshire.** Member A. Gabbitas, 56 Blair Athol Road, Sheffield, 11, has accepted the Committee's invitation to form a Yorkshire Group. All members in the area are invited to contact him. Member Gabbitas is to give a display to the Sheffield P.S. on 9th April on "50 Years of Canadian Stamps—1897-1947." **Lancashire.** No group yet in Lancashire. There is still time for members there to get ahead of their old Yorkshire rivals.

Groups are in full swing at Glasgow, Aberdeen and Dundee. The Edinburgh Group is slow to start, but a meeting has now been arranged.

**Kent and Sussex.** This enthusiastic Group under the leadership of contact member J. C. Cartwright arranges Saturday afternoon meetings, commencing at 1 p.m. and extending till evening. The keynotes of the meetings are "Congenial company, pleasant discussion, no formalities." Their little publication, "Canadian Comments," keeps members of the Group informed of activities.

### **Society Finance.**

Subscriptions are now due—7/6, including subscription to *Maple Leaves*—should be sent to Treasurer H. B. Davie, 23 Lenzie Road, Stepps, Glasgow.

### **The Exchange Packet.**

The President has had to give up the running of the *Exchange Packet* so that he may devote his time to making the arrangements for the Convention, etc. The new *Exchange Secretary* is Vice-President D. Gardner, 20 Woodburn Avenue, Airdrie, Lanarkshire, to whom sheets should now be sent.

### **Members' Advertisements.**

The suggestion has been made by a few members that a column should be allotted to "Members' Wants." If the necessary number of adverts. come along, a column will be commenced in the next number. The charge will be in the region of 1/3 per line. Will members who wish to use the column please send a note of their proposed adverts. to the President, who has meanwhile agreed to collect them.

## **B.P.A. EXHIBITIONS AT LONDON AND GLASGOW**

### **Seen from C.P.S. of G.B. Viewpoint**

Many Kent faces were seen at the Exhibitions both in London and Glasgow ("kent" with a small letter at Glasgow). The Exhibitions were convenient meeting-places for congenial company.

Notable among B.N.A. exhibits was part of Member L. T. Vowles' collection of Newfoundland Proofs as it was shown at the New York Exhibition. We may be somewhat biased, but it was our opinion that it was the finest individual display shown. Closely following in interest was Member Gerald Wallburn's exhibit of British Columbian Express Company covers. Member C. W. Meredith's display of Canadian varieties was another that held great interest.

The Canadian Government's official display showing the steps in the printing process used in producing the bi-coloured Royal Visit stamps was another prominent exhibit of great interest. Displayed on private stalls were a delightful pair of twelve-penny blacks, a block of the imperf. ½d. of 1853 and a block of six Prince Consort stamps in a most unusual shade.

Round the Stands we learned that there had been a prominent demand for Canadian stamps—dealers must have wondered whether they were in London or Ottawa, or in Glasgow or Montreal.

President A. E. Stephenson gave a talk at the Glasgow Exhibition in which he confessed his "Likes and Dislikes in Philately." After laying about him on all sides he closed with an appeal for closer contact between Philatelists in Scotland and England. The C.P.S. of G.B. shows the way!

# An Introduction to the Collection of Canadian Pre-cancels

By A. E. STEPHENSON (Member No. 1)

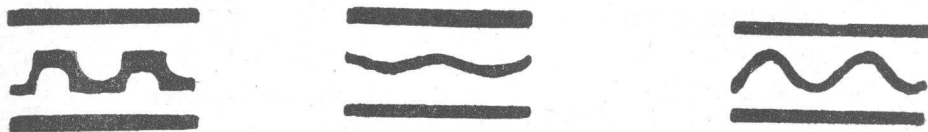
I am surprised that stamps that have been "pre-cancelled" are so often discarded or ignored for I find unlimited variety and interest in this branch of collecting.

The system of advance cancelling of stamps for bulk mail was adopted by U.S.A. and several countries in Europe as well as by Canada. Sheets of stamps are cancelled in advance and sold for use on certain classes of mail handed in to the Post Office in bulk. Mail thus stamped requires no further handling for cancellation and can be despatched as soon as sorting time is available. There is consequently a saving in time to the P.O. staff and there is possibly earlier delivery of the mail.

Pre-cancelling was first adopted in Canada, according to Jarrett, at Ottawa and St. John, where the Postmasters, in 1888, used their regular office 'killer' dies to cancel sheets of stamps, and at Toronto where the Postmaster cancelled sheets of stamps by ruling lines with pen and ink across each row. These methods were not authorised by the Post Office Department but were prototypes of the official issues that followed. Next year, in 1889, the pre-cancelling system was introduced by the Department for use by customers who could take bulk lots of 25,000 stamps. This quantity was reduced later to 10,000 in one lot and the number was further reduced in later years.

The first official pre-cancellations were in the form of 'Roller' killers. The various types of these are too numerous to describe in detail in a short article. The main ones, however, are (1) Parallel lines, from two to six in number, running either horizontally or vertically across the stamp (2) Three lines with the centre line running in waves. In this type there are many varieties in the length of the wave and varieties in which the tops and bottoms of the waves are flattened.

ROLLER TYPES



In 1903 a change was made, the Rollers were abandoned and 'Town' cancels took their place. This new type was supplied for use in all the larger towns. It shows the town name and the name of the Province with either straight lines or a combination of straight and wavy lines, reminiscent of the former type of pre-cancellation. (Types 4 to 8). These were overprinted on the current stamps by Electro process at the Government Printing Works at Ottawa. Sonne, one of the authorities on Canadian Pre-cancels, states that close on 60 towns at one time used the Town type of cancel.

## BARS OF ELECTRO TYPES



This Town type has several major varieties and swarms with minor varieties. For example, the Toronto cancels in the Town type may be found in the following forms:

- 'Toronto. Ont.' with two straight lines.
- 'Toronto. Ontario' with two straight lines.
- 'Toronto. Ont.' with two straight and two wavy lines.
- 'Toronto. Ont.' with three straight lines.
- 'Toronto. For third class mail only.'

Montreal may be found with:

- 'Montreal. Quebec.'
- 'Montreal. Que.'
- 'Montreal. P.Q.' (Types 9 - 11).

## MONTREAL VARIETIES

**MONTREAL.**

**MONTREAL.**

**MONTREAL.**

**QUEBEC.**

**QUE.**

**P.Q.**

In the early thirties another new type appeared: this was the 'Numeral' (type 12). In this type a number replaces the name of the town and province. These numbers were those allocated to the towns under the Post Office Money Order system. The number of offices using this type has gradually been reduced as several of the smaller towns no longer use it but use a further type known as the 'General Type' which consists of straight bars overprinted by electro process. (Type 13).

## NUMERAL TYPE



**4 5 3 0.**

GENERAL ELECTRO  
TYPES

The towns and the numerals used there, as given by Holmes, are:

**Alberta.**

8160 Calgary.  
8360 Edmonton.  
8605 Lethbridge.  
8802 Red Deer.

**British Columbia.**

9500 New Westminster.  
9780 Vancouver.  
9890 Victoria.

**Manitoba.**

5099 Brandon.

5850 Winnipeg.

**New Brunswick.**

X809 Moncton.

X910 St. John.

X945 Sackville.

**Nova Scotia.**

X275 Halifax.

**Ontario.**

2186 Beamsville.

2310 Brantford.

2342 Brockville.

2450 Carleton Place.

2575 Cobourg.

2980 Galt.

3080 Guelph.

3070 London (error for 3470).

3100 Hamilton.

3340 Kingston.

3366 Kitchener.

3445 Lindsay.

3470 London.

3800 Niagara Falls.

3893 Oshawa.

3900 Ottawa.

3975 Owen Sound.

4004 Paris.

4035 Peterborough.

4260 St. Thomas.

4530 Toronto.

4900 Weston.

4940 Windsor.

4970 Woodstock.

**Prince Edward Island.**

X030 Charlottetown.

**Quebec.**

0592 Lennoxville.

0700 Montreal.

1050 Quebec.

1142 Rock Island.

1470 St. Hyacinthe.

1810 Sherbrooke.

**Saskatchewan.**

7120 Moose Jaw.

7420 Regina.

7550 Saskatoon.

7977 Yorkton.

The foregoing is given merely as an outline of and introduction to Canadian Pre-cancels with the hope of awakening the interest of those members not hitherto interested in this branch of Canadiana.

Much has already been written on the details of the subject. Among the books that may be consulted are Hoover's 'Canada Pre-cancels' edited by Member H. G. Walburn, Jarrett's 'B.N.A.' and Boggs' 'Canada.'

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## Bibliography of B.N.A.

By R. J. DUNCAN (Member No 94)

Many handbooks, pamphlets and specialised catalogues have been published on B.N.A. Back in the nineties, H. F. Ketcheson published a series of specialised catalogues which were the first of any importance published in Canada. 'Canada, Its Stamps and Postal Stationery' by C. A. Howes, published in Boston, Mass., in 1911, for many years was the outstanding work on Canada since the work of the Royal Philatelic Society on B.N.A. published in 1889 had long been out of print and very rare. B. W. H. Poole was the author of an interesting series of Handbooks on Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia in the early twenties.

The Kohl Handbuch contains many pages on Canada and is of interest to any who can read German.

Fred Jarrett of Toronto, Ont. is the author of three wonderful Handbooks on B.N.A.: his first, on Canada only, appeared in 1923 and his two B.N.A. books which included a catalogue as well as a handbook appeared in 1927 and 1929, the latter edition, running to over six hundred pages, is a veritable mine of information. Patrick Hamilton was the author of a comprehensive Handbook on Canada, running to 120 pages; this was published in 1940 in London, England.

A. S. Deaville was the author of an important handbook "The Colonial Postal Systems and Postage Stamps of Vancouver Island and British Columbia 1849-1871" published in Victoria, B.C. in 1928.

Many small pamphlets of interest to the B.N.A. collector have been published in recent years, such as "The Georgian Postage Stamps of Canada 1912-1936," "The Canadian Silver Jubilees" by R. A. Bond, and "The Retail Cigar, Cigarette and Tobacco Stamps of Canada" by R. A. Odell.

To those interested in Postal History, a very interesting handbook is Smith's "History of the Post Office in British North America."

Senator Calder's handbook on "Some Phases of the '59 Issue" is a very specialised work.

Of handbooks published recently two are very important works and should be in the library of every B.N.A. collector. I refer to Holmes' "Handbook and Catalogue of Canada and B.N.A." which has run through two editions and is now out of print, and "The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada" by W. S. Boggs. I consider the latter work a masterpiece. These two books contain much more material than any other book on Canada yet published.

We have also the recently published "Catalogue of Canadian Railroad Cancellations" by T. P. G. Shaw, "The Canada and Newfoundland Stampless Cover Catalogue" by H. M. Konwiser and F. W. Campbell and "Threepenny Beaver, 1851" by W. M. Sprung.

There have been many B.N.A. Revenue Stamp Catalogues published. The earliest I know of is a four page list (mostly Tobacco Stamps) published in London, England in 1879 by Palmer and Co. Recently the Marks Stamp Co. published a second edition of their Standard Catalogue. The Canadian Revenue Society also has published a specialised Revenue Catalogue but I understand this is now out of print.

Canada has much Pre-cancel literature also. The first item published was a check list by S. M. Shoeman published in St. Louis, U.S.A. in 1912. The next Catalogue was that of E. Gordon Bushnell of Indianapolis, Ind. about 1918. Later we had a series of catalogues by Thompson of Winnipeg and, more recently, Hoover Bros. 'Catalogue' which, I think, has run through three editions.

J. C. Morgan was the author of a couple of Specialised Air Mail Catalogues of Canada but Canadian Airmails have received quite generous treatment in the various Airmail Catalogues of the United States and Great Britain.

We have yet no catalogue of Slogan Cancellations but C. B. D. Garrett is writing a series of articles on them in B.N.A. Topics at the present time and a small pamphlet on Flag Cancellations was recently published by A. L. McCready of Cobden, Ont. I. C. Morgan has given us recently "The History of the Army Postal Services in Canada," running serially in B.N.A. Topics.

This list, of course, would not be complete, even though it is only a brief one, without mention of articles on B.N.A. that have appeared in the philatelic press of Great Britain and the United States. Some fine articles on B.N.A. have been printed in the London Philatelist, The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain and other magazines from the pens of Messrs. Pemberton, Studd, Lees-Jones and many others. In the



United States many fine articles have been published in the Collectors' Club Philatelist, notably those on the Law Stamps of Alberta, British Columbia, etc., by Senator Calder, and also many fine articles in the Stamp Specialist, Stamps, Gossip, McKeel's, etc. Special mention must be made here of the articles by F. Walter Pollock who wrote 'Canada Corner' in Stamps for many years and who now carries on the same type of column in Western Stamp Collector.

For anyone interested in data on the Three Cent Small Queen I should like to mention the article published in Stamps of March 8th, 1941, by L. D. Shoemaker.

There are only two handbooks that I know of on Newfoundland, one, published in the early twenties, by Poole and Huber and the recent handbook by W. S. Boggs. A very interesting article on Newfoundland Postal History appeared in McKeel's a short time ago.

To the B.N.A. collector who wants to know his stamps, I recommend that he obtain some of the literature on his special interest and I am sure he will find any of the handbooks of Jarrett, Holmes or Boggs worthwhile additions to his philatelic library.

## VARIETIES FOR THE FINDING

Not many members have yet contributed to this feature. Anyone that has discovered varieties he thinks may be of interest to fellow members is requested to send particulars to the Editor for inclusion in this column.

Members Cartwright, Searle and Studd are thanked for the undernoted:

- (11) **2c Registered.** Double frame lines at right.
- (12) **2c Registered.** Frame lines at right quadrupled.
- (13) **2c Numerals.** Extra line of colour at bottom of both the numeral tablets and in and above "TWO CENTS" and "DA POS."

Member Searle writes, "Much time and study has been put in by well-known specialists of Canada who have given us particulars of the re-entries in the 2c and 6c of the 1868 Large Head issue, but little has been said about the 1c and 3c. I had the good fortune, call it novice's luck, to discover two previously unknown re-entries in the 3c and one in the 1c. These are:

- (14) **1c Large Head.** Red on medium paper, the left frame line opposite "C" of "CANADA" is doubled as are also the vertical lines in the design on the left side.
- (15) **3c Large Head.** The re-entry appears on the right side commencing opposite "GE" of "POSTAGE" and continuing to the bottom of the scroll opposite the Queens' head. The scroll is doubled and there is an extra line in the design in line with "GE" of "POSTAGE."
- (16) **3c Large Head.** Late printing. The scroll on the left side is doubled as is also the outer frame line top left. There are faint traces also in the left "3."
- (17) **2c Edward.** The inner frame lines at bottom and the frame line of oval over "C" of "CENTS" are doubled.

Member Cartwright reports:

- (18) **20c Niagara Falls.** A "V" mark from "C" of "CANADA" down to Falls and up to a point between "N" and second "A" of "CANADA."

# CANADIAN PROOFS

By Brig. M. A. STUDD, D.S.O. (Member No. 75)

Reprinted by permission from Godden's Gazette of May, 1934

Canadian proofs, like the proofs of other countries, can be divided into three main categories, viz:—

- A. Proofs from the Die, i.e., Die proofs.
- B. Proofs from the Plates, i.e., Plate proofs.
- C. Essays.

I propose to deal with Canadian proofs in these three categories and in the order given.

## A. Die Proofs.

These, again, can be divided into two types:

- (i) Contemporary proofs from the die made prior to the issue of stamps, or, possibly, made for some reason during the issue.
- (ii) Proofs from the die taken after the issued stamps were no longer being issued for postal service.

Canadian die proofs of type (i) are very rare, a remark which, I presume, applies to similar die proofs of most other countries. They consist either of proofs from the completed and approved die, or proofs from a stage or stages of the die before it was completed or approved. They will always command good prices because, apart from their scarcity, they are a very necessary addition to any specialised collection.

The scarcity of Canadian contemporary die proofs is most marked, and they seldom appear in the open market. The only exception is the die proof of the 3 cent maple leaf issue with numbered imprint, and even these are none too easy to acquire. The only contemporary die proof of the Canada pence issues known to me is one showing the centre oval containing the Queen's head of the 7½d. value, i.e., from an unfinished stage of the die. I have contemporary die proofs of all values of the 1859 cents issue except the 5 cent and 17 cent value. My 1859 10 cent contemporary die proofs I look upon as being unique, as I know of no other copy. Contemporary die proofs of the large and small cent issues are scarce; similar die proofs exist to-day of all the remaining issues except possibly these of the Jubilee issue.

Die proofs of Type (ii), however, are a very different proposition. In so far as Canadian stamps are concerned they consist of Mandel die proofs only. These were fully described in my first article. Mandel die proofs from the single die are not really scarce, and they are not of much philatelic significance. They, of course, show the final state of the die at the time of printing, and in the absence of a contemporary die proof would serve as an introduction to a specialised collection of the stamps of issue. These single die proofs are mostly in "soft" colours, and are often badly printed. They exist only on the Canada ½d. and 10d. values. Although these proofs are generally engraved I think that some of them may have been cut out of the sample sheets of 17 values mentioned below. I have this type of die proof cancelled by a broad horizontal band of colour right across the stamp. The colour varieties are very numerous, graduating from the colour of issue to almost any known shade, but generally the shades are rather insipid.

The die proofs of either the 12d. and 1859 ten cents value, or the 10d. and  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value, on the same piece of paper, are seldom seen. One often sees, however, a single stamp cut out from this piece, and sold as a single die proof. The paper is of much better and smoother quality than that used for Mandel's single die proofs mentioned above. The colours are much more distinct, and are not insipid. The more common colours are vermilion, green and chocolate, but they were printed also in grey-blue, dull yellow and greyish-black. The 12d. proof always shows a flaw over CE in Pence.



15c. in green, never issued



3 c. with lined scrolls

### B. Plate Proofs.

For Canada these are either contemporary or Mandel, but there is a possibility that some plate proofs are intermediate, i.e., taken from the plate during its useful life.

Contemporary plate proofs of the first two issues of Canada generally include all the following so long as they are imperforate and without gum:—

All those overprinted "Specimen," except possibly those hand-stamped "Specimen."

All in black or deep blue (not ultramarine or a paler blue).

Generally those in the true colour of issue, though some of these are Intermediate or Mandel. Orange-yellow plate proofs are either intermediate or Mandel, as they bear the imprint. Mandel plate proofs are generally in red-lilac, purple, ultramarine, claret, red-lake, and possibly blue-green (12½ cent value only), and a fairly pale shade of blue (17 cent value only). All the perforated proofs, and gummed proofs in finished state, whether perforated or imperforated, are probably by Mandel. Mandel plate proofs, for reasons given in my first article, are just as valuable for research work as contemporary plate proofs, probably more so, as I know of no existing complete sheets.

Plate proofs of all the remaining issues are quite hard to collect, with the possible exception of the Jubilee issue and Maple Leaf issue, but even these seldom reach the open market.

### C. Essays.

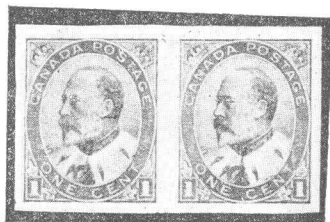
The word "Essay" in the philatelic sense is a very elastic one.

There are at least five classes of "essays" for Canada, and one of these would be better termed "trade samples." The first class are those designs which were offered to the P.M.G. and which, after some alteration, were eventually adopted, and used for stamps of issue. An

example of this class are the essays of the original design by Sir Sandford Fleming for the 3d. value. Only about two of these essays are known to-day. Another example are the essays of the Maple Leaf issue with a lined scroll in the letter oval between "Canada" and "three" on one side, and between "Postage" and "Cents" on the other side. These lined scrolls were removed before the die for the Maple Leaf issue was



*12½ c. in blue, never issued*



*1 c. in black, figures in relief*

finally approved (see illustration). I have not seen copies other than the one in my own collection. A further example is the essay for the one cent value of the King Edward issue. In this essay the numerals are colourless on a coloured panel, whereas the approved proofs and stamps of issue have coloured numerals on a colourless panel. These essays exist both as die proofs and as plate proofs.

The second class of essays are those which were accepted by the P.M.G. but, for some reason, were not used for issued stamps although the original intention was clearly to do so.

Canadian examples of this class are the 12½ cent and 15 cent in the same size as the small cents issue. These were never issued, and in all probability because it was eventually decided to continue the use of the large 12½ and 15 cent in conjunction with the other small cent values. Other Canadian examples are the Macdonald-Cartier Centenary set of 1914, which, owing to the outbreak of the War, was not put into use. Both the above are exceedingly rare, only four or five sets being known. The Fleming essay with a beaver for the one shilling value (only two copies known) is another example.

The third class of essay are those which were not used at the time of acceptance or for the issue for which they were intended, but used (i.e., the design) for some other purpose or issue much later on. The Canada Bank Note essay design was supposed to have been submitted for the 1868 issue, but although accepted was not used. The design was eventually adopted for the two cent Postal Union Card of 1896.

A fourth class of essay are those which were made and submitted to only one government, and which were never made use of. Some of these were accepted (and not used) and some were not accepted. Certain essays for Canadian postal stationery come under this category.

The fifth class of essay is highly controversial, and they might be better described as "Trade samples." Well known engraving and printing firms sent stock examples of their work round to various countries soliciting a contract to make stamps for them. There are three designs by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., of London, which have always been taken by specialists to be Canadian essays. One design showed Queen Victoria, another a bearded man like a Viking in a helmet and

the third a bearded man in ordinary dress. The third design was inscribed "Colony of Canada," and all the values were in pence. Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson agree that these designs were made by them, but prior to 1878, when all previous records were destroyed. I showed these proofs at the "Royal" some years ago, and this resulted, later on, in an article by the Editor of the "London Philatelist" in which he warned philatelists that these were not "essays" in the accepted sense, but "Trade Samples." I agree with the Editor's comment as undoubtedly the inference is that these essays were in all probability sent to more than one Colony, and not to Canada alone. The Editor went on to say that these "Trade samples" were of no more interest or value than coloured pictures in a current magazine. With this stricture I do not agree, as these "Trade Samples" are undoubtedly of interest, as they show the type of work of which the firm was capable at that period. They are scarce, and I am still satisfied to retain them in my proof collection.

## "Maple" Leaves

Member Frank W. Campbell writes:

The maple leaves of the cover design of number five caused me to check over the many maple leaves Canada has. They did not fit very closely any of the varieties.

The maple leaves on the Canadian stamps are those of the sugar maple, as accurately depicted as possible on such a small picture. This is by far the most useful maple in Canada.

Ten maples are native to Canada, three of those, native to British Columbia, not being at all hardy in other provinces. One of the British Columbia varieties has a leaf measuring up to eighteen inches across.

The only maple that will grow in all provinces is the Manitoba maple from the prairie provinces. It has a compound leaf similar to that of an ash, and is often called the ash-leaf maple.

The only tree native to all the provinces in Canada in one variety is the spruce.

## NUMBERS PRINTED

The Post Office Department listed the number of stamps issued as follows:

3c. brown, 1918	...	...	...	...	2,044,000,000
7c. yellow, 1916	...	...	...	...	103,200,000
20c. olive green, 1916	...	...	...	...	91,966,000
4c. yellow, 1922	...	...	...	...	75,900,000
3c. carmine, 1928	...	...	...	...	11,000,000
United Empire Loyalist, 1934	...	...	...	...	3,000,000
Silver Jubilee, 1935, 1c.	...	...	...	...	30,500,000
Silver Jubilee, 1935, 10c.	...	...	...	...	3,125,000
1c. green Coil Stamp 8½, 1930	...	...	...	...	16,500,000
2c. brown Coil Stamp 8½, 1931	...	...	...	...	25,355,000

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