



# CANADIAN REVENUE NEWSLETTER

A PUBLICATION OF THE CANADIAN REVENUE GROUP OF BNAPS

EDITOR - W. Rockett

OCTOBER - 1987 # 170

## Coming Events

Nov. 20/22, 1987 - Mid Atlantic Group at Vapex, Virginia Beach, Va.

Sept. 8/10, 1988 - BNAPS Convention and Exhibition, Va. Beach, Va.

ALL ROUL.

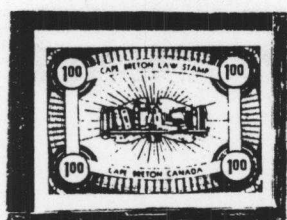
## MANITOBA SEARCH FEES

<p>No. G <u>38680</u> Good For <b>ONE SEARCH 50</b> L.T.O. Cents Void If Stub Detached</p>	<p>No. G <u>38680</u> This stub is your Receipt <b>ONE SEARCH 50</b> L.T.O. Cents Not Good For Search</p>	<p>MG-5551 No. A <u>144254</u> Good For <b>ONE SEARCH 75</b> MORDEN L.T.O. Cents Void If Stub Detached</p>	<p>MG-5551 No. A <u>144254</u> This Stub is your Receipt <b>ONE SEARCH 75</b> MORDEN L.T.O. Cents Not Good For Search</p>
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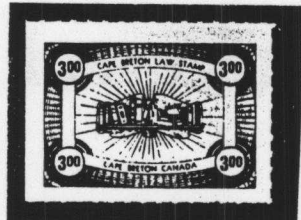
<p>MG-5551 No. A <u>251817</u> Good For <b>ONE SEARCH 75</b> MANITOBA L.T.O. Cents Void If Stub Detached</p>	<p>MG-5551 No. A <u>251817</u> This stub is your Receipt <b>ONE SEARCH 75</b> MANITOBA L.T.O. Cents Not Good For Search</p>	<p>MG-5551 No. A <u>410204</u> Good For <b>ONE SEARCH \$1.00</b> MANITOBA L.T.O. Cents Void If Stub Detached</p>	<p>MG-5551 No. A <u>410204</u> This Stub is your Receipt <b>ONE SEARCH \$1.00</b> MANITOBA L.T.O. Cents Not Good For Search</p>
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<p>MANITOBA Corporations and Business Names Branch <b>50</b> Cents MG-5551C <b>ONE FILE SEARCH</b> No <u>68680</u></p>	<p>MANITOBA Corporations and Business Names Branch <b>SEARCH RECEIPT</b> <b>50</b> Cents MG-5551C No <u>68680</u></p>	<p>MANITOBA Corporations and Business Names Branch <b>ONE FILE SEARCH</b> <b>\$1.00</b> MG-5551C No <u>102608</u></p>	<p>MANITOBA Corporations and Business Names Branch <b>SEARCH RECEIPT</b> <b>\$1.00</b> MG-5551C No <u>102608</u></p>
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New item



BLACK Cape Breton (new items)



BLUE-GREEN

<p>MANITOBA Corporations and Business Names Branch <b>ONE FILE SEARCH</b> <b>\$1.00</b> MG-5551C No <u>96340</u></p>	<p>MANITOBA Corporations and Business Names Branch <b>SEARCH RECEIPT</b> <b>\$1.00</b> MG-5551C No <u>96340</u></p>
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New item

Enclosed with this issue of the Newsletter an article by Russel White IV a followup article to the one he did in the October 1986 Newsletter

New Member - We welcome you to the Revenue Group

# 378 - Joseph O'Bryan, 800 Kimberton Rd., Apt A-11, Phoenixville, Pa.  
19460

The Annual convention and exhibition of BNA at P. E. I. A very enjoyable event <sup>a</sup> spectacular convention. Jim Lehr and his committee is to be congratuated on doing a magnificent job. This is another convention which will be long remembered.

The exhibits at the P. E. I. exhibition were outstanding especially the four Revenue exhibits. Thank you Joe Shelton, John White, Ed Whiting and myself.

The annual meeting of the Revenue Group was held with a few of our members in attendance. I thought it was a very constructive meeting. I am looking forward to our June meeting at Willow Grove and our annual meeting next September at Virginia Beach.

Chairman and Treasurers report for 1987

1987 Treasure report

on hand Sept. 1986 . . . . \$848.97  
expenses 10 Newsletter - \$485.10  
Receipts \$400.17 - expenses exceeded receipts \$84.43  
Balance on hand Sept. 1987 - \$764.54

It is with deep regret to announce the death of our member Al Waddington. It was always a pleasure to visit Al on my trips to Va. Beach. We will miss Al.

The dealers listed below support the Revenue Group and Newsletter  
Why not contact them for your Philatelic needs

K. Bileski Ltd., Station B. Winnipeg, Man., Canada R2W 3R4  
or Box 500, Pembina, North Dakota 58271

Jim A. Hennok Auctions, 185 Queen St., E., Toronto, Can N5A 1S2

Robert Lee, Box 937, Vernon, B. C., Canada V1T 6M8

E. S. J. van DAM Ltd., Box 300, Bridgenorth, Ont., Can K0L 1H0



## Further notes regarding FSC17

Russell White, IV

The response from the article published several issues back has produced some comment, although perhaps not as much as I had hoped. I would especially like to thank Edward Zaluski and Harry Lussey for providing extensive notes and comment.

First off, I had mentioned that the difference between wet and dry was primarily in the moisture content. While this is true, the main reason that this is important is that OFTEN pregummed paper is used for the dry printings. This paper, due to the low moisture content (approx. 15 percent R.H.) is printed and when the ink is dry (sometime no waiting is done), perforated. The wet printing uses much higher moisture contents (I believe of 30 to 35%) and when both the paper and the ink are dry, the sheet is gummed and then perforated. I did not mean to imply the sole difference was of the particular moisture content.

Regarding the sizes of stamps. I do believe that for most of the Queen Victoria stamps, size differences are due largely to the weave of the paper. The sample size used for the comments of FSC17 proved to be a bit too small as will be seen further on. Further study using a larger sample proved interesting. There were size variations among the lower numbered stamps (under 10000). These differences could usually be attributed to weave direction of the paper. The sizes ranged from 31.25 to 31.75 mm wide and from 73.60 to 74.25 mm high. The narrower widths were generally associated with the taller stamps. These are the wet print stamps.

Those stamps numbered above 10000, the dry prints (and yes, I do believe that these are printed by the dry process), ranged in size from 32.60 to 32.80 wide and from 74.0 to 74.2 high. Thus, while occasionally not quite accurate, one may say that the dry printings are generally larger in both directions. Those examples where one dimension is not smaller, the other will be. The size consistency of the dry printing stamps seems to be an easy clue. The stamps from the dry printings seem to always be wider than those from the wet printing(s). The height has proven to be a less reliable indicator. Perhaps the serial numbers are consistently the best clue.

I alluded to using a larger sample size this time. I looked through a local dealer's stock of FSC17. He had (at that time) 58 copies. This coupled with those copies that I own gave a sample size of 65 (I bought a couple of FSC17 among other stamps from this dealer). I was pleased that I was able to check the entire lot for perforations, numeral sizes etc. to my heart's content. Additionally, another person spot checked some of the measurements that I had made to detect (hopefully) any errors found. We used two different perf gauges and rulers. All measurements agreed within .1, (usually within .05) on perforations and exactly on number measurements. The sizes of the stamp images themselves agreed within .05 mm. Both used transparent rulers for measurements, one of which was checked against a known scale.

A note regarding perforations, While some have noted perforation sizes of 11.65 and 11.85, our measurements were consistently slightly higher. It is possible that we erred in measuring perfs, but three subsequent spot checks showed no discrepancy, even using a yet a different perforation gauge, so the data is presented as recorded.

Quantity in Range	Range	Estimated Range	Perforation	Size of Control number (Width)
29	1-9650	1-10000	11.92	18.5 mm.
14	10400-18000	10001-18000?	11.90-11.92	19.5 mm.
0	18000-19000		?	
21	19451-28450	19001-30000	11.75x11.92	19.5 mm. 11.75 to 11.79 Noted for horizontal perf.
1	30000-44550	30000-45000?	11.92x12.1	20.5 mm. Perforation assumed for entire range. Does anyone have other information?

I would like to thank Harry Lussey for pointing out the unintentional haziness about the printing processes among other items. I would also like to thank Edward Zaluski for much general information, some of the data about ranges, although a couple are herein extended, and for suggesting the measurement of the control number. As I have seen few numbers exceeding 30000 for FSC17, I had not noticed the spacing (and hence size) difference in the Control number. The perforation differences would seem to indicate that there were at least 4 printings, and probably more. The perforation differences seem interesting, and perhaps others have more information to extend these ranges, or perhaps even have noted other perforations. As the Wet printings of postage stamps are known as late as 1926 (per HL), it is possible that the wet printings were done then, although I suggest that perhaps they were printed somewhat earlier, perhaps in 1924 or 1925.

This was originally intended to be an earlier followup to the previous article, but a few questions arose regarding measuring, and thus further verification of measurements was done to eliminate most of those questions. The slight variation of perforation on numbers between 10400 and 28000 may well be insignificant, but it was noted and thus is presented herein. I hope that this has been of interest to everyone, I know that while it may not answer all questions, it does seem to indicate that two methods of printing were used, and that at least three printings overall were made.