



CANADIAN REVENUE NEWSLETTER

A PUBLICATION OF THE CANADIAN REVENUE GROUP OF BNAPS

EDITOR - W. Rockett

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Coming Events

June 13 - Canadian Revenue Mini-convention - Willow Grove, Pa.

Sept. 10 to 12 - BNAPS Convention and Exhibition - St. Charles, Ill.

Change of Address

- # 341 - W. E. Day, Box 40525, Upper Brant Postal Outlet, Burlington, Ont., Canada L7P 4W1
- # 355 - Peter K. Eggett, 6826 Pilberry Dr., Orleans, Ont., Canada K1C 3R4

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Received in the Mail

Canada Revenues Vol. 4 "The Prairie Provinces" by Ed Zaluski. A great book (This is number four in a series of seven) a wonderful Reference Manual giving the background of these issues, containing many illustrations, This is a must for you revenueurs doing research and wanting the background information on Revenue issues.

van DAM's ReveNews # 81 - Listing many specials - Canada Conservation specials - also a few of those Revenue Classics - also some selected offers. * * *

The Newsletter Thanks Canadian Revenue Group Members who have recently made donations. We have no dues, it is through the generosity of our members which keep the Newsletter Solvent. * * *

With this Newsletter two pages of a three page article on the latest word on 0197 (Supreme Court) by Ed Zaluski * * *

Don't forget Willow Grove - June 13

BNAPS Convention St. Charles Ill. Make your reservation

NOW.

ADLETS * ADLETS * ADLETS * ADLETS * ADLETS

Send in your ADLETS. There is no charge. Here is a good place to add to your collection or dispose of duplicates.

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FB 5b mah Bl of 4 160.00 FB 7a used 145.00
FB 17b pr mint 135.00 FB 33 used 55.00 FB 34 used 45.00
FB 35 used 150.00 FB 52 used 3.50 FB 53 used 9.00
FB 54 used 9.00 (used) FSC 5 20.00 FSC 18 2.75.

Prices are in US Funds and are for F-VF or better copies (my choice). Supply is limited on some items. Steven Zirinsky PO Box 49, Ansonia Station, New York, New York. Phone 212 874 3141. Fax 212 580 3996.

For Sale, Canadian Funds (Deduct 12% if paying with U.S funds): FWT8c Mint NH -- \$3.00; NSC24 Mint NH -- 2.00; NSC25 Mint NH -- 5.50; NSH12 Mint NH -- 5.50; OL47 perf 12-1/2 -- \$8.00; OL53 perf 12-1/2 -- \$6.00 (both OL47 and OL53 display 1870 cancellations, the first year of use); QST18 \$30 green but punch cancelled with nine-hole diamond (as many of them were) -- \$12.50. Centring and cancellation type will be similar to example shown at right. Order from:

Edward Zaluski, 2777 Springland Dr, Ottawa, On. K1V 9X2.



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, 203-1139 Sutherland Ave., Kelowna, B. C. Can V1Y 5Y2

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

Steven Zirinsky, Box 49, Ansonia Station, New York, N. Y. 10023

Remember the Dealers listed on the ~~following page~~, they pay an advertising ^{above} fee, thus they also support the Newsletter.

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You Members out there - How about some HELP - We could use a few articles for the Newsletter..

The Latest Word on 0197

BACKGROUND

In a previous article,¹ I stated that I had measured many Young Queen law stamps with serial numbers below 4480 and, although I had found some with minor deviations, I had found none that, in my opinion, deviated sufficiently from the normal perf 11-3/4 to warrant variety status. I then offered the opinion that compound perforations of the type suggested by Bond (i.e., perf 12 x 11.5 x 12 x 12 on the \$5.00 value with serial number 0197) probably did not exist.

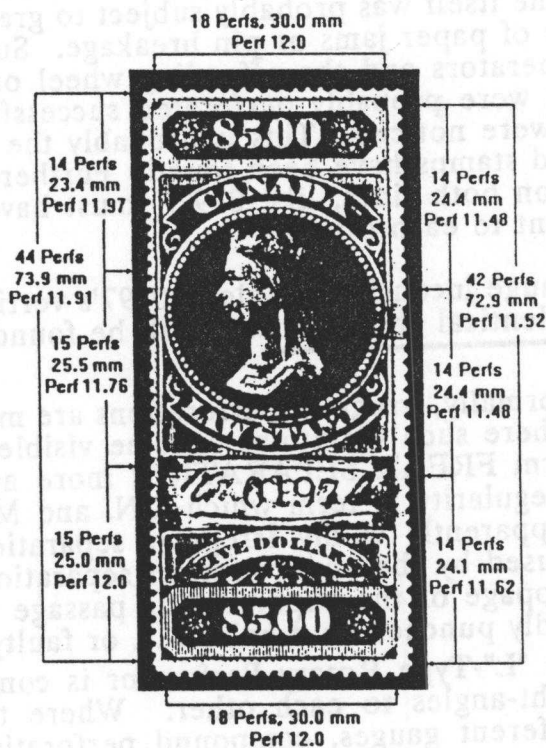
However, recognizing that I could be wrong, I closed the article with a challenge to collectors to offer examples which, in their opinion, displayed perforations with sufficient variability to warrant variety status.

NEW INFORMATION

In response to my challenge, John Gaudio forwarded to me an example which, to my good fortune, turned out to be the item which was originally reported by Bond, namely, the \$5.00 law stamp with serial number 0197.

A copy of that item is shown at right. Along each side are the results of my measurements taken using the RULER method.² Note that the length chosen for the three sectional (and shorter) readings coincide with the approximate measurement width (or span) of the Instanta gauge.

The three sectional measurements along each vertical side clearly demonstrate that the use of a perforation gauge to measure perforations along the limited span of that gauge may easily lead to errors in measurement. For example, one person taking measurements at the top or bottom of 0197's left edge would obtain a reading of 12.0 while another person taking measurements at the middle of that edge would obtain an almost normal reading of 11.76, or 11-3/4. Such perforation



1 My previous article was titled "In Search of Compound Perforations"; it was enclosed with the Canadian Revenue Newsletter No. 199, (Wilmer C. Rockett, Editor,) August, 1991.

2 For a description of this method, see article identified in footnote 1.

variability along one edge was identified as an IRREGULAR SEPARATION and defined by L.N. and M Williams, in their book titled "Fundamentals of Philately", as the condition where the separation gauge on a stamp "varies along the length of the same line of holes or cuts".³

CAUSES OF IRREGULAR PERFORATIONS

To understand why irregularly perforated stamps were created, one has to know the methods that were used to perforate the sheets from which these stamps came.

From the perforation characteristics displayed on these stamps, it can easily be deduced that an "L"-Type Rotary Perforator of the Bemrose type was used.⁴

To vertically perforate a sheet of Young Queen Laws (whose sheet format contained eight stamps horizontally), nine perforating wheels were required. And since at least 10 pins on each "male" perforating roller stayed engaged with the "female" counterpart roller, at least 90 pins were continuously engaged throughout the perforation process. With so many pins engaged at any one time, any paper slippage while a sheet was being perforated was not possible. Therefore, any irregularity in the gauge of perforation had to be caused by irregularities in the spacing of the pins on the wheels themselves.⁵

NEW CONCLUSIONS

When an imperfect wheel or pair of wheels were mounted and placed in operation, the machine itself was probably subject to greater rotational resistance and to a greater probability of paper jams or pin breakage. Such conditions were probably quickly noticed by the operators and the offending wheel or wheels quickly replaced. Nevertheless, some sheets were probably perforated successfully and released before the wheel's imperfections were noticed. This is probably the reason why only a few notable irregularly perforated stamps have been found. Furthermore, a stamp which displays irregular perforations on both sides, like 0197, must have been perforated by two faulty wheels placed adjacent to each other.⁶

The gauge inconsistency along 0197's vertical edges makes it unlikely that other examples with identical characteristics will be found.⁷

- 3 Normally, irregular perforations are minor and can only be detected by measurement. Where such variations become visible without the aid of a measurement gauge, the term FREAK SEPARATION more appropriately emphasizes the magnitude of the irregularity, a term which L.N. and M. Williams also use and define, in part, as an "Apparently wildly irregular separation usually confined to part of a sheet, . . . caused by the application of separation to paper while folded . . . or caused by the slippage of the paper during passage through the machine, resulting, perhaps, from badly punched stud holes . . . or faulty paper grippers."
- 4 An "L"-Type Rotary Perforator is comprised of two one-way machines operating at right-angles to each other. Where the two machines have perforating wheels of different gauges, compound perforations result, such as the line perf 12.0 x 11.7 found on the early Young Queen Laws.
- 5 Any irregularity in pin spacings around the circumference of a wheel would have been very small and practically undetectable at time of manufacture.
- 6 Surely, an extremely unusual and rare event.
- 7 In my opinion, irregularly perforated varieties do not warrant listing and pricing within mainstream catalogues because most varieties, of which there may be many,