

Canadian postal history via registration, 1911—1947

Introduction

This is a pseudo-virtual exhibit; *pseudo-* because it is intended to be printed (with real covers, not the scans) as an exhibit. I put it in this virtual form in order to expose it to criticism before I mount the pages, and also to see just what I have, what I need, and what I can dispose of.

There is so much material available that it was difficult deciding what to leave out. It is likely that the the organization could be improved, the story line might be obscure, Some of the material could be upgraded, too. I hope readers will send comments, criticisms, and suggestions (e-mail address below)—this is the main point of putting it on-line.

I am also interested in buying or trading for material that would fit in.

The scans are 300dpi, very low resolution, hence some of the images look a lot worse than the covers really are (and the appearance of some is considerably improved). This is another reason to call this *pseudo-virtual*. Had I intended to make this a real virtual (!) exhibit, I would have scanned at 300dpi. Many of the side images are in greyscale, as these are intended to be printed (as I intend to use a bw printer), and I will have to convert the coloured side images to greyscale as well. The images of the covers are within $\pm 5\%$ of their actual size, or so I hope.

The index lists page numbers starting with the title page (page 1).

This was prepared in the typesetting language T_EX (but *not* straitjacket L_AT_EX). The font family is ITC Elysium. When text overlaps an image, it means that the cover will be mounted to the left of where it is shown.

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March 2011: Some minor modifications made, adding to pages, and replacing some by others.

March 2012: Title changed from *Canadian registration, 1911–1947*, as a consequence of the (probably dubious) comments made by the judges at Orapex 2011, who only gave it vermeil. Some material replaced.

Canadian postal history via registration, 1911–1947

Synopsis

This exhibit deals with Canadian postal history via the registration system. This includes in, to, and through Canada in the period after the brief experiment in extra indemnity (1904–10) and introduction of the Admirals, to the post-war normalization of rates around 1946–47. In addition to studying registration itself, we discuss the interaction with other services (such as COD, postage due, and airmail), as well as services elaborating on registration (such as extra indemnity, money packets, and AR).

The organization is roughly domestic, then international—thus domestic rates come first, then services that applied only domestically, such as extra indemnity, COD, and these are followed by a brief section on some of the fancier postmark intended for registered mail.

The international section is divided into surface rates (which more or less is itself divided into UPU, Empire, and preferred), and then airmail; whereas the former is fairly straightforward, the latter is almost chaotic, and we provide a representative sampling. Then we have a number of special sections: *registered through mail* (meaning mail from one country to another passing through Canada en route, with either Canadian censorship or postmarks), *postage due registered*, itself divided into domestic and international, *complimentary & compulsory registration*, the very difficult to find *registered wreck* combination, *money packets* (divided into domestic and international), *free registered* (also divided into domestic and international, which here means US), *covering envelopes for the return from the DLO of registered mail*, and finally, extensive coverage of AR (acknowledgment of receipt, *avis de réception*).

Aside from showing all the important aspects of Canadian registration in this period, one of the aims is to point out very unusual and unexpected combinations (such as postage due registered), and little known relationships between services (such as first, second, or third class mail sent COD was *automatically* registered). The emphasis tends to be on lesser studied aspects of registration (such as money packets and AR). Air mail, both international and domestic, is a particularly important aspect of postal history in this period and we deal with airmail sent by registered mail in great detail.

Organization The first division is domestic/international.

Domestic rates The nominal registration fee changed just once in the period, but domestic rates changed several times, as did the drop letter rate. We show the various rate combinations, with preference to multiple rates. The highlights include the diagonally overprinted WAR TAX 5¢ Admiral paying the registration fee (in the period of validity), and the massive duovigintuple (22 ×) rate.

Extra indemnity After the failed experiment offering extra indemnity on registered mail (1904–1910), it wasn't tried again until 1924; this time it took hold, the rates remaining unchanged for almost thirty years. This service was available only domestically. Since no registered mail was permitted to have any indication of value marked on it, we can only infer extra indemnity from the postage paid and the nature of the item.

Cash on delivery Although various delivery firms had been offering COD service on packages, the post office did not get into the act until 1922. It was available on all classes of mail, but on first, second, or third, registration was compulsory (and included in the fee). Again it was available only domestically (unlike the situation in virtually all other countries in the world). Among the highlights is a third class COD envelope (survival of these things is problematic).

Then we have a few oddities—*registration with precancelled stamps* (not normally permitted, but here used to send medals and awards to WW I veterans) and letters intended to be registered (with appropriate postage) but *dropped* in a mail box, then registered by the post office (indicated by *ms drop*).

Fancy registration cancels We show a representative sampling of the unusual registered datestamps and handstamps used at Canadian post offices (these are mostly holdovers from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, but some persisted well into the 1940s). Some also appear in the rest of the exhibit. The tiny **St J** and the Birtle (Manitoba) are highlights, as is the *Cathcart* manuscript registration rectangle.

International (*surface*) There was one change in registry fees and several in each of UPU, Empire, and preferred rates. We show the rate changes with an extensive array of destinations or high multiple rates, or other interesting feature. A complete turned (reused) wrapper between Switzerland and Canada is one of the highlights.

(*Airmail*) Canada established its own airmail rates and services in 1930. We show two early and massive registered airmail letters to Belgium and Panama (twelve times rate, with \$1 Admiral), and then illustrate examples of subsequent rates, including the British Empire scheme. During and after World War II, rates varied tremendously. A highlight is the non-philatelic 1944 airmail registered cover to Grahamland (Operation Tabarin). Another is the 1946 cover to Manchuria wherein registration was cancelled.

Through mail Although a lot of mail passed through Canada en route to a third country, relatively few were postmarked or censored in Canada. We show examples Samoa–Switzerland (1916), Jamaica–Newfoundland (1916), China and Japan to US censored in Canada (WW I), Fiume–Costa Rica (1925), Hong Kong–UK (1935), US–US (!—1942), and wartime examples to and from St Pierre & Miquelon.

Postage due registered Registered mail can be postage due for a variety of (improbable) reasons, although clerical error seems to be the most frequent explanation. Others include forwarding to a destination requiring more postage, or dropping the letter in the mailbox without checking the rates, or as a result of the very complicated early air mail rates; sometimes, destination offices charged for forwarding registered mail. These divide into domestic and international, and both are difficult to find.

Complimentary and compulsory registration Mail that was registered by the post office after it was received, either with no additional charge, or with postage due assessed for registration; typically this occurs when the envelopes are suspected to contain items of value. Examples of complimentary registration include one from the twelve-day civil censorship period in 1916 and three from the six-day civil censorship period in 1917. It is very difficult to decide whether compulsory registration has occurred (since it was a violation of the regulations to indicate value of the contents on the envelope), but we show a couple, including one where the postage due fee was withdrawn (1933).

Registered wreck covers This is a particularly unusual combination; shown are two incoming (one recovered from a ship sunk in the first world war, the other from an air wreck), and one outgoing (recovered from the *Eros*, damaged by the Nazis in 1940).

Money packets These are packets of bank notes or securities with value exceeding \$100 (so that extra indemnity, when available, could not cover it). Prior to the official adoption of this service (1922), these packets were sent as first class mail. When the service was introduced, much more expensive rates applied. It was available to several other countries, although even to the US, only a handful of examples are known.

Highlights include the tag for a presumed gold brick with \$20.10 in stamps applied (1931), and the few examples to the US and UK.

Free registered mail Here *free* refers to any portion of the postage (but usually applies to all fees), typically to or from government offices. Canadian free registered is relatively difficult to find. Examples are possible to the US (owing to an 1887 treaty, allowing free mail to continue), and we show a few of

these as well, and a spectacular one forwarded (at no additional charge) to the UK and returned.

Returned from dead letter office If a registered letter could not be delivered and no return address were visible, it would be sent to the DLO, where the envelope would be opened, the address found, and returned to the sender in a covering envelope, by *registered* mail, with the standard DLO fee charged, but no charge for registration. Examples are few.

Avis de réception AR service (providing a form or card to be signed by the recipient of a registered letter, which would be returned to sender as evidence of delivery) was very unpopular in Canada. Nonetheless, we provided detailed coverage of the subject, arranged by AR forms, covering envelopes (for returning foreign AR forms), cards, and AR covers (registered covers for which AR service was required).

We show domestic and foreign AR forms (including one to Smyrna, then under Greek occupation), and two of the two dozen or so reported Canadian AR covering envelopes. AR cards to various destinations (including Turkey, Jamaica, Egypt) follow. *Duplicate* AR cards (created when an attached AR card was damaged or missing, or simply did not return to sender) are extremely difficult to find, and we have one each domestic and international (the latter is the only known Canadian example). *Provisional* AR cards occur when the issuing office does not have the usual card available (a handful have been reported); two are shown.

After-the-fact AR forms and cards (the latter both domestic and international) appear next. A very strange pair of AR cards illustrates a second chance after-the-fact use. This is followed by an even weirder example, registered and charged postage due by the local postmaster.

AR covers conclude the exhibit. Among the highlights are a free AR cover, an example forwarded abroad and charged postage due, and the final cover, a clipper mail to China returned to sender owing to the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Period discussed Canada's first attempt at extra indemnity (seldom-used) terminated around 1910, and with the introduction of the Admirals in 1911, this seemed a convenient point to begin. At the other end, post-War postal confusion was winding down and rates (especially airmail) had simplified considerably by 1948, so that 1947 was really the last *interesting* year.

There are four levels of headings (excluding the exhibit title)

Title

Subtitle

Subsubtitle

Subsubsubtitle (in-line) Practically all pages have a subsubtitle, and all descriptions of covers have a sub-subsubtitle.

Research & References There is a heavy research component in this exhibit; among the sources are Canada Postal Guides, and many articles (including a lot of mine) in *BNA Topics* (during the period when it was a good journal) and the *PHSC Journal*. My book *AR—avis de réception* (*PHSC*) is *de rigueur* for understanding the AR section.

Basic rate information is provided on the next page.

Basic Canadian rates 1911–1947

dates →	<	15/4/15	20/7/15	21/10/1	25/10/1	26/7/1	28/8/24	30/7/1
registration	5	→	10	→	→ ⁱ	→	→	→
AR	5	→	→	10	→	→	→	→
AR, after the fact	5	→	→	20	→	→	→	→
money packet	NA	→	→	→	5/ + 11 ⁱⁱ	5/ + 10	→	→
domestic first class	2/	2/ + 1	→	→	→	2/	→	→
drop letter	1/	1/ + 1	→	→	→	→	→	→
domestic airmail	NA	→	→	→	→	→	10/ – 5	→
UPU first class*	3/ + 2	→	→	5/ + 5	4/ + 4	→	→	3/ + 2
British Empire	2/	2/ + 1	→	3/ + 1	→	3/	→	2/ ⁱⁱⁱ

dates →	31/7/1	31/10/23	43/4/1
registration	10	→	→
AR	10	→	→
AR, after the fact	20	→	→
money packet	5/ + 10	→	5/ + 12
domestic first class	2/ + 1	→	2/ + 2
drop letter	1/ + 1	1/ + 2	→
domestic airmail	10/ – 4	5/ + 1	5/ + 2
UPU first class*	3/ + 2	→	→
British Empire	2/ + 1	→	2/ + 2

All rates are in cents (¢). The notation **m/ + n** means *m*¢ per ounce plus *n*¢—in other words, (*m+n*)¢ for the first ounce, and *m*¢ for each additional (as occurs with some of the airmail rates, *n* can be negative). **m/** is an abbreviation for *m*¢ per ounce.

Dating system is **year/month/day**. Printed matter, special delivery, COD, DLO return fee, international airmail, . . . not included. Parcel post could not be sent registered for almost all of the period, so is also not included here. Almost all of the rates were taken from Bob Smith's *Canadian postal rates*.

ⁱ Extra indemnity introduced 1924/8/1 for domestic registered mail only: 20¢ for up to \$50 indemnity, 30¢ to \$75 indemnity, and 40¢ to \$100 indemnity; these rates continued to 1951.

ⁱⁱ Money packet service introduced 1922/4/1; available domestically and to a few countries (same rates).

ⁱⁱⁱ Rate change occurred 1928/12/25.

* Domestic rates to US throughout. Preferred (that is, domestic) rates applied to most PUAS countries, most of the time.

NA = service not available.

Index

Virtual exhibits should have an index, and in any case, it will be helpful when I revise the exhibit. Omitted from the index are terms that occur so frequently that it would be moronic to include them—for example, Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver, airmail, registered, Page numbering begins at the title page.

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Canadian postal history via registration, 1911–1947

Canada's postal history in this period is discussed through the lens of registration; this includes some rather obscure aspects, such as COD, through registered mail, money packets, and AR, as well as some very unusual combinations, such as wreck, returned from the Dead Letter Office, and free. Particular emphasis is placed on international registered mail, especially airmail.

Contents (Some highlights are itemized)

Domestic Various rate combinations shown; highlights include overprinted WAR TAX used in period to pay registration, and massive duovigintuple rate.

Extra indemnity on registered letters Introduced 1924 and not popular.

COD COD mail sent first, second, or third class was automatically registered. Survival of such items is problematic. Third class (1927), returned to sender 1935.

Miscellaneous domestic Use of precancelled stamps on registered mail (not permitted according to regulations); registered mail *dropped* in the mailbox; fancier registration date- and handstamps.

International (surface) Illustrating the various rate combinations (including UPU, Empire, and preferred rates) and periods to many different destinations; to Belgium (August 1914); septodecuple rate to Germany (1927); turned (reused) wrapper to Switzerland 1933.

International (airmail) Various rate combinations to many destinations; to Oslo via US (1928); very heavy air rates to each of Belgium and Panama (1930); to Grahamland—Operation Tabarin (1944); registration *cancelled* to Harbin (1946).

Through mail Registered mail from abroad passing through Canada en route to a third country, and postmarked or censored in Canada. Samoa–Switzerland (1916), to & from St Pierre & Miquelon.

Postage due registered Registered mail either short paid or subject to additional charges after mailing (domestic and international). Very difficult to find, and often due to letter dropped in the mail box rather than taken to counter.

Complimentary and compulsory registration Registration implemented after letter arrives in post office on detection of valuables, either free or charged. Very often difficult to decide if compulsory registration occurs. Examples during 1916 and 1917 civil censorship; compulsory registration retracted (1933).

Registered wrecks Recovered from *Kingstonian* (torpedoed 1918), *Centurion* (airplane crash 1939), and *Eros* (torpedoed 1942).

Money packets Special service (at higher postal rate) for registered letters containing material worth more than \$100. Gold brick (twenty \$1 Parliaments on tag, 1931), to US (1935), to UK (1947) (foreign destinations *very* unusual).

Free registered Typically to or from federal government offices with at least part of the postage free; not easily found. Free franks by OD Skelton (1938) and NA Robertson (1942), to Internment Camp A (1941), to US (1919), forwarded (at no extra charge) to UK (1916).

Returned from DLO Covering envelopes (enclosing returned dead letters) sent registered, including one with compulsory registration at the DLO.

Avis de réception (AR) AR form returned from Smyrna under Greek occupation (1920), AR covering envelopes (for return of foreign AR forms, 1912 & 1917), AR card to Turkey (1928), *duplicate* AR card to US (1926), provisional AR card (1926), after-the-fact (subsequent) form (1918) & cards (domestic and foreign) and with second chance (1935), free AR cover 1917, postage due AR cover (1925), AR China clipper cover returned owing to attack on Pearl Harbor (1941).

Domestic

Registration was 5¢ (with default indemnity up to \$25) until July 1920, when it changed to 10¢, and no further changes occurred during the period of this exhibit. Extra indemnity was permitted from August 1924. Domestic postage was 2¢ per ounce; war tax, in effect April 1915–June 1926 and July 1930–March 1943, added 1¢ flat, and from April 1943, the war tax was 2¢.

Pre-war tax

A few offices used odd-shaped registration handstamps, but these declined in number in the mid-1910s



Regina—Zealandia (SK), 1912. Rated 5¢ registration and 2¢ domestic, paid by single 7¢ Admiral (and a piece of another one). Very unusual eye-shaped large registration Zealandia datestamp, and oval Regina. His NOT CALLED FOR and RETURN TO →.

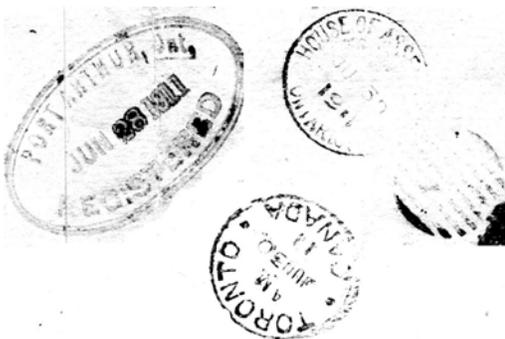


Moncton—Saint John (NB), 1913. Rated as above. Oval Moncton registration handstamp.

Pre-war tax



Octuple rate, Port Arthur (ON)—Toronto, 1911. Rated 5¢ registration plus 8 × 2¢ domestic. Oval Port Arthur registration handstamp. House of Assembly duplex on reverse.



War tax introduced

On 15 April 1915, a flat 1¢ was added to all first class domestic mail. On 12 January 1912, diagonally overprinted 5¢, 20¢, & 50¢ Admirals were issued, intended for fiscal use only; on 16 April, their use postally was authorized, and subsequently revoked 30 December.

However, use of a War Tax fiscal (as on the cover below) was *never* authorized. However, at a small office where the postmaster likely spoke only French (the stamp was English only), it was accepted.



Nipigon to Indian agent at Port Arthur (ON), with diagonally overprinted WAR TAX, in period 14 May 1915. Rated 5¢ registration and 2¢ domestic + 1¢ war tax (overpaid 1¢, confusion likely caused by 2¢ War Tax stamp). Oval Nipigon registration handstamp.



Doreil (QC)—Eaton's (Toronto), with War Tax fiscal, 1917. Rated as above, but improper use. Back is printed in two colours.



Registration fee increases

On 15 July 1920, registration increased to 10¢, with default indemnity up to \$25. Extra indemnity did not become available until 1924.

Duovigintuple (22 ×) rate, 1922. **Rated** 10¢ registration, 22 × 2¢ per ounce, and 1¢ war tax.

Secretary having fun, using some stamps issued a decade earlier (typical of banks and stock brokers, as Wood-Gundy was).



Seldom-seen Toronto Term'l St'n A duplex enclosing R.

War tax removed

From 1 July 1926 to 30 June 1931, the war tax was not applied, and domestic first class was 2¢ per ounce.



Nonatuple rate, Bashaw (AB) to Estevan (SK), 1928. Rated 10¢ registration and 9 × 2¢ per ounce.

Registered drop letters

As opposed to letters which were *dropped* (in the mailbox), drop letters were those for which destination and origin offices were the same (later, in the same town or city). From large offices, registered drop letters are *not* scarce. Rates were 1¢ per ounce to 1915, when the flat 1¢ war tax was added, and in 1943, the war tax changed to a flat 2¢.



Drop letter from Woodstock (ON), 1914. Rated 5¢ registration and 1¢ drop letter rate.



Drop letter from Hamilton, 1919. Rated 5¢ registration, 1¢ drop letter rate, and 1¢ war tax.

From S. J. Hayton
Warbley & Co
Winnipeg



Inspector of Income Tax,
Commercial Building,
Winnipeg,
Manitoba

WINNIPEG, MAN.
ORIGINAL NO.
5539



ARNOLD, BEDSON & COMPANY LTD.
WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Man.
R No 7134

Inspector of Taxation,
Commercial Building,
Winnipeg, Man.



REGISTER

Multiple drop

From 1928–1931, single drop letters were charged the same as domestic; however, since each additional ounce cost 1¢ as opposed to 2¢, multiple drop letters were cheaper than their domestic counterparts. Multiple rate registered drop letters, Winnipeg, 1929. Rated 10¢ registration plus triple (2¢ + 2 × 1¢) and quadruple (2¢ + 3 × 1¢).

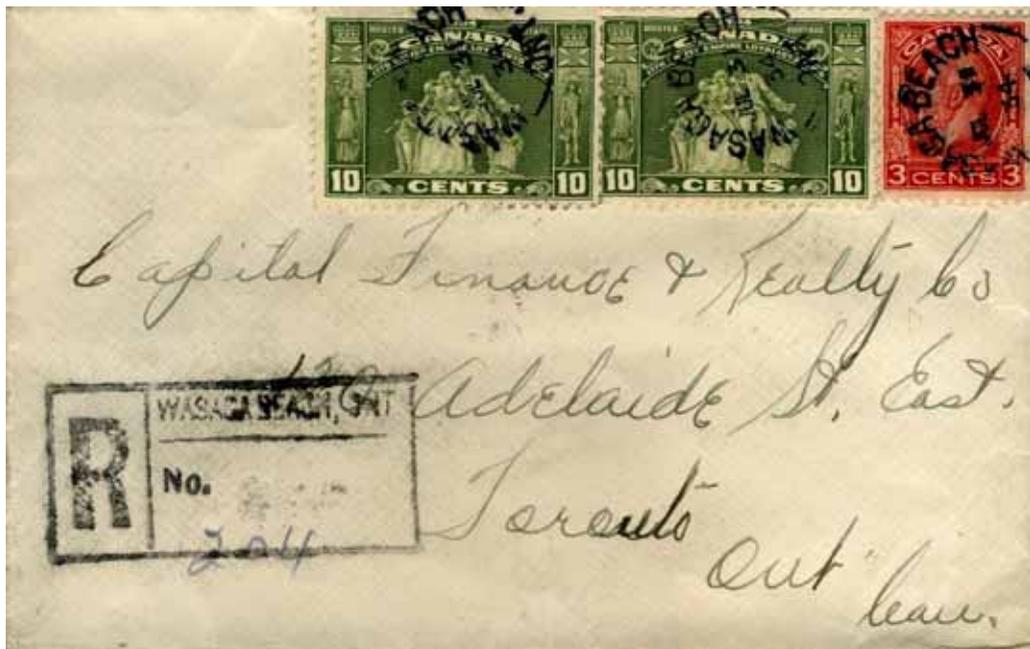
Extra indemnity

On 1 August 1924, extra indemnity became available, at 20¢ for up to \$50 indemnity, 30¢ up to \$75, and 40¢ up to \$100; these rates stayed in effect until 1951.

20¢ rate (to \$50)



Montreal–Toronto, 1930. **Rated** 20¢ registration, 2¢ domestic (1928–1931).



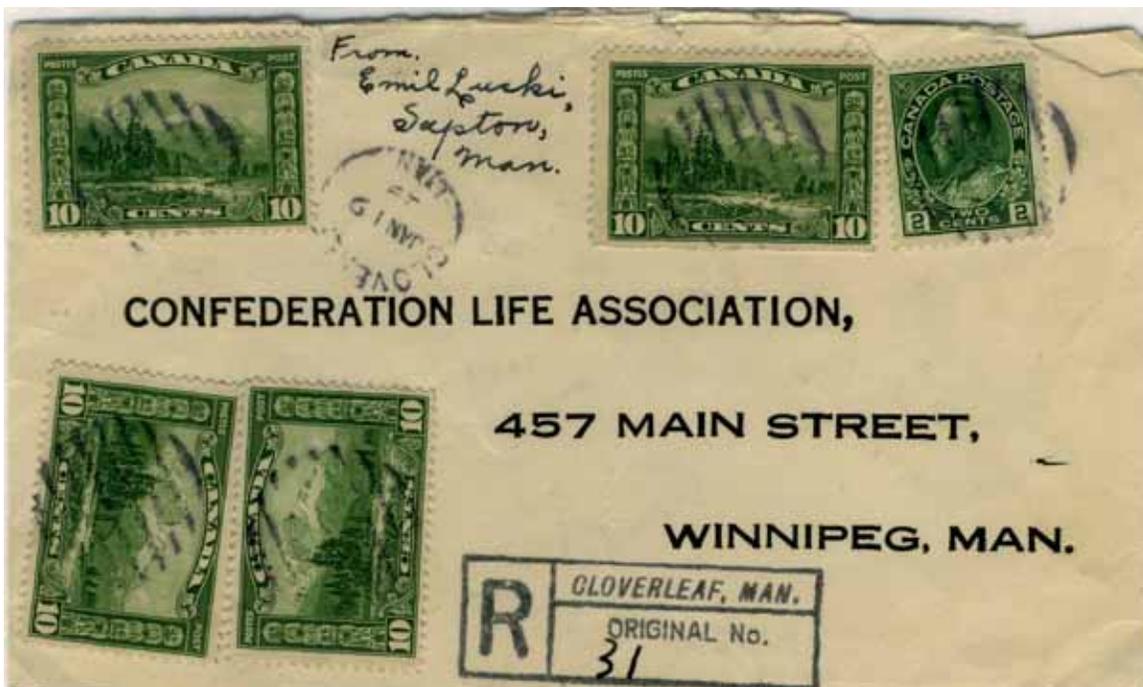
Wasaga Beach (ON)–Toronto, 1934. **Rated** 20¢ registration, 3¢ domestic (1931–1943).

20¢ rate (to \$50)



Dundas—Warton (ON), 1930. Rated 20¢ registration and 2¢ domestic (1928–1931).

40¢ rate (to \$100)



Cloverleaf (MB)—Winnipeg, 1929. Rated 40¢ registration, 2¢ domestic.

Cash on delivery (COD)

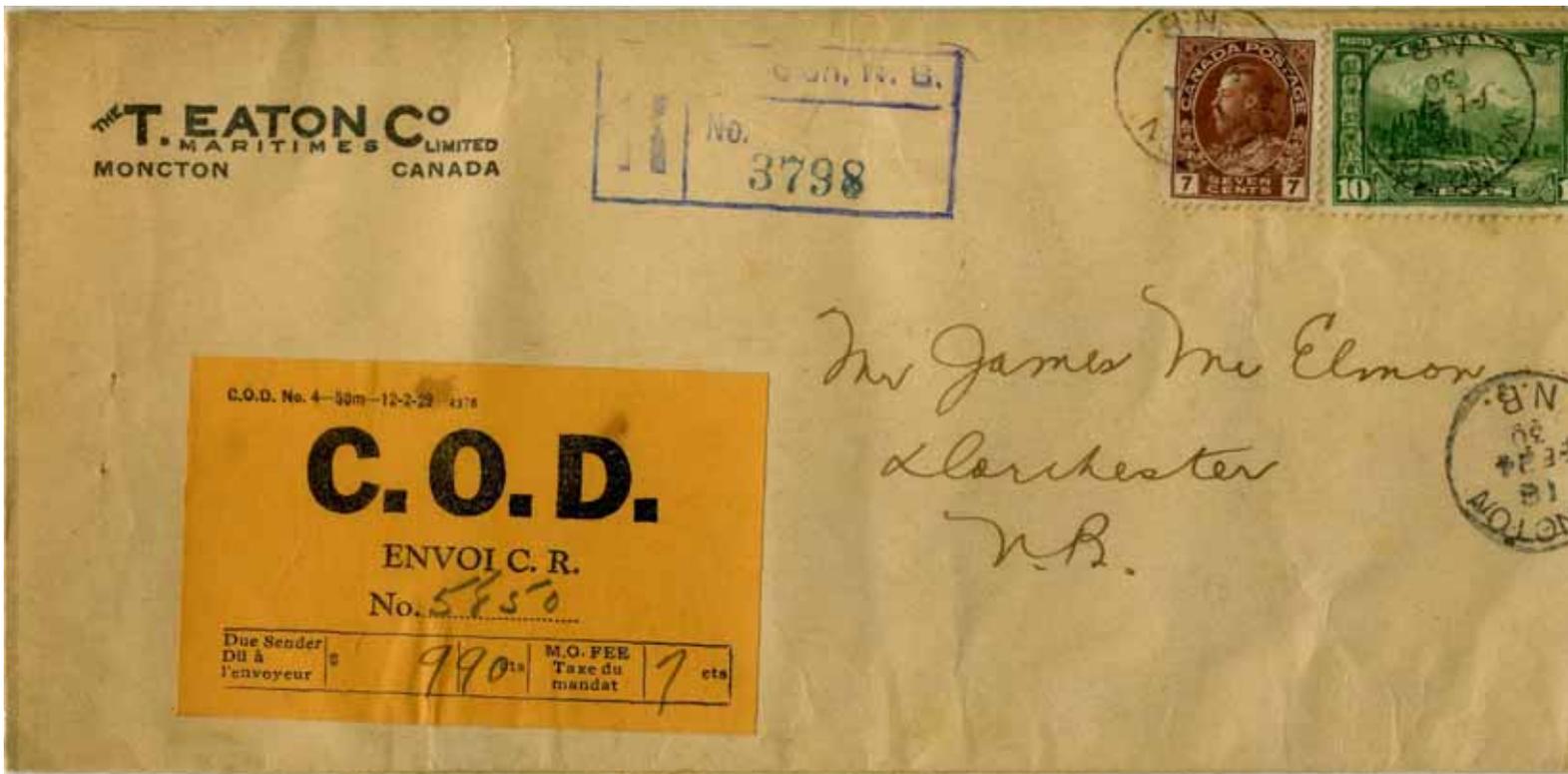
Privately-run COD services were available (through transportation companies) in the early twentieth century, but the post office did not institute it until 1922. Registration was *compulsory* (and was included in the fee) on non-parcel post COD items. COD was only available domestically.

From 1 October 1922–17 October 1940, COD fees were 15¢ (up to \$50 value) and 30¢ (up to \$100 value). In addition, the recipient paid the money order fee for the value of the item. From 18 November 1940–1964, the fees were 10¢, 15¢, 30¢ for values \$2, \$50, \$100 respectively.



COD, with compulsory registration, third class, Kingston–Toronto, 1927. **Rated** 10¢ registration, 5¢ COD, and almost certainly double third class (at 1¢ per four ounces). Likely contained photographs. Early yellow rectangular sticker includes amount due, made up of \$1.06 for the item and 5¢ to pay for the money order to be sent (by unregistered mail!) to the sender.

COD including registration



Toronto–Dorchester (NB), 1930. **Rated** 15¢ COD fee and 2¢ domestic. Orange rectangular sticker. Recipient charged \$9.90 for the Eatons item and 7¢ for the money order.



Saskatoon–Zelma (SK), 1933. **Rated** 15¢ COD fee and 3¢ domestic. Older style rectangular sticker. Recipient charged \$4.58 for the item and 10¢ for the money order.

COD returned to sender



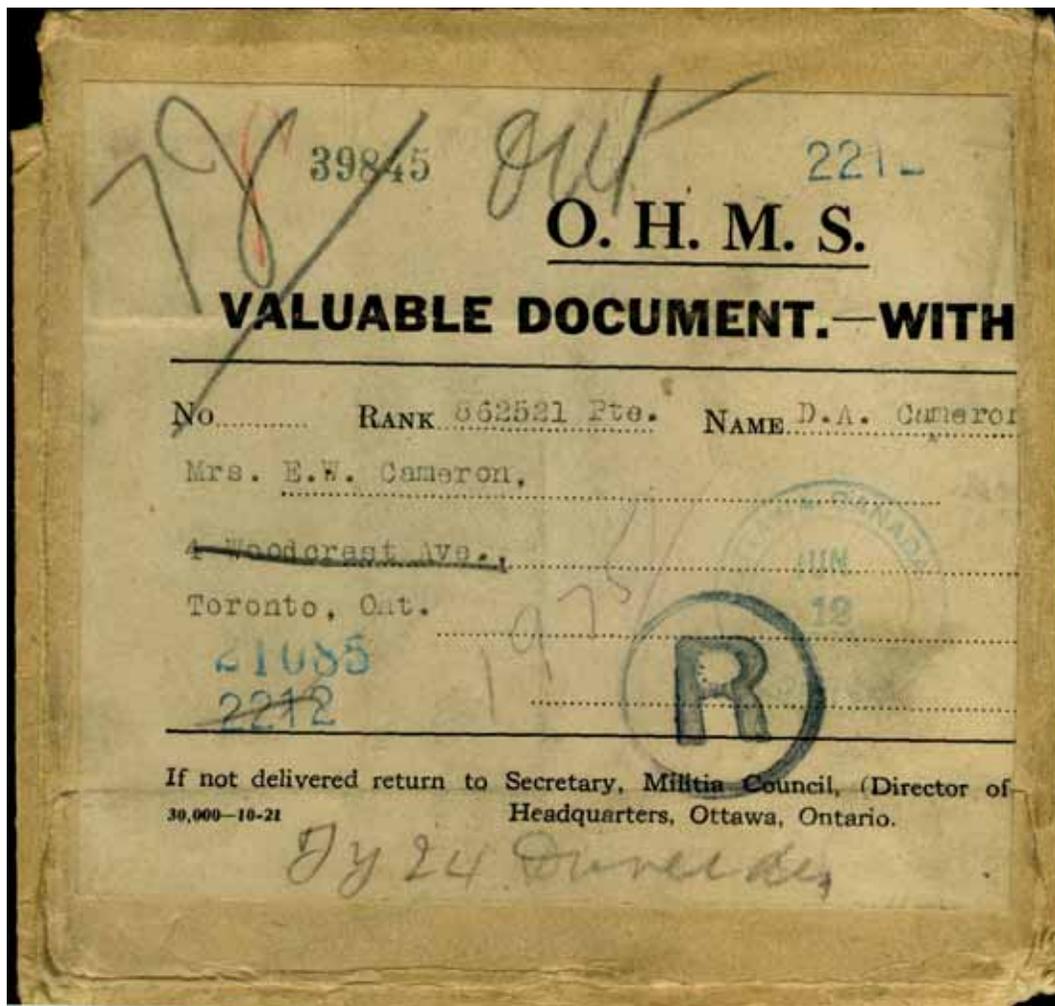
Winnipeg–Crescent Valley (BC), returned to sender, 1935. Rated 15¢ COD fee and 3¢ domestic. Now standard triangular label, placed over old-fashioned (mid–late 1920s) COD hs. Recipient would have been charged 68¢ for the item(!) and 8¢ for the money order.



Departed Winnipeg 19 March, next day on CAL & VAN RPO, next day MED HAT & NEL RPO, same day via another RPO, arriving in Nelson on the 22nd. It took a further week to arrive in Crescent Valley (broken circle at top), and it stayed there until 1 June (rubber circle at right), arriving back in Winnipeg in just two days.

Registered with precancelled stamps

Use of precancelled stamps was not permitted on registered mail; however, the post office seems to have turned a blind eye to the mailing of decorations and medals to WW I veterans and their survivors.



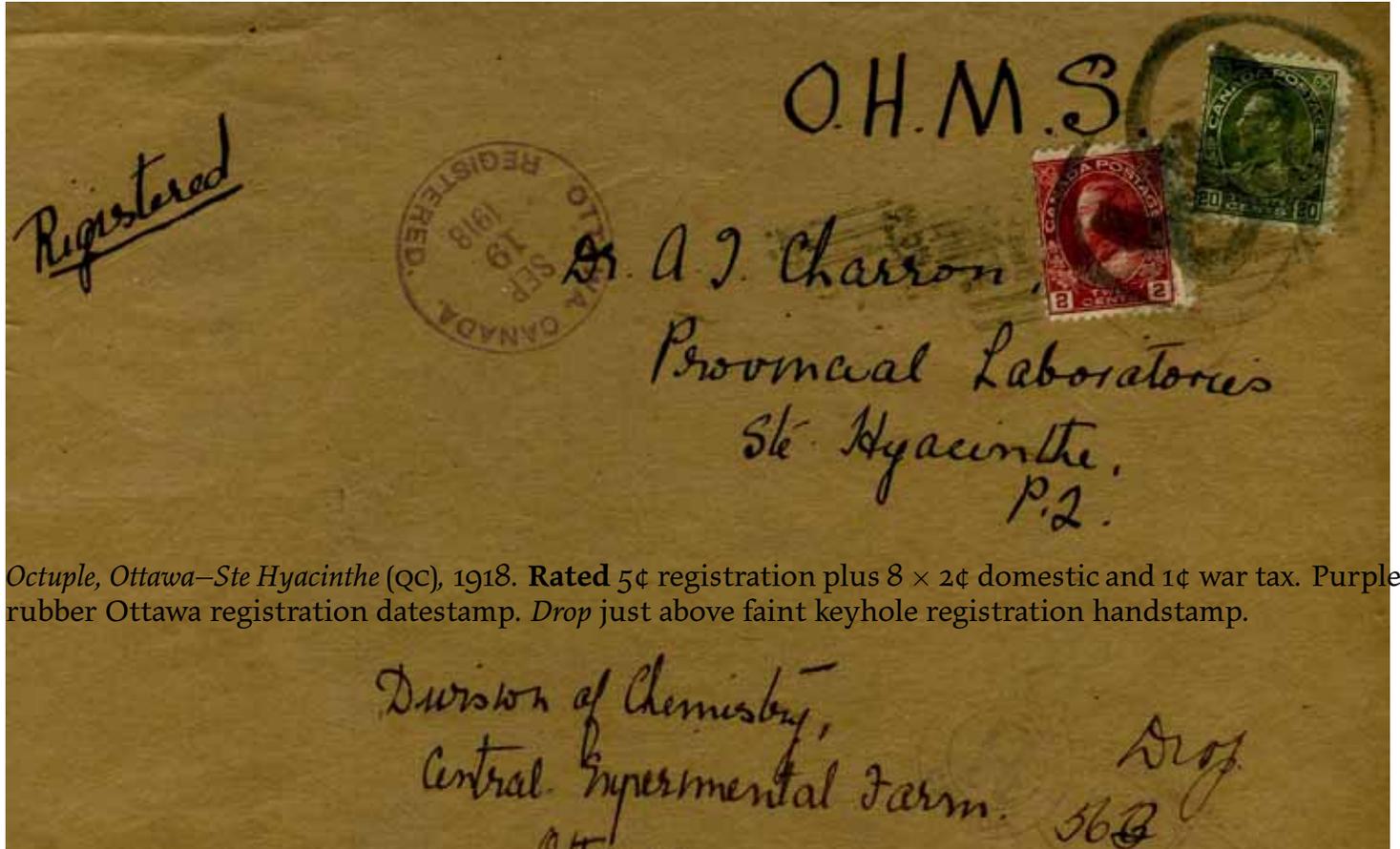
Ottawa-Toronto, forwarded, fourteen times rate, 1922. Rated 10¢ registration, 14 × 2¢ per ounce, and 1¢ war tax. Standard mailing of medals and decorations (cover is intact; it originally contained a box). Most others I have seen are addressed to the soldier himself, but this is addressed to his wife or mother—possibly he had died in the war.



Inverted precancels on all but the 20¢; this is quite common.

Dropped in the mail box

Ms Drop refers to a letter intended to be registered, but dropped in a mail box. If properly prepaid, it would be registered by the post office, at no extra charge. (In UK, posted out of course, and charged.)



Octuple, Ottawa–Ste Hyacinthe (QC), 1918. Rated 5¢ registration plus 8 × 2¢ domestic and 1¢ war tax. Purple rubber Ottawa registration datestamp. Drop just above faint keyhole registration handstamp.



Triple, Vancouver–Pitt Meadows (BC), 1940. Rated 10¢ registration, triple domestic (at 2¢ per ounce, and 1¢ war tax. It may have been eligible for third class, but was mailed at first class.

Fancier registered datestamps and handstamps

Some towns used oval registered datestamps, and these come in various shapes, sometimes cogged or doubled; double circles were also used infrequently. These were largely left over from the early twentieth century, but persisted into the 1960s. A few offices used fancy registration handstamps that were either simply an R, or more elaborate ones allowing space for the registration number.



Sussex (NB), small double oval, 1913. **Rated** 5¢ registration and 2¢ domestic.



Truro (NS), elongated double oval, 1913.

Rated 5¢ registration and triple 2¢ domestic, attached to a larger parcel.

An odd shape.



Bothwell (ON), 1940. **Rated** 10¢ registration and 3¢ domestic.



Prince Albert cogged oval, returned from Arborfield (SK), 1915. **Rated** 5¢ registration & 2¢ domestic. Arborfield and New Osgood (sk) broken circles on reverse.



House of Assembly (Toronto) oval, 1918. **Rated** 5¢ reg'n, 2¢ domestic, and 1¢ war tax, paid with coils. House of Assembly machine; H of A duplex on reverse.

Straightline registered datestamp

Only known from a handful of offices.



Prince Albert–Melfort (SK), returned to sender 1919. Also with two *different* Prince Albert double circle rubber hammers (indicating dates of despatch and return a month later). **Rated** 5¢ registration, 2¢ domestic, and 1¢ war tax.

Two strikes of the Dominion Lands Office dater, *not* a post office device.



Melfort straightline is in turquoise; double circle is in redder shade than on the front.



Experimental registered handstamps

Known from a few cities.

Paris (ON)—Saint John, 1918. Odd-shaped registration rectangle (similar type used at Halifax).

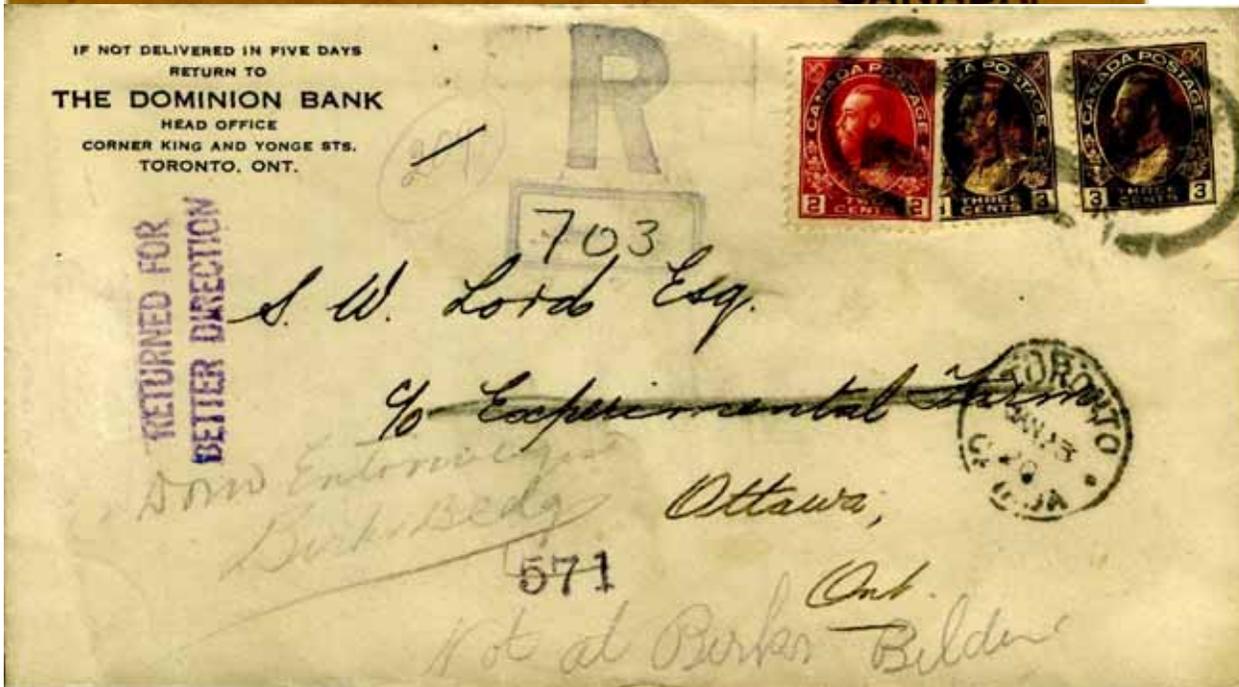
Rated 5¢ registration, 2¢ domestic, & 1¢ war tax.



Danville (QC)—Montreal, 1919. Rectangular hs enclosing registration number without office name, used for several years in Montreal.

Double circle Danville cancel enclosing separate R hs.

Rated as above



Toronto—Ottawa, returned to sender, 1920. Big R attached to small rectangle enclosing number.

Rubber double circle Toronto reg'd datestamp.





Odd registered handstamps enclosing town name & number

West Montrose (ON)—St. Jacobs (ON), 1916. Tiny St-J at bottom. Five examples are known.

Rated 5¢ registration, 2¢ domestic, & 1¢ war tax.



Birtle (MB)—Hamilton, 1920. Small turquoise oval.

Rated 10¢ registration, 2¢ domestic, and 1¢ war tax.



Manuscript rectangle, Cathcart (ON)—Peterborough, 1928. Imitating standard rectangle enclosing reg'n number.

Rated 10¢ registration and 2¢ domestic (1928–31).



International

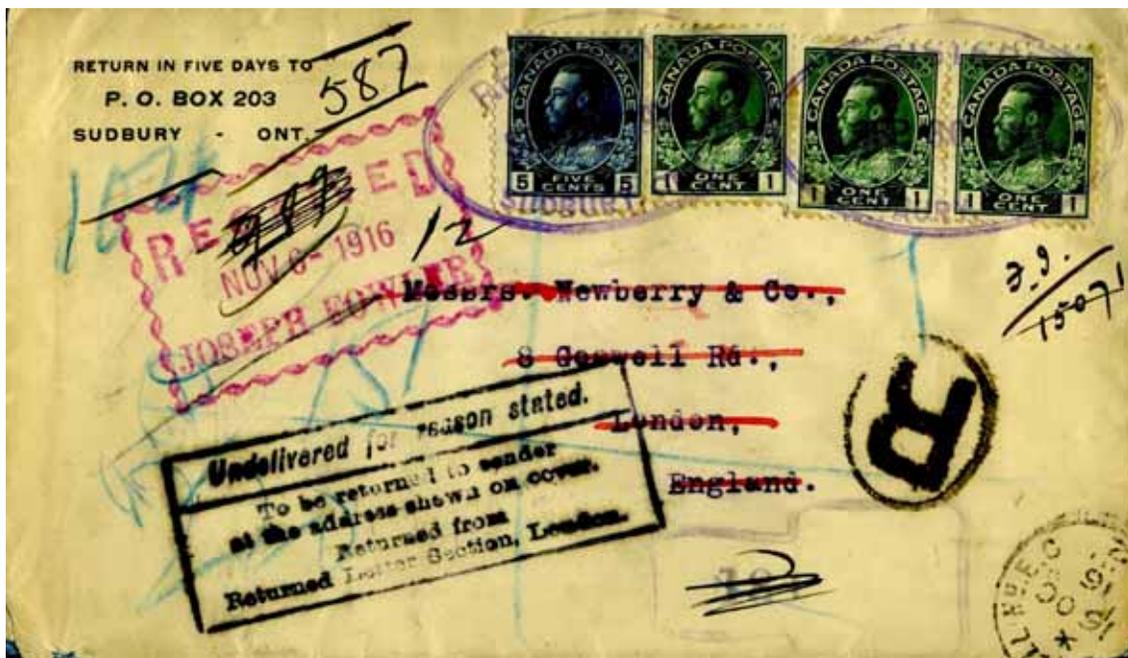
While the registration fee changed just once, from 5¢ to 10¢ (15 July 1920) for all destinations, the UPU rate changed four times: from 3¢ per ounce + 2¢ to 5¢ per ounce + 5¢ (1 October 1921), to 4¢ per ounce + 4¢ (1 October 1925), and back to the first rate (1 July 1943). Empire rates changed more frequently.

Airmail rates were far more complicated and are treated separately.

International (surface)



Crysler (ON) to the Pope, Rome, 1915. **Rated** 5¢ registration and 5¢ UPU rate. Ms *Donnez à la personne même* (deliver to him personally). Experimental Montreal registration box.



Sudbury (ON)–London, returned to sender, 1916. **Rated** 5¢ registration and 2¢ Empire rate. Indelible pencil ms gone away on reverse and one of many standard UK Undelivered for reason stated handstamps. Experimental Montreal registration box. Sudbury and British RET LR SECTION registration ovals.

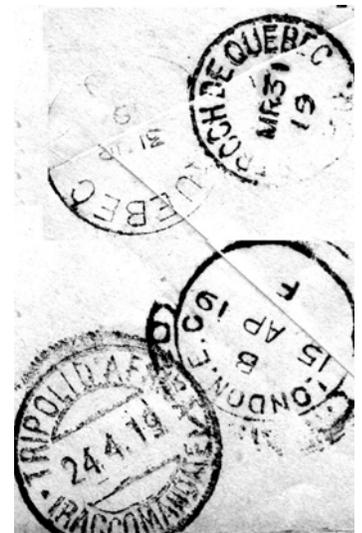
Post-World War I, to 1920

The war ended officially on 11 November 1918.



Slightly out of date.

Montreal–Azores, December 1918. **Rated** 5¢ registration and 5¢ UPU rate.



St Roch de Québec–Libya, 1919. **Rated** as above.

Pre-1920 to South America

South American destinations are unusual from Canada in this period.



Ste Hyacinthe—Chile, returned to sender, 1912. **Rated** 5¢ registration and 5¢ UPU rate. Two experimental registration markings, one for outgoing, the other for incoming. On reverse, double oval Montreal Dead Letter Office double oval.



Vancouver—Uruguay, 1919. **Rated** as above. Montevideo registration etiquette on reverse.

Registry fee increases from 5¢ to 10¢
Effective 15 July 1920



Montreal–Czechoslovakia, 1920. **Rated** 10¢ registration and 5¢ UPU. Stamps killed with keyhole handstamp.



Québec–Turkey, and returned to sender, February 1921. **Rated** as above. Obviously insufficient address! Via London, Port Said (Egypt), Alexandria, Istanbul, and a town near Galata (a suburb of Istanbul).



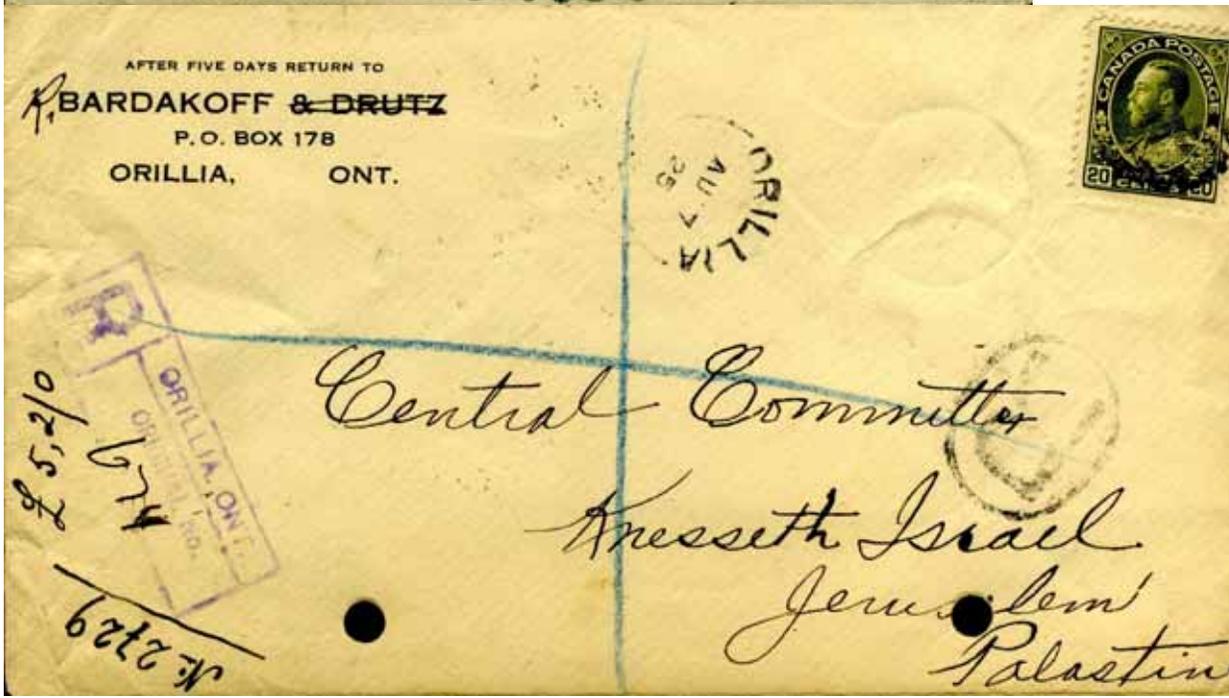
UPU rate increases from 5¢ to 10¢ (first ounce)

Effective 21 October 1921–30 September 1925

Toronto–Lisbon (Portugal), returned to sender, unknown, December 1921. **Rated** 10¢ registration and 10¢ UPU rate. Montreal experimental registration handstamp.



Saskatoon–Göteborg (Sweden), December 1923. **Rated** as above.



Orillia–Jerusalem (Palestine), 1925. **Rated** as above.

UPU & registration fees 10¢ (1922–25)

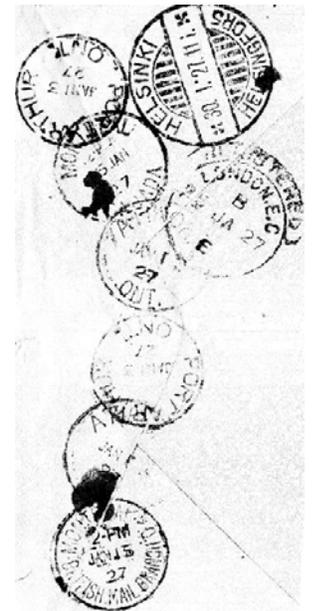


Palmer Rapids (ON)—Graslitz (Kraslice, in Czechoslovakia), 1922. Rated 10¢ registration and 10¢ first ounce UPU; extra 3¢ might be an underpayment of 5¢ per additional ounce. .



Orillia (ON)—Zagreb (Yugoslavia), 1923. Rated 10¢ registration and 10¢ first ounce UPU.

UPU rate decreases from 5¢ per ounce + 5¢, to 4¢ per ounce + 4¢
 Effective 1 October 1925–30 June 1930.



Atikokan (ON)–Helsinki (Finland), 1927. Rated 10¢ registration and 8¢ first ounce UPU.



Triple, Montreal–Bialystok (Poland), 1926. Rated 10¢ registration, 8¢ first ounce plus 4¢ for each of two additional ounces.

Septodectuple (17 ounces)

Very large letter, Montreal-Berlin, 1927. Rated 10¢ registration, 8¢ first ounce plus 16 × 4¢. Repaired and resealed.



Albert K Tickow,
 49 Kaiser Allee 157.

BERLIN. Wilmerstraße,
 Deutschland.



Das ist die 1. post 213
 Laffert's
 Dreißig
 Zwanzig

Registered Post
 GERMANY



To Argentina and China



Hamilton—Argentina, unclaimed and returned to sender, 1929. Rated 10¢ registration and 8¢ first ounce UPU. Insufficient address (according to the notation at top).



Peter Street (Toronto)—Canton, 1930. Rated as above

Danzig and Poland

Danzig (now Gdansk, Poland) was a free city after World War I, under the influence of Germany & Poland.



Montreal–Danzig, 1930. **Rated** 10¢ registration and 8¢ first ounce UPU.



Ottawa–Wilejka, dead, returned to sender, 1929. **Rated** as above. Originally stamped in Ottawa, **No such post office in province named(!)**. Ms *décédé* (dead) on reverse. DLO rectangle datestamp on reverse. Ottawa suboffice number 2 MOTO, seldom seen on registered matter.



UPU rate drops from 4¢ per ounce + 4¢ to 3¢ per ounce + 2¢
Effective 1 July 1930–1 April 1954.



Montreal–Vaduz (Liechtenstein), 1934. Rated 10¢ registration and 5¢ first ounce.



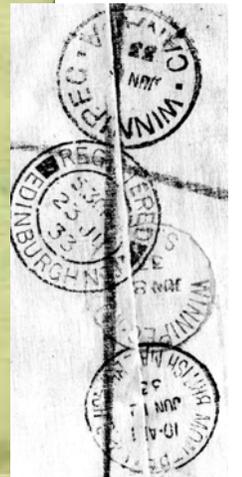
Halifax–Athens, Greek currency control, 1935. Rated as above.



To Sweden, Iceland, and Finland
 Golden (BC)—Sweden, 1936.
 Rated 10¢ registration and 5¢ first ounce.



Winnipeg—Iceland, 1933.
 Rated as above. Via Montreal and Edinburgh. Large script character resembling a P is the Icelandic letter thorn, pronounced soft th. ↓↓



Arpin (ON)—Helsinki, 1939.
 Rated as above. Norembega MOOD.



Turned, registered both ways



Large wrapper, Switzerland–Canada, and reverse, 1933. Initially mailed from Switzerland late July, turned inside out and mailed back in early August. **Rated** (Switzerland) 2,60 SFr, made up of 30 centimes registration and 11 rates (20gram units) at 30ctm for the first, and 20ctm each for the rest. **Rated** (Canada) 10¢ registration and quadruple (four ounces, up to 112g) UPU at 5¢ for the first, and 3¢ for each additional, overpaid 1¢. On the return trip, it weighed about half as much as on the original.





Wartime and beyond

Not transmissible, wrong postage, Toronto-France, 17 April 1940. Rated 10¢ reg'n and 5¢ first ounce, shortpaid 2¢, a moot point, since France was being invaded. Never made it beyond Toronto. Passed for Export handstamp.



Double, Freeland (ON)-Istanbul, 1944. Rated 10¢ registration and double UPU rate at 5¢ for the first ounce and 3¢ for the second. Canadian censor tape.



Sydney (NS)-Brazil, 1946. Rated 10¢ registration and 5¢ UPU rate.

Empire rates

Empire rate for first class mail was 2¢ per ounce plus 1¢ war tax, 15 April 1915–30 September 1921; this agreed with the domestic rate.

War time

Registered letters to soldiers on active duty typically seem to have gone through the wars.

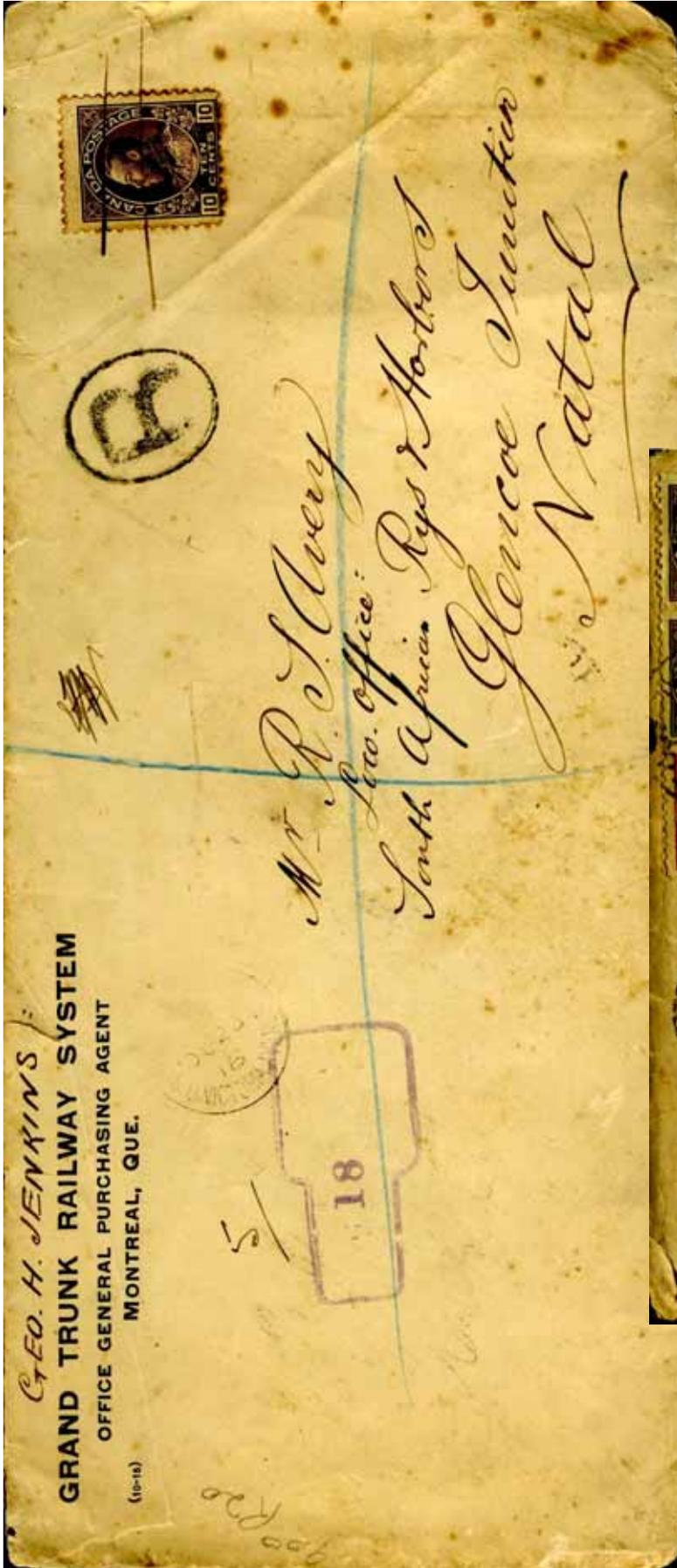


Saskatoon (SK)—various places in UK, 1917–18. **Rated** 5¢ registration and 2¢ first ounce plus 1¢ war tax. Via Winnipeg, Montreal (fancy registration hs), Canadian Base PO (Shornecliffe Camp, UK), CFPO 7E, Canadian Contingent Record Office, and several London post offices.



Indian Office, Port Arthur (ON)—to various places, eventually to Winnipeg, returned to sender, 1918. **Rated** as above. Via Montreal and London, then to Winnipeg, Port Arthur, to Winnipeg again, and back to Port Arthur.

World War I, Empire rate to Africa

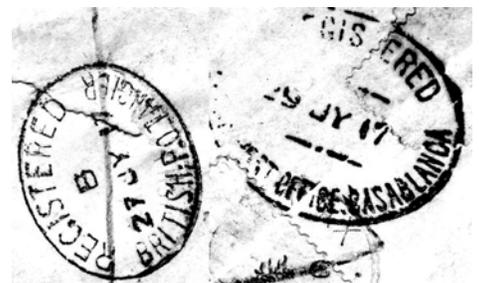


Montreal-Glencoe Junction (Natal), 1916.

Rated 5¢ registration and double Empire (= domestic) rate, 2 × 2¢ + 1¢ war tax.



To Casablanca (Morocco) via BPO Tangier and BPO Casablanca, 1917. Rated 5¢ registration and single Empire; eligible for the latter because of the British Post Office in Casablanca. Experimental Halifax registration handstamp. ↓↓



Empire printed matter

Registered printed matter has a low survival rate.

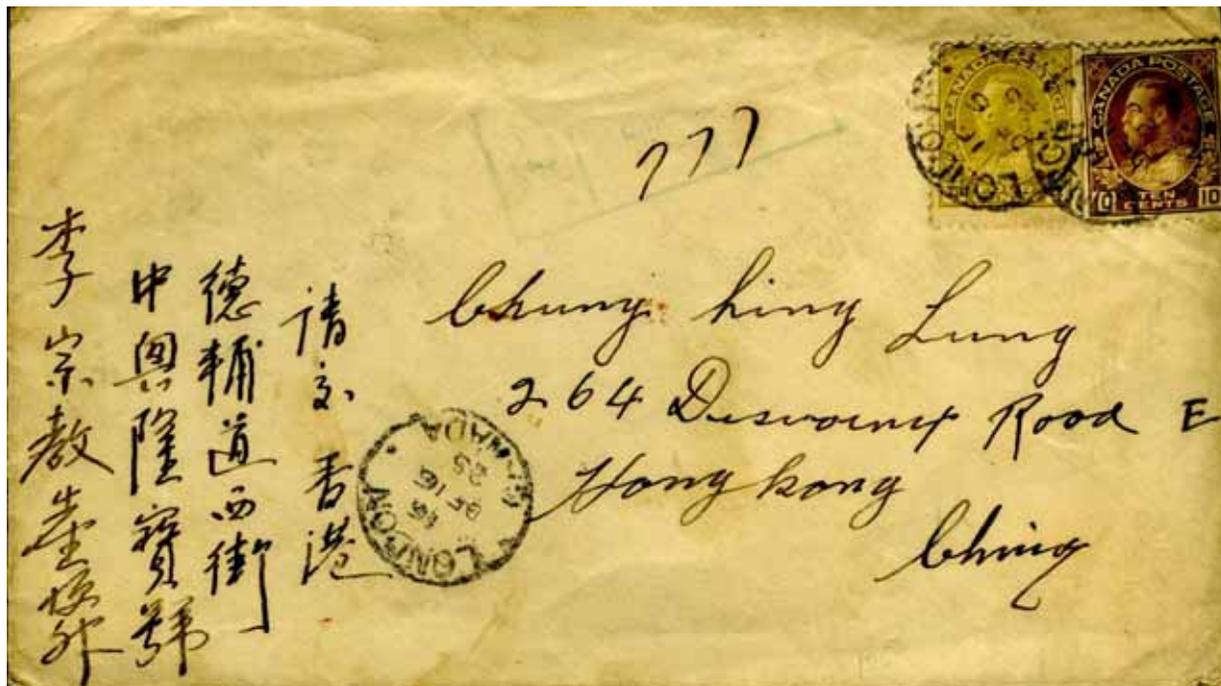


House of Assembly (Toronto)—
Dublin, fourteen times rate, May
1921. **Rated** 10¢ registration
and fourteen times Empire
printed matter, 14 × 1¢ per
two ounces (28 ounces).

Despite the endorsement
Book post, treated as printed
matter.

Oval (provincial) House of
Assembly registered dater.

Empire rate increases to 3¢ per ounce + 1¢
Effective 1 October 1921–30 June 1926



London–Hong Kong, 1925. Rated 10¢ registration and 4¢ first ounce Empire.



Yorkton (SK)–Georgetown (British Guiana), March 1926. Rated as above.

Empire rate decreases to 3¢ per ounce

Effective 1 July 1926–24 December 1928.

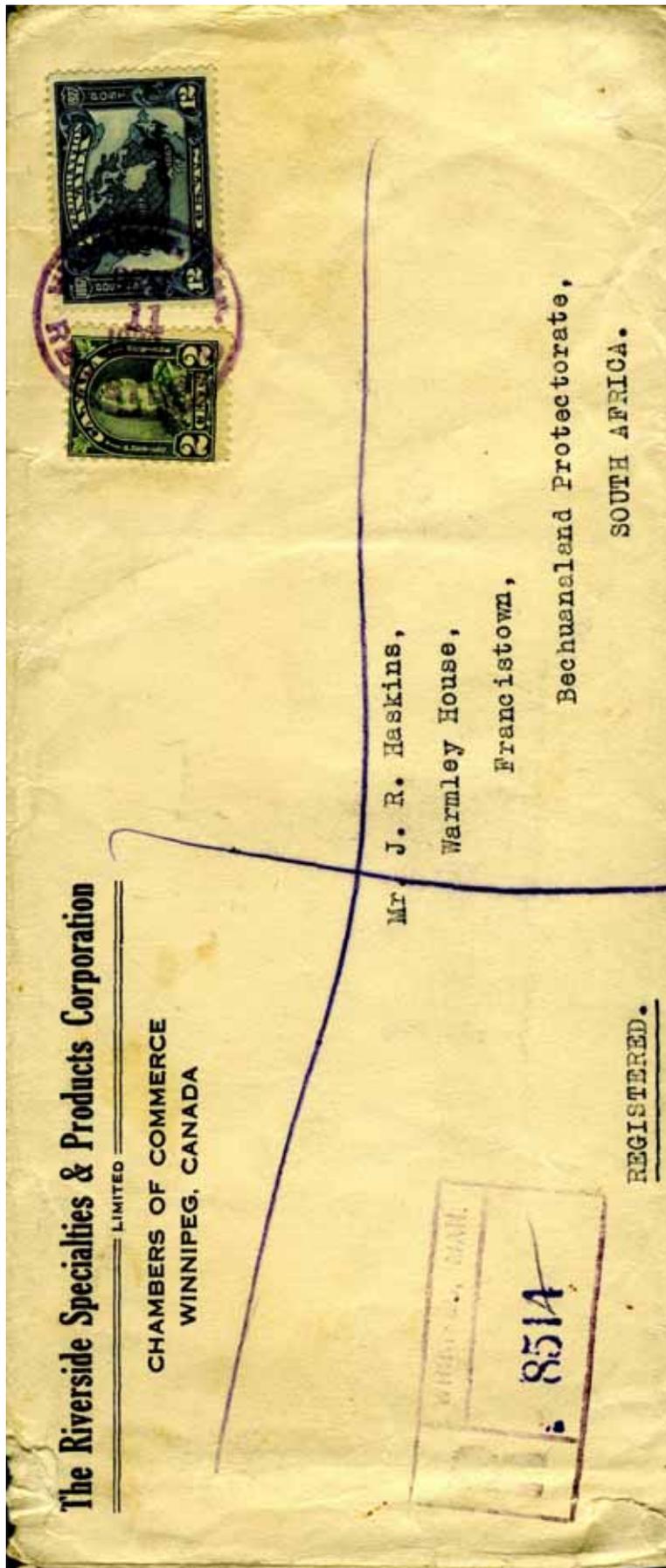


New Westminster (BC)–Birchircara (Malta), August 1926. Rated 10¢ registration and 3¢ Empire.



Windsor–Hong Kong, 18 December 1928. Rated as above.

Empire rate changes to 2¢ per ounce plus 2¢
Effective 25 December 1928–30 June 1931.



Winnipeg–Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1930.
Rated 10¢ reg'n and 4¢ first ounce.

Empire rate changes to 2¢ per ounce plus 1¢
Effective 1 July 1931–31 March 1943.

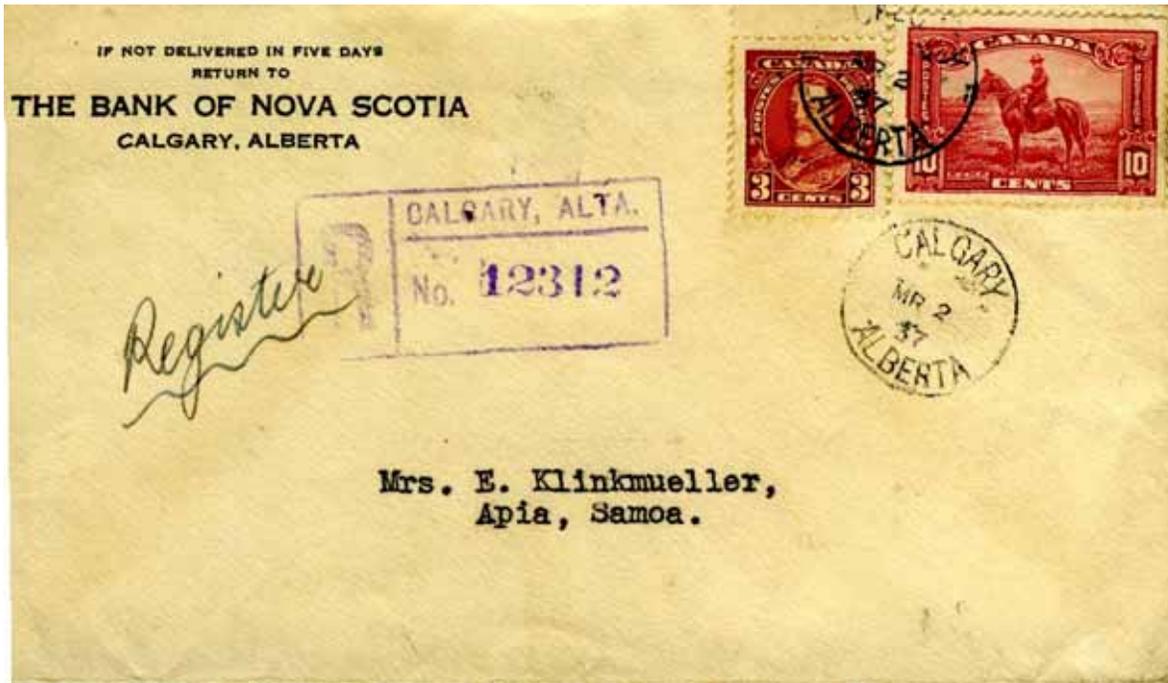


Waterloo (ON)–Baghdad (Iraq), 1937. **Rated** 10¢ registration and 3¢ Empire.



Montreal–Timaru (New Zealand), 1932. **Rated** as above.

To Samoa and New Hebrides



Calgary–Apia (Samoa), 1937. Rated 10¢ registration and 3¢ Empire.



Montreal–Port Villa (New Hebrides), 1936. New Hebrides had a condominium government—it was a joint colony of UK and France, and eligible for Empire rates. Rated 10¢ registration plus quadruple Empire rate, 1¢ overpaid. Via Sydney (Australia).

To Sierra Leone and South Africa



Toronto–Makani (Sierra Leone), forwarded to Culver (IND), then Marion (IND), 1942. **Rated** 10¢ registration and 3¢ Empire. No additional charge for forwarding to the US, as the rate there was no higher. Backstamped Makane and oval Sierra Leone registration datestamp. Candian FECB and British censorship tapes.



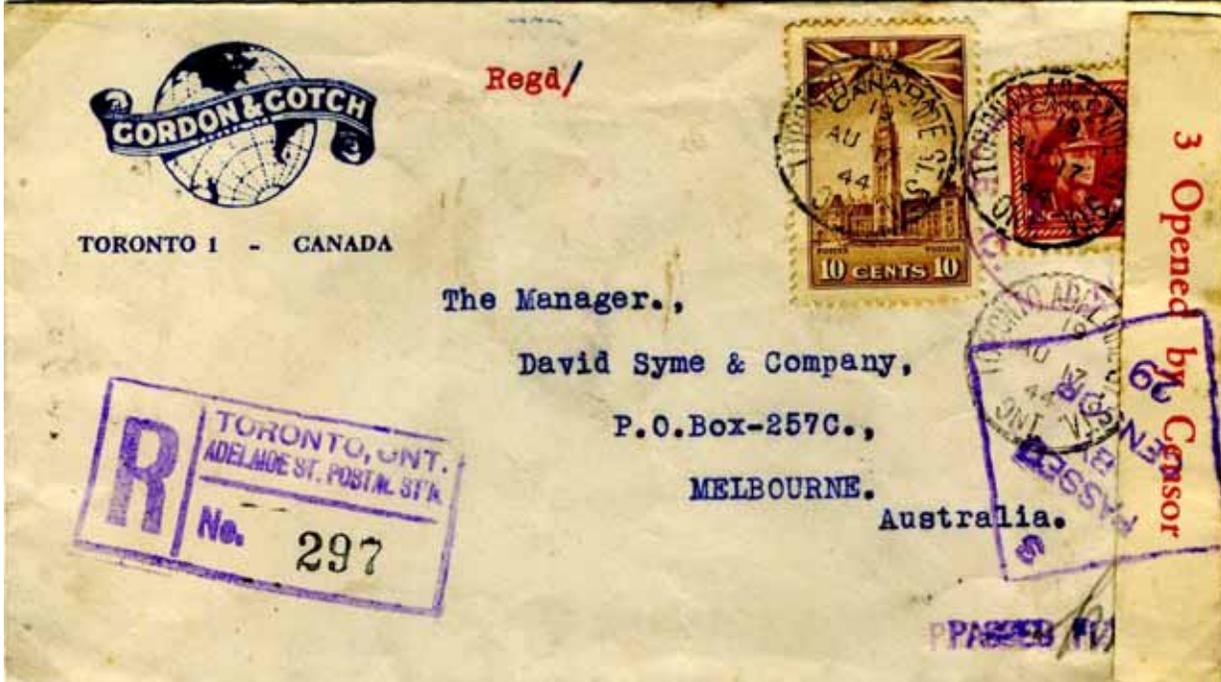
Medstead (SK)–Cape Town, 1943. **Rated** as above. FECB tape.

EXAMINER 7248



Empire rate increases to 2¢ per ounce + 2¢ Effective 1 April 1943–1951.

Montreal–Gold Coast, 1944. Rated 10¢ reg'n and 4¢. British censor tape.



Toronto–Melbourne, 1944. Rated as above. Australian censor tape over FECB tape.



Toronto–New Zealand, 1945. Rated as above. No censor tape (but passed for export), and no NZ backstamps.

Preferred rates

To some countries (within the PUAS), mostly in South America, domestic rates applied. Such rates began in 1925 for some countries.



Guelph (ON)—Argentina, 1930. **Rated** 10¢ registration & 2¢ PUAS = domestic rate (26 July 1926—30 June 1931).

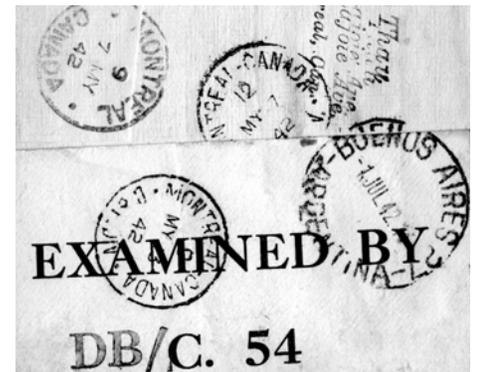


Montreal—La Paz (Bolivia), 1935. **Rated** 10¢ reg'n & 3¢ PUAS = domestic rate (1 July 1931—30 April 1943).

Preferred rates (1931–43)



Double rate, Weedon (QC)–Chile, 1940. **Rated** 10¢ registration & 5¢ double PUAS = domestic rate (2¢ per ounce + 1¢). FECB sticker on reverse.



Montreal–Buenos Aires, 1942. **Rated** 10¢ reg'n & 3¢ PUAS = domestic rate. Canadian censor tape. Bilingual turquoise PASSED FOR EXPORT handstamp applied at Montreal GPO.

Preferred rates

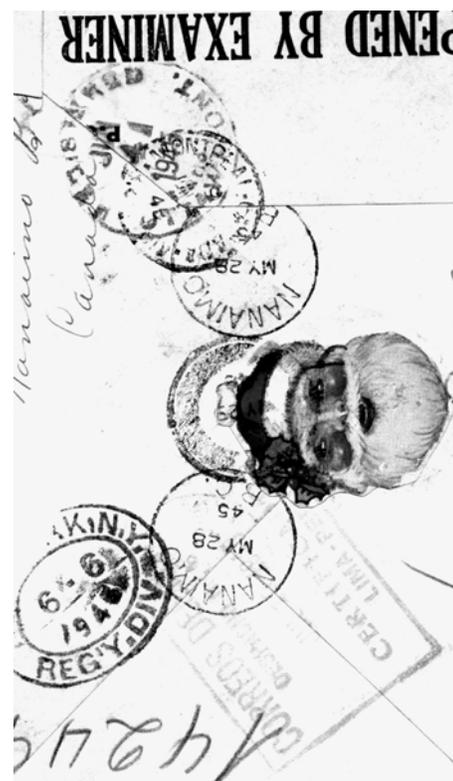
Domestic rate, 2¢ per ounce + 2¢, 1 April 1943–1951.



Toronto–Guayaquil (Ecuador), returned to sender 1944. Rated 10¢ registration & 4¢ PUAS = domestic rate. Canadian censor on reverse.



Nanaimo (BC)–Lima (Peru), 1945. Rated as above. Canadian censor tape.

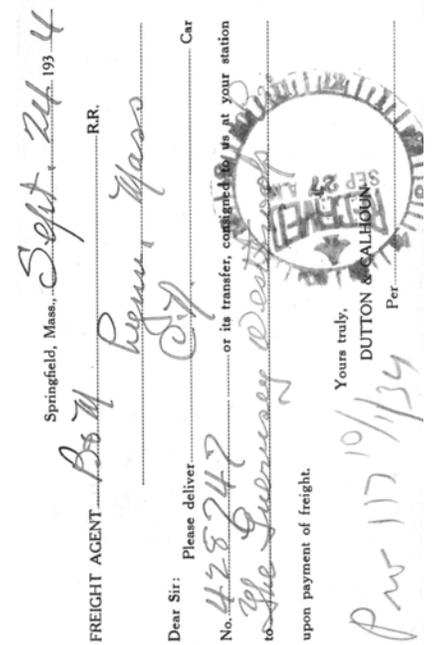


Registered post cards

Commercial registered post cards are very seldom seen from Canada. International post cards charged 2¢ in both time periods.



Trois Rivières–The Hague, 1918. Rated 5¢ registration & 2¢ post card. Typical exchange card.



Sayabec Station (QC)–US, 1934. Rated 10¢ registration and 2¢ post card. Commercial registered post card.

Registered and airmail

Canada established its own airmail rates and services in March 1930. Prior to that, experimental service (below) was sometimes available, as was airmail through the US, requiring US postage (only possible 1 January–7 August 1928).

Vancouver–Seattle–New York–Oslo, 1928.

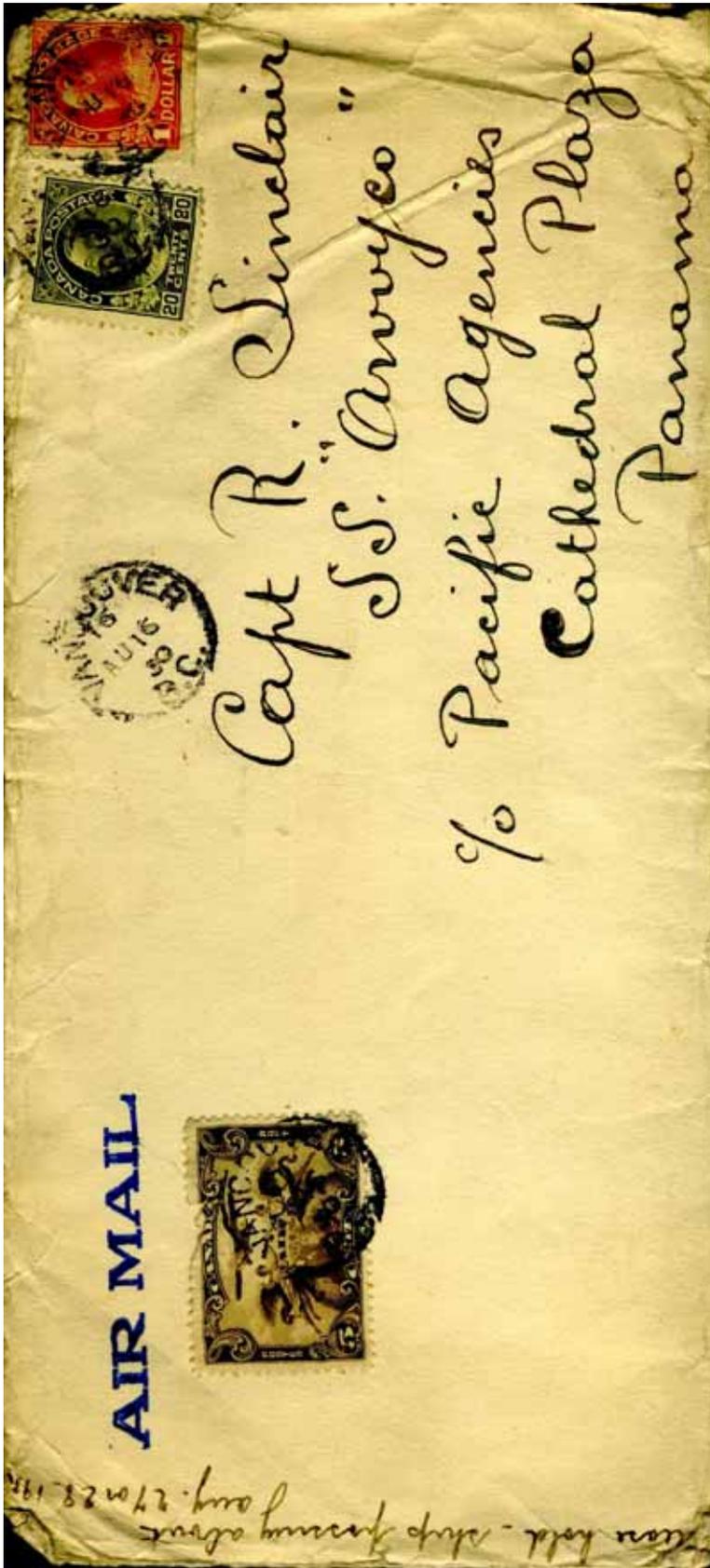
Only the Seattle–New York leg was by air. **Rated** 10¢ reg'n and 8¢ UPU plus 10¢ US airmail (per half ounce; in effect February 1927–August 1928).

←



UK–Brantford (ON), May 1928. Rated 3d registration and double Empire at 1d per ounce. His THIS MAIL WAS CARRIED BY POSTAL AIRPLANE TO TORONTO applied on first regularly scheduled Rimouski–Toronto flight (5 June). Perfin. Blue Brantford Customs hs on reverse. ↓↓





Airmail to Panama (1930)

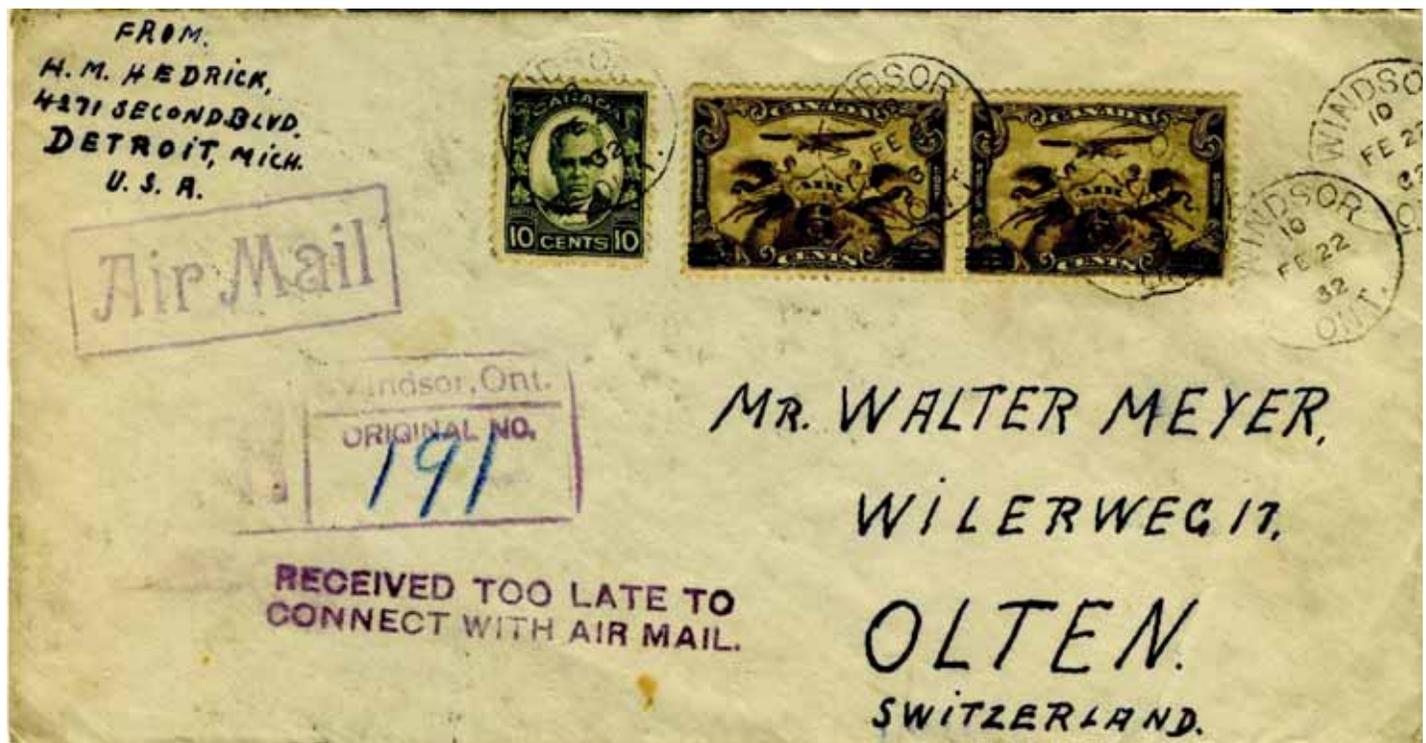
Airmail rate to Panama nowhere listed in this period; likely treated as US air, hence 5¢ for first half ounce, 10¢ for each additional. There are no backstamps, indicating that this envelope was attached to a larger package.

Duodectuple rate, Vancouver to ship in Panama, 1930.
Rated 10¢ reg'n and 12 × 10¢ – 5¢ for air through the US. The envelope could not hold six ounces, but was attached to a larger parcel.
Addressed to same ship's captain as previous.

Airmail (within North America); to Europe reduced to 10¢ per ounce.
Except for G B. Rate in effect 2 February 1931–24 June 1939.



Winnipeg–Plzeň (Czechoslovakia), March 1931. Rated 10¢ registration and 10¢ air to Europe. Via New York and Prague.



Windsor–Olten (Switzerland), too late 1932. Rated as above, but overpaid by 2¢ using overprinted airmail stamps. Received too late for air mail service, and sent by surface to New York. Return address is Detroit.

Airmail, not to Europe



Regina (SK)—Canal Zone, forwarded to Esquimault via California, Vancouver, and Victoria, 1935. Rated 10¢ registration and 15¢ air to Central America (in effect 2 February 1931–June 1934). Addressed to lieutenant aboard HMCS *Skeena*. Large oval receiver of District Intelligence Officer, applied at Esquimault.



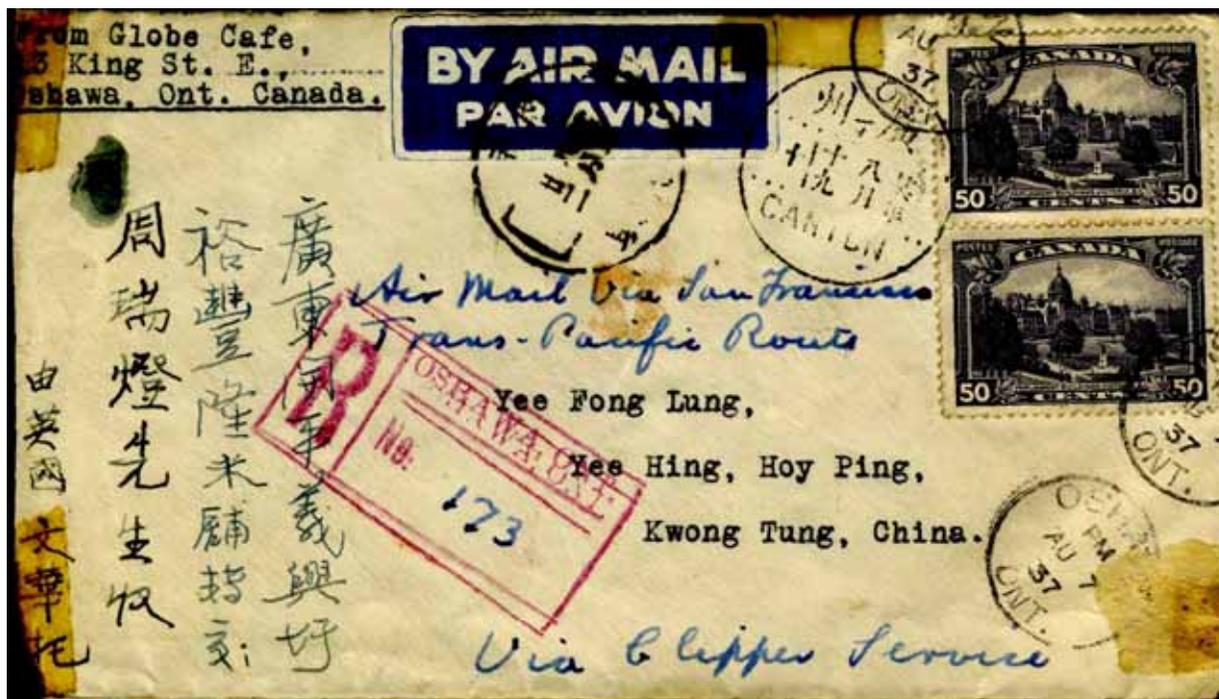
Vernon (BC)—Calcutta, 1936. Rated 10¢ registration and 25¢ air to Asia (in effect from 1 July 1935).

China Clipper service

Airmail to San Francisco, then air to Hawaii, Philippines, Hong Kong, and China. Service to China began 1935; all China clipper service terminated 7 December 1941. Rates depended on destination (e.g., 90¢ to Hong Kong, China, and from there to India).



Vancouver–Tokyo via clipper to Philippines, 1936. Rated 10¢ registration, 75¢ clipper to Philippines, and 5¢ charge for carriage to Japan (one of the few secondary destinations requiring an additional fee). Manila datestamp on reverse reads REGISTERED FOREIGN MAIL SECTION.

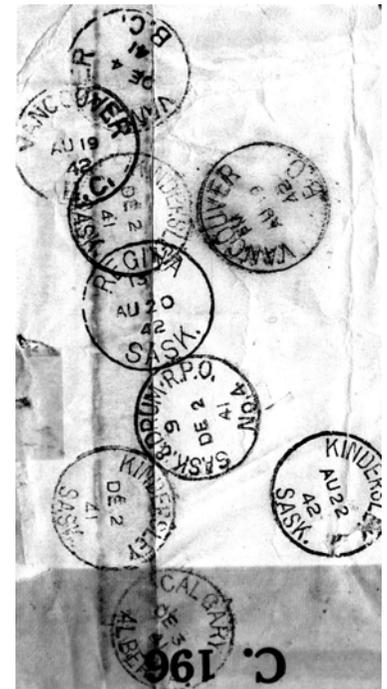


Oshawa–Kwong Tung (China), 1937. Rated 10¢ registration, 90¢ clipper to Hong Kong, and no additional fee to Chinese interior. Via Canton. From the ubiquitous Chinese restaurant.

China clipper



Toronto—Calcutta via clipper to Hong Kong, drop, 1941. Rated 10¢ registration, 90¢ clipper. Ms Drop refers to dropped in the mailbox—the postage was correct for registration; registered first in Vancouver, not Toronto. Double censored in Canada (two tapes), and at least once in India.



China clipper service disrupted by attack on Pearl Harbor, service suspended, December 1941. Rated 10¢ registration, 90¢ clipper to Hong Kong. Made it to Vancouver on 4 December, censored, then Pearl Harbor took place (7 December); cover held until August 1942 before being returned to sender.

All-up Empire rate introduced

Empire airmail rate of 6¢ per half ounce to many places in the British Empire introduced 23 February 1938; extended to Hong Kong, Australia, and New Zealand 1 April 1939. Service terminated with the outbreak of World War II, September 1939. The top cover shows how much the rate could be before this was introduced.



Pre-all-up service, Vancouver–Gisborne (New Zealand), 1937. Rated 10¢ registration and 25¢ air by British carrier to New Zealand (oddly, the rate to Australia at this time was 35¢, and this passed through Sydney). Via New York, Vancouver, Singapore, and Sydney.



Farnham (QC)–Maharembey (Egypt), November 1938. Rated 10¢ registration and 6¢ Empire air rate. Contrary to Empire rate regulations, there is an endorsement *Air mail*.



transatlantic air service began May 1939, via US, at 30¢ per half ounce all-inclusive; continued until late 1946. Transatlantic service to Asia (via UK) was included. Toronto-Gibraltar, August 1939. Rated 10¢ reg'n and 30¢ transatlantic. Via New York & Lisbon.



Service suspended as a result of Pearl Harbor, Flaxcombe (SK)-Hong Mee (China), late November 1941. Rated as above. Censored in Vancouver. Via Saskatoon, Vancouver, DLO Ottawa; ret'd to sender late January 1942. From the only Chinese restaurant in town.



Triple rate, Toronto-Jerusalem, September 1945. Rated 10¢ reg'n & 3 x 30¢. Censored in UK. Via Montreal, Miami (!), New York, . . .





Sextuple, Montreal–Cyprus, 1943. Rated 10¢ reg'n & 6 × 30¢ per half ounce. Censored UK and Egypt.



Triple, Ottawa–Lisbon, 1945. Rated 10¢ reg'n & 3 × 30¢. Unknown and returned to sender.

Air to South America

Effective ca 1937–1945, air service all the way was available to the northern part of South America (including Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, the Guianas) at 25¢ per quarter ounce, and to the southern part (including Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay) at 35¢ per quarter ounce.



Gananoque (ON)–Cartagena (Colombia), 1941. Rated 10¢ registration and 25¢ air. Canadian censor, and passed for export handstamp.



Double rate, Arvida (QC)–Georgetown (British Guiana), 1943. Rated 10¢ registration and 2 × 25¢ air rate. Canadian censor tape.

Air to southern South America



Quintuple rate, Montreal–Buenos Aires, 1943. Rated 10¢ registration and 5 × 35¢ per quarter ounce by air. Canadian censor tape and bilingual passed for export handstamp.



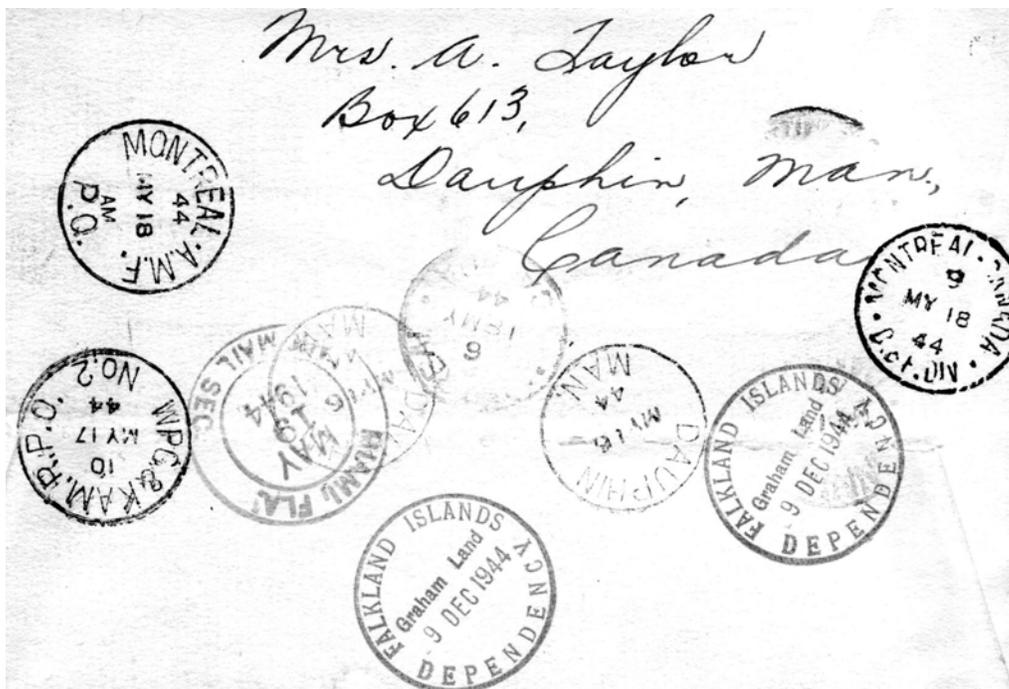
Toronto–Cochabamba (Bolivia), 1944. Rated 10¢ registration and 35¢ air. Canadian censor and manuscript passed for export.

To Grahamland (Antarctica), Operation Tabarin

Operation Tabarin (British Bransfield Expedition, 1943–1945) was a top secret British deployment in Port Lockroy, to monitor for German submarines, and to establish British claims in the area. The addressee was commanding officer for a short period.



Dauphin (MB)—Grahamland, 1944. **Rated** 10¢ registration and 7¢ by air to New York only. No censor. Via Montreal, Miami, and the Falklands. Sent by the addressee's wife, and probably the only non-philatelic cover from Canada to this destination. Almost seven months transit time.



Air to Africa

Effective January 1942, via Miami, Lagos, Khartoum; 75¢ per quarter ounce.



Saskatoon–Port Louis (Mauritius), 1944. Rated 10¢ registration and 75¢ air. No censor, but passed for export handstamp. From Khartoum to Durban, then local carrier to Mauritius.



Interesting cogged oval Saskatoon Air Port handstamp.

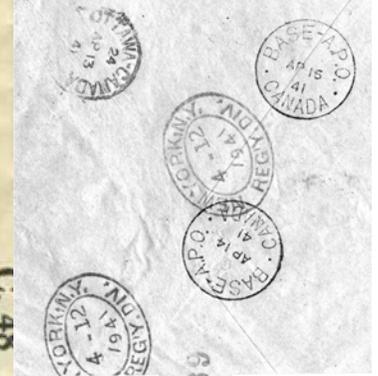
Mail to interned POWs and refugees

Camp N in Farnham (QC) was an internment camp for UK deportees (including refugees, Nazis, and enemy soldiers) until June 1941, when it was converted to a camp holding *friendly enemy aliens* (refugees). Registered mail to internment camps is very unusual. Both from Vichy (unoccupied) France by air to US.



Toulouse (France)—Camp N, by air, April 1941. **Rated** 2,50 Fr reg'n (38–Feb 42), 2,50 Fr surface, & 12 Fr air supplement, in effect Dec 40–Feb 42.

Crown censor #21 (internment ops) applied in Ottawa.

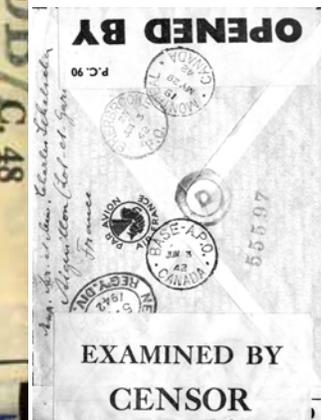


EXAMINED BY
CENSOR



Aiguillon (France)—Camp N, by air, May 1942. Should have been **Rated** 4 Fr reg'n, 4 Fr surface, & 12 Fr air supplement (Feb 42–45); seemingly shortpaid 1,60 Fr.

French military censor. Both regular and internment camp (I.C.) censor tape. Small Canadian refugee censor (CRC) applied in Ottawa.

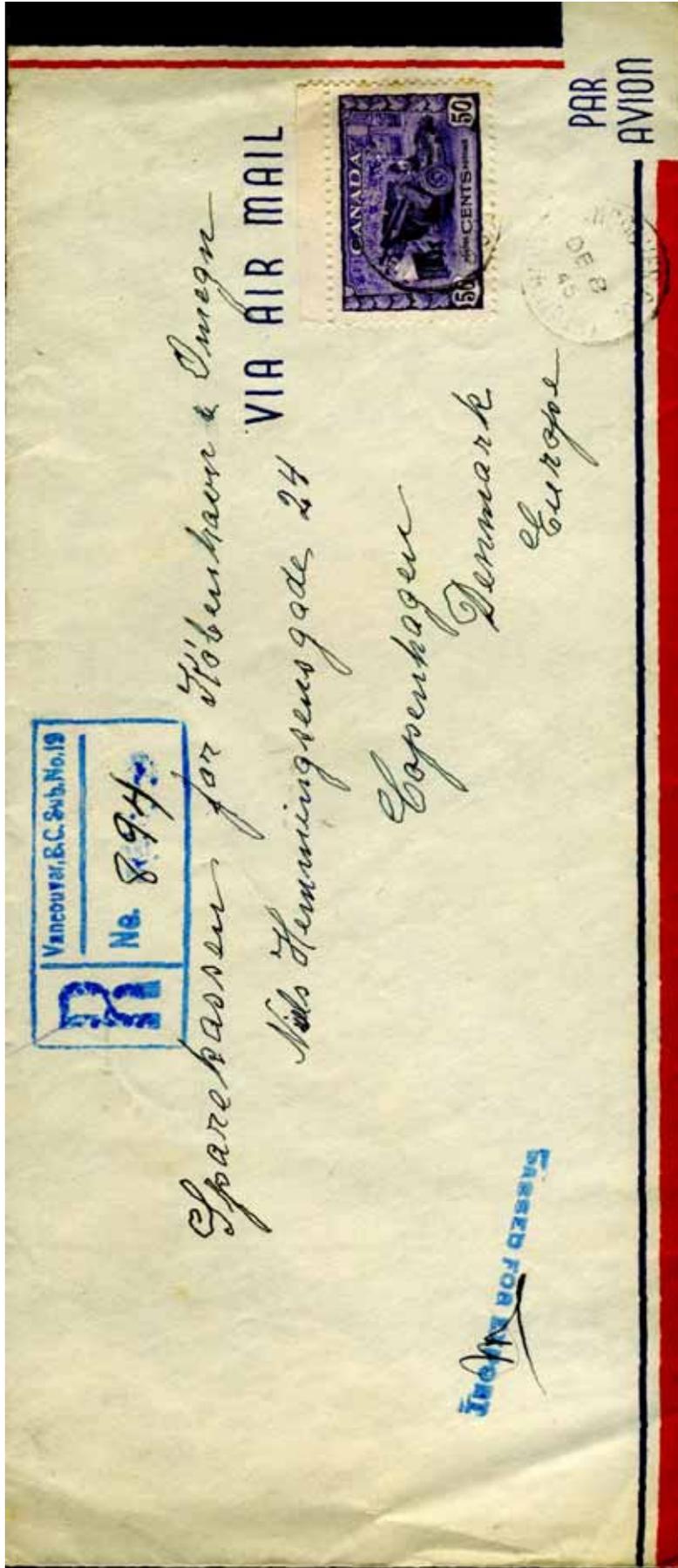


EXAMINED BY
CENSOR

Camp N was a refugee camp after May 1941. Old stationery of Air France (dissolved by Vichy).

Post-War air

Airmail rates varied tremendously in time and destination shortly after the end of hostilities.

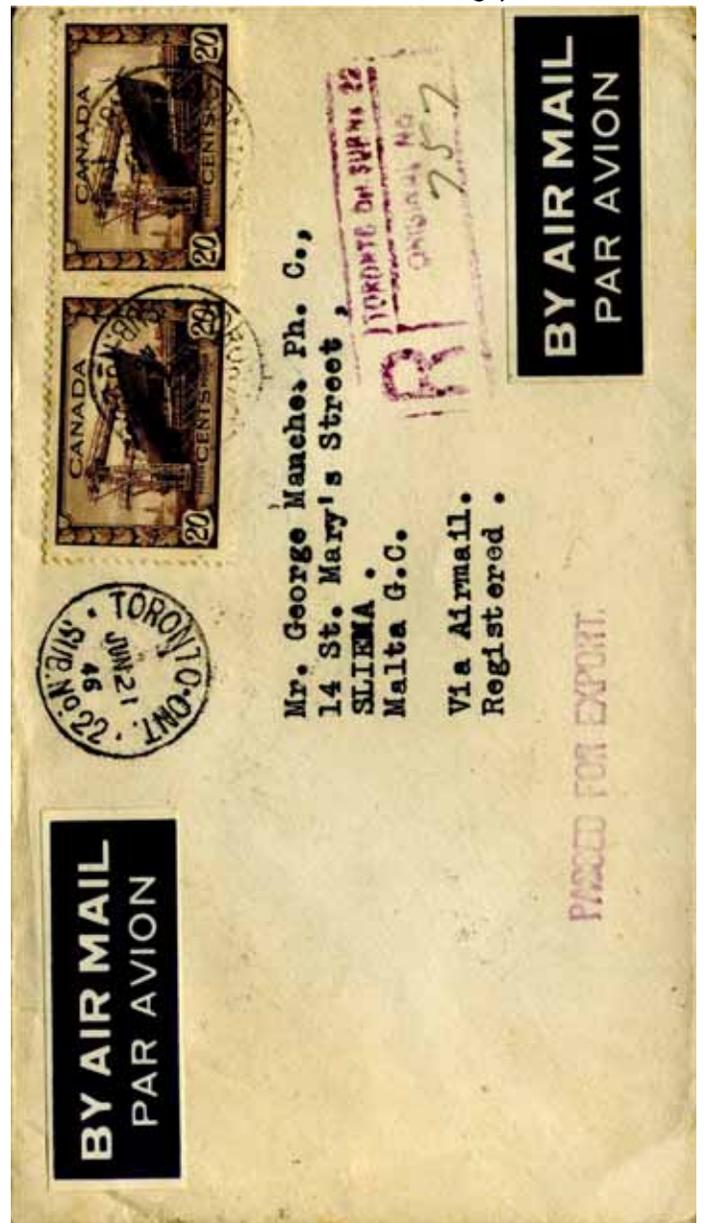


Vancouver–Copenhagen, December 1945. **Rated** 10¢ reg'n and 40¢ per half ounce airmail to Denmark, in effect August 1945–May 1946. This special rate did not apply to other European countries (e.g., to France and Switzerland, 30¢).



Toronto–Sliema (Malta), 21 June 1946.

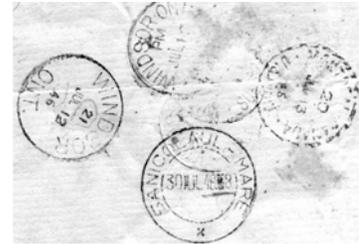
Rated 10¢ reg'n and 30¢ per half ounce airmail to Malta, in effect June–October 1946. ↓↓



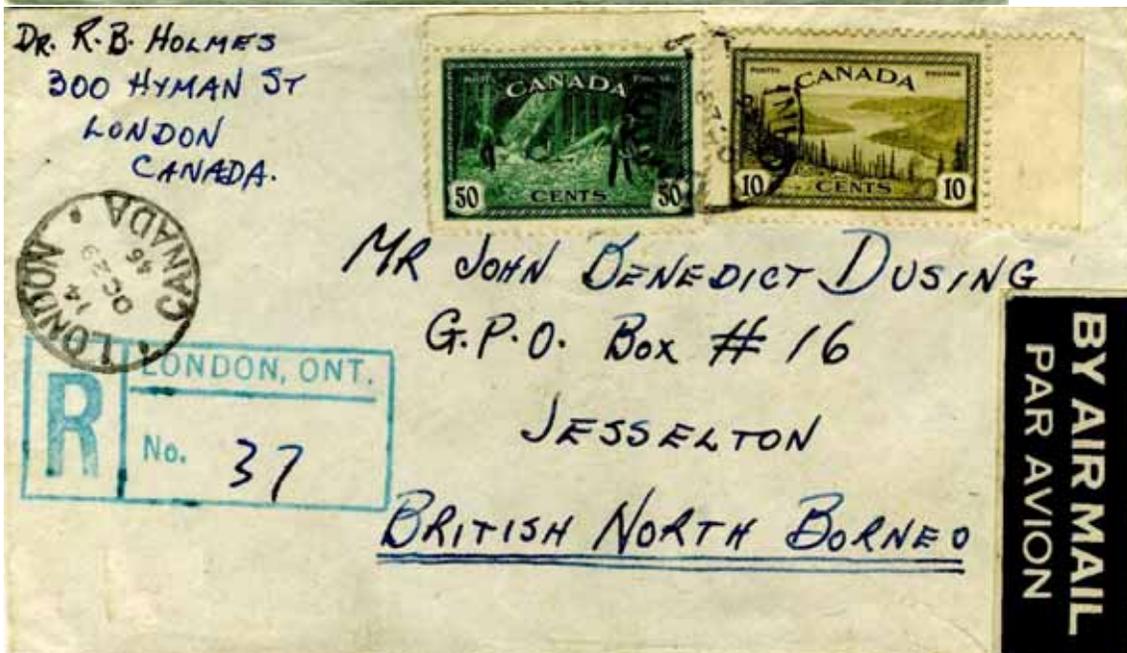


Post-War air, II

Showing some short term rates
Windsor–Sanicolaul (Romania), July
1945. **Rated** 10¢ reg'n & 30¢ per
half ounce airmail to Romania,
in effect from August 1943 to
ca 1947.



Double, Toronto–Villarrica (Paraguay),
15 October 1946. **Rated** 10¢ reg'n
& 20¢ per half ounce airmail to
southern South America; in ef-
fect September 1945–November
1946.



↓ London–Jesselton (North Borneo),
29 October 1946. **Rated** 10¢ reg'n
& 50¢ per half ounce airmail to
Oceania, in effect July–November
1946. Via Montreal & Singapore.



End-of-war problems

No service at all to Bulgaria, and much more improbable, registration not available to Manchuria.



Not yet transmissible, NPO 1117 (Naval Headquarters, Vancouver)—Kazanlik (Bulgaria), May 1945. Rated 10¢ registration and 5¢ UPU (surface). Did not make it out of the country.

An ally of the Nazis, Bulgaria was reconquered by the Red Army in September 1944. Manuscript reads, *not transmissible/no postal service to Bulgaria as yet*

Turquoise Canadian naval censor.



Registration cancelled, Vancouver—Harbin (Manchuria), 14 January 1946. Rated 10¢ registration and 2 × 60¢ double airmail to unoccupied China and Manchuria (rate initiated 1 January 1946).

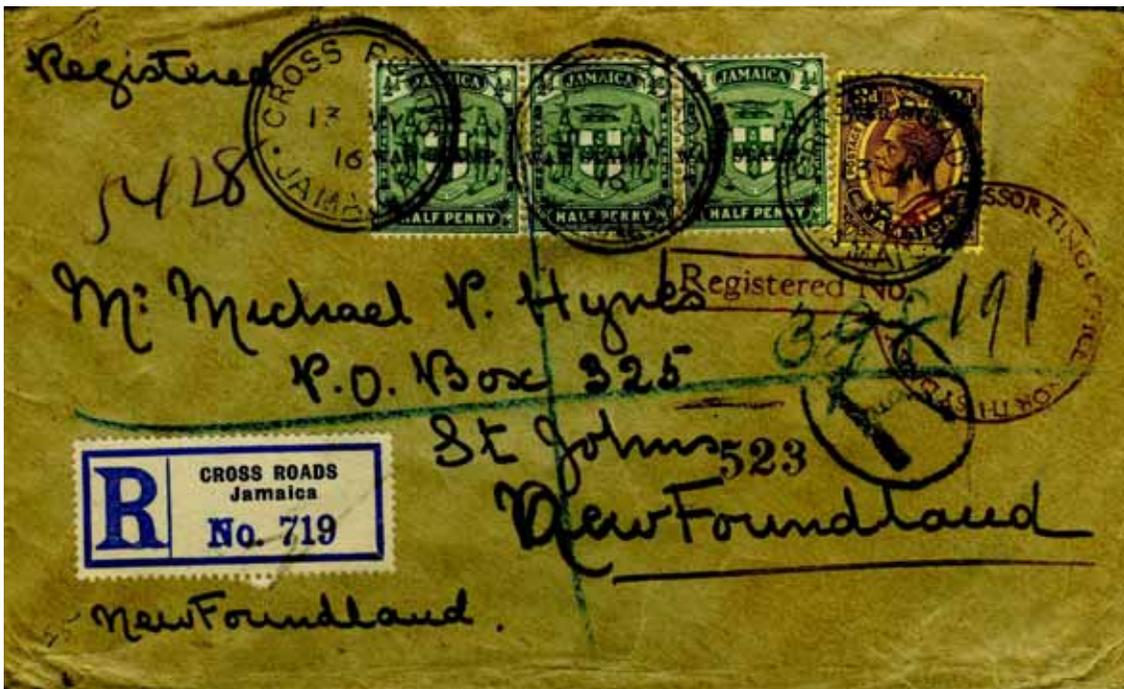
Registration was not available in Manchuria, and was therefore cancelled. As there no backstamps except at Vancouver, it is difficult tell whether it was sent out of the country.

Through mail

Although a lot of registered mail passed from the country of origin through Canada to the destination third country, almost all of this was in closed bags, hence no evidence on the cover of its Canadian passage would be available. There were however, a small number of exceptions. Censorship, particularly during the latter years of World War I, sometimes occurred in Canada; and for some reason, a few registered items transiting Canada were postmarked there. It is very difficult to find the latter.



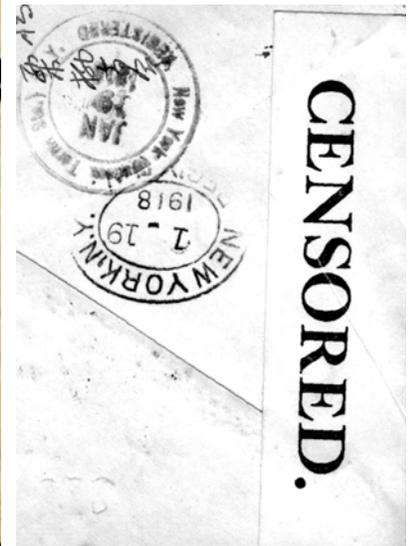
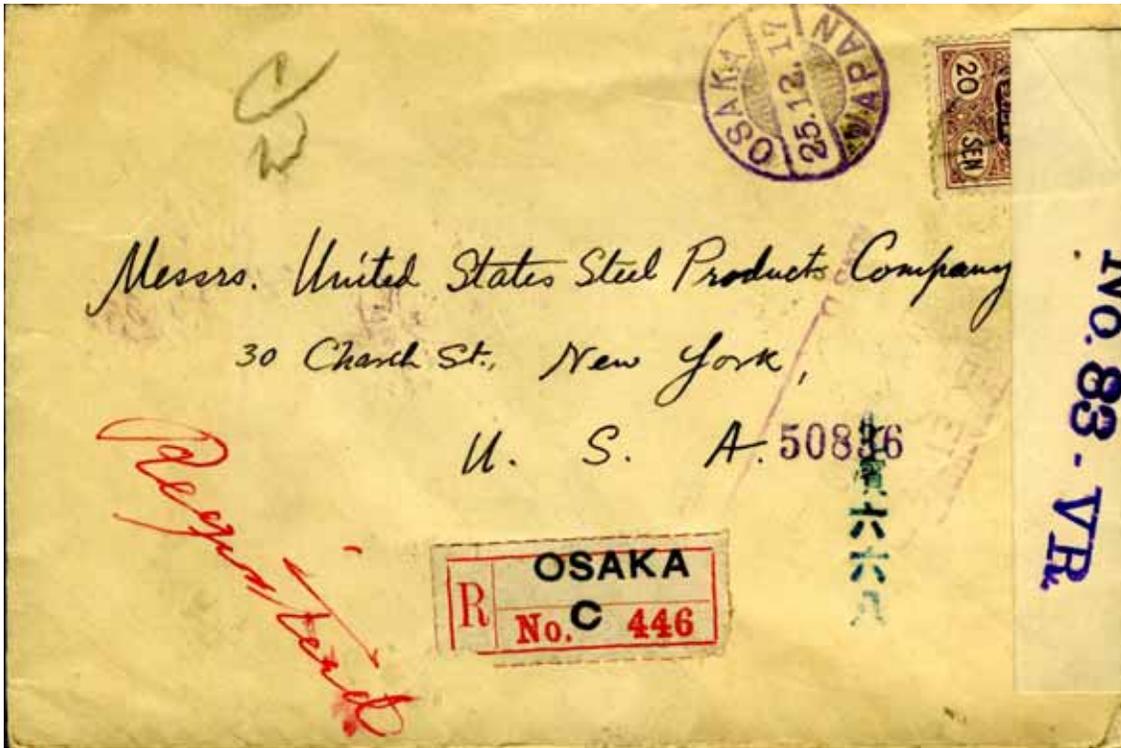
Apia (Samoa)—St Gall (Switzerland), postmarked at Vancouver & Montreal, 1916. Rated 6d registration & 2½d UPU rate. Ms crayon R Apia 255. Samoa censor handstamp. Experimental Montreal registration stamp. Montreal and Vancouver datestamps on reverse.



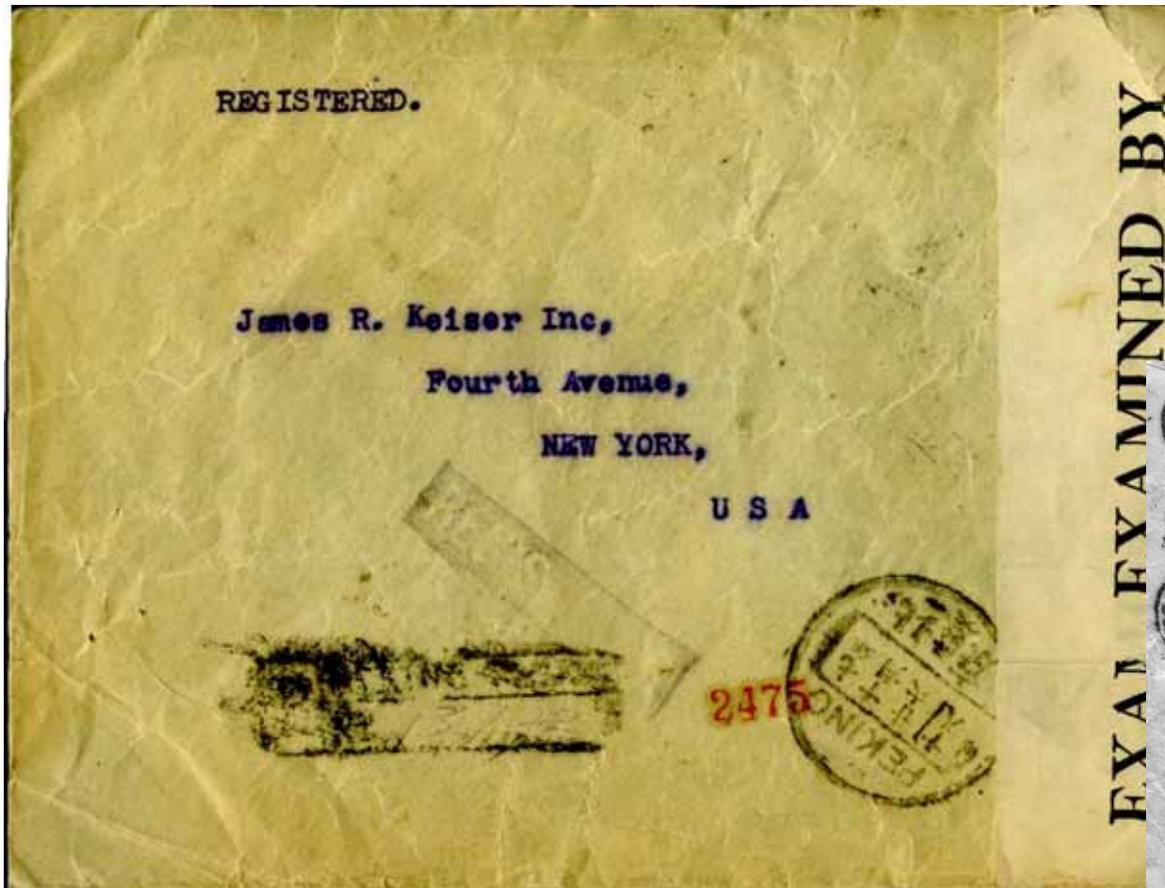
Cross Roads (Jamaica)—St John's (Newfoundland), postmarked at Montreal & Halifax, 1916. Rated 2d registration, & 2½d combined Empire rate and war tax. Special North Sydney (Cape Breton Island) Sorting Office registration handstamp. On reverse, Kingston (Jamaica) and St John's oval registration marks, and seldom-seen double circle Halifax registration datestamp. All four stamps overprinted WAR TAX.

Through mail, wartime censorship

An agreement with the US meant that mail arriving for the US at Vancouver or Victoria from Asia would be censored there, beginning in 1918 (date depending on the country of origin), tailing off in 1919.



Osaka (Japan)—New York, censored at Vancouver, early January 1918. **Rated** 10 sen for each of registration and UPU. No Canadian postmarks. Vancouver **No. 83—VR** handstamp on Canadian censor tape.



Peking—New York, Canadian censor tape, November 1918. **Rated** 10¢ for each of reg'n & UPU (four stamps covered by censor tape). No Canadian postmarks. Via Moukden.

Through mail, between the wars



Fiume (Italy)—San José (Costa Rica), postmarked at Montreal, 1925. **Rated** 1 Lire for each of registration and UPU.



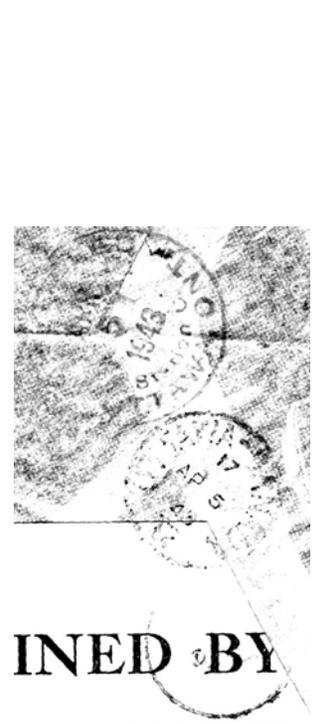
Hong Kong—England, postmarked at Vancouver & Montreal, 1935. **Rated** 20¢ registration and 10¢ Empire rate.

Through mail from and to St Pierre & Miquelon

A tiny band of Free French forces liberated St P & M from Vichy rule on Christmas Eve 1941; this was organized by de Gaulle, without bothering to inform Canadian or US authorities.



Miquelon–US, censored in Canada, early March 1942. **Rated** 5 Fr (overprinted and revalued stamp), made up of 2,50 Fr for each of registration UPU; these rates were in effect prior to Vichy (rate changes made by Vichy were ignored). Initially censored in St P & M. No Canadian postmarks.



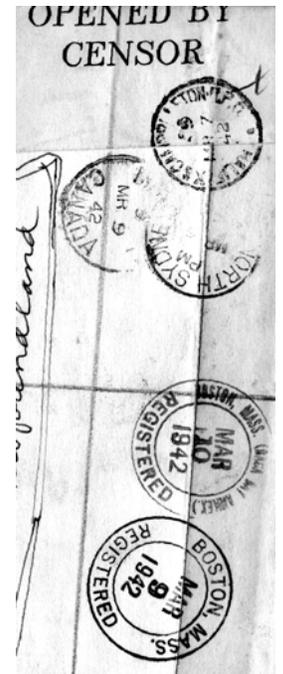
Montevideo (Uruguay)–St Pierre, postmarked and censored in Ottawa, 1942. Postage inconsistent with known airmail and registration rates. Ottawa large registered circle (faint) and small circle datestamp. Censored in the islands (brown tape over Canadian tape). Addressed to a seaman in the Free French Navy.

Complimentary registration on the way through

US to Newfoundland and vice versa; censored (with Newfoundland tape) and registered at North Sydney (Cape Breton) with no additional charge. Even though North Sydney is in Canada, Newfoundland censor tape was used, and the British-style blue registration cross (never used in Canada) was employed.



Tucson (AZ)–Campbellton (NL), via North Sydney, 1944. Originally mailed with 6¢ postage, the airmail rate to Canada; however, the airmail rate to Newfoundland was 15¢, so it was returned (before it left Tucson) to have the additional 9¢ postage added (the next day). At North Sydney, censorship took place, and presumably the letter contained something of value, so it was registered. No evidence of any charge applied for registration and no backstamps.



Grand Falls (NL)–Boston, via North Sydney and Montreal, 1942. **Rated** 5¢ NL–US (single), complimentary registration at North Sydney. Postmarked at North Sydney, Halifax & Camp RPO, and Montreal.

Postage due registered

Regulations required full payment of postage on registered matter, and short paid letters could not be accepted for registration. Sometimes, due to clerical error, they were. Prior to 1935, double deficiency was charged on short paid registered matter, changing to single deficiency.

However, registered matter could be postage due for a variety of other reasons: forwarding to a destination requiring more postage, weight remeasured and found to be more than initially thought; for international mail, some services such as *poste restante*, customs handling fees, or “posted out of course” (in some jurisdictions) required additional payment. In addition, there was compulsory registration, but this is in a separate section with complimentary registration.

Domestic postage due

Short paid as a result of weight; it is possible that these were *dropped* in the mail box.

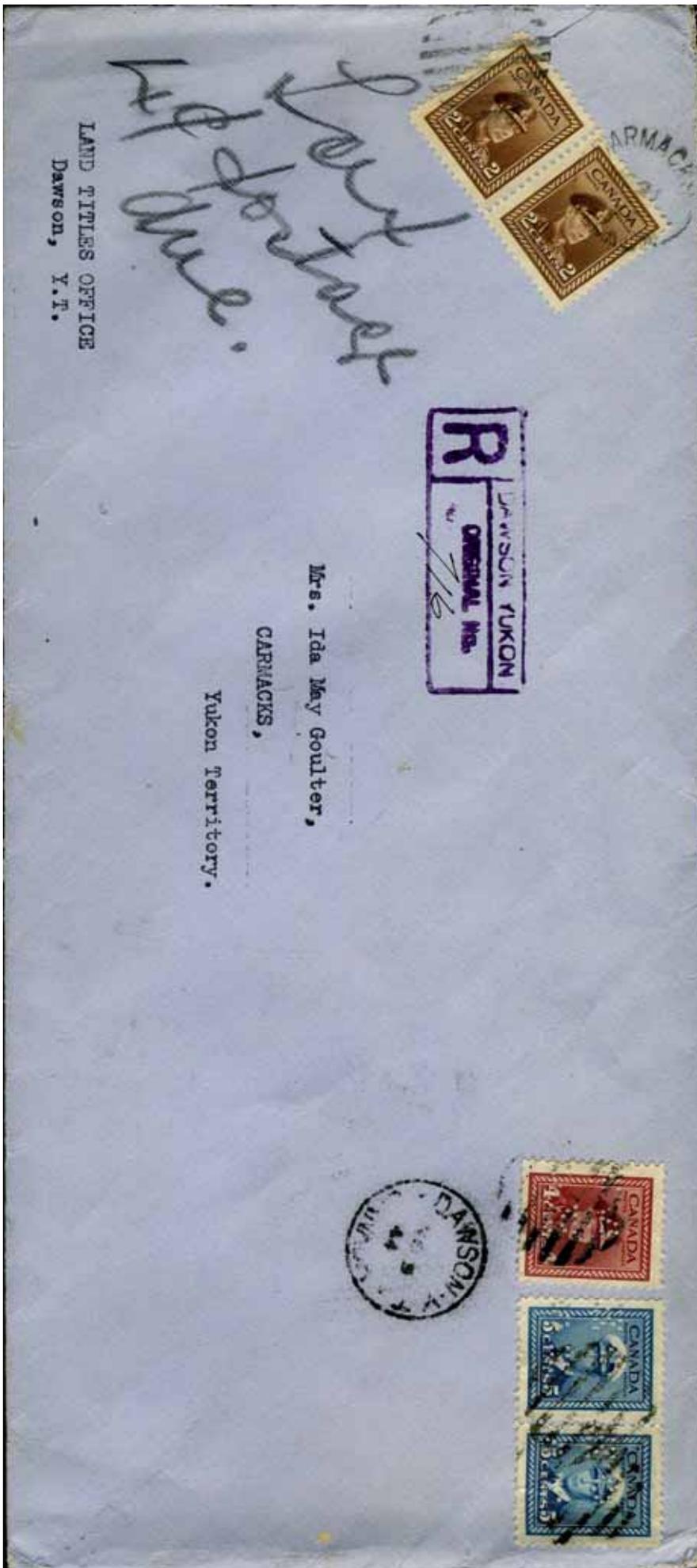


Triple, short paid 3¢, Montreal–Fredericton, 1914. Rated 5¢ registration and 3 × 2¢ per ounce first class, double deficiency. Montreal experimental registration marking; postage dues tied with FREDERICTON straightline.



Double, short paid 2¢, Rang St Achille (QC)–Cookshire, 1925. Rated 5¢ reg'n and 2 × 2¢ plus 1¢ war tax, double deficiency.

(Upside down) keyhole hs filled in with all three subsequent registration numbers—an almost unique example!



Domestic postage due,
no postage due stamps

Triple, paid as single, 4¢ due, Dawson–Carmacks (YT), 1944.

Rated 10¢ registration, triple 2¢ plus 2¢ war tax, short paid 4¢, single deficiency.

OHMS-perfined stamps.





Domestic postage due, wrong or missing registration fee

Either clerks were drunk or these were dropped in the mail box. (Compulsory registration is possible on those not marked Registered, but difficult to confirm.)

Old reg'n fee, St Cyriac (QC)—Windsor, 1922. Rated 10¢ registration (up from 5¢—from 1920!) and single first class, short paid 5¢, charged double.



Missing reg'n fee, Belle Creek (PEI)—Toronto, forwarded to Oakville, 1936. Rated 10¢ registration and single first class, short paid 10¢, single deficiency from 1935.

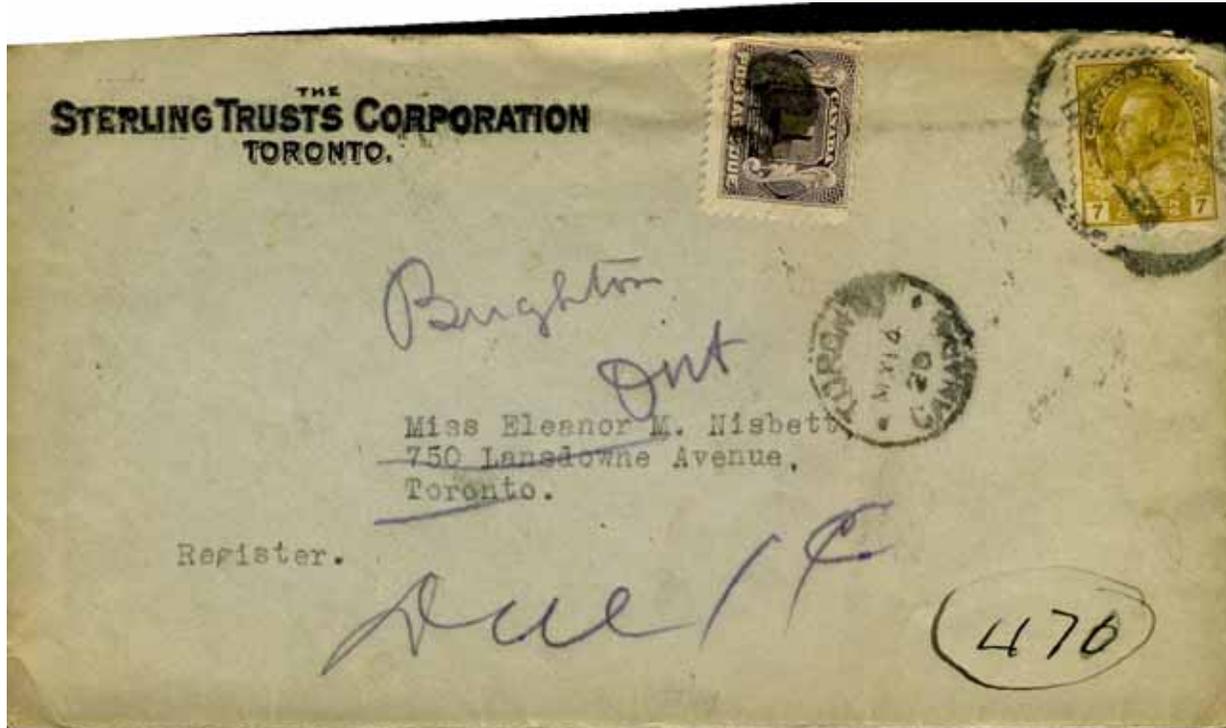


Missing reg'n fee, Nordegg (AB) to Winnipeg, refused & returned to sender, 1945. Rated 10¢ reg'n and single first class, short paid 10¢, single deficiency charged to sender.

Postage due as a result of forwarding to a destination requiring more postage

Forwarding itself did not result in postage due charges, unless the new destination required more postage than the original, in which case the (single) difference was charged.

The two below are drop letters *forwarded* out-of-town during periods in which first class cost 1¢ more, hence were charged this amount.



Toronto–Toronto–Brighton (ON), May 1920. **Rated** 5¢ registration and 2¢ drop, forwarded out-of-town, thus requiring 3¢ for first class, charged the difference.



Sarnia–Sarnia–Toronto–?, returned to sender, 1943. **Rated** 10¢ registration and 2¢ drop, out-of-town required 3¢, charged the difference. Various carrier marks, and three RPOs (including Maritime).

Forwarding internationally

The same rule applied: the difference between the postage applied and the postage to the final destination was charged (single deficiency).



Victoria drop letter forwarded to Seattle, returned to sender for additional postage, 1916. **Rated** 5¢ registration and 2¢ drop, postage to US was 3¢. Eventually returned to sender



Toronto–Montreal, forwarded to UK, 1937. **Rated** 10¢ registration and 3¢ domestic, actually short paid, forwarded to UK, to which the postage was also 3¢, single deficiency postage due to be collected from addressee, marked as 5 centimes, equivalent to 1¢ or half-penny.

International postage due

Can occur as a result of miscalculation of early air mail rates, or of additional services applied in the destination country.



Double, to Costa Rica, short paid 5¢, 1930. Rated 10¢ registration, air mail (US only) at 10¢ for the first ounce and 5¢ for the second, plus double 2¢ per ounce preferred rate, double deficiency. Backstamped St Paul (MN), Jacksonville, Cristobal (CZ), and San José.



To Southern Nigeria, not part of Empire airmail scheme, & amount due miscalculated, 1939. Rated 10¢ registration plus double 6¢ per half ounce Empire airmail rate—but Southern Nigeria was not served by a British carrier, so the 25¢ per half ounce rate applied. Short payment was thus $50 - 12¢ = 38¢$, which was mistakenly calculated as 17¢, or 85 centimes (single deficiency after 1935 on registered matter). Forwarded from Calabar to Victoria (at no extra charge), postmarked VICTORIA-CAMEROUNS/UNDER BRITISH MANDATE.

International postage due

In UK and some other countries, *forwarded* registered mail was marked *Posted out of course* (POOC) and charged postage due.



Partially airmail to UK, forwarded, May 1937.
Rated 10¢ reg'n, 6¢ by air to New York, followed by surface to London, forwarded within London, and charged 3 d for POOC.

Posted out of course
 W.S.

To UK, forwarded, charged 3d, 1946. ↓↓
Rated 10¢ reg'n, 4¢ surface Empire rate to Hull, forwarded to Liverpool, and charged 3 d for POOC.



Complimentary and compulsory registration

Complimentary registration occurs when an item, not sent registered, is suspected to contain something of value, and registered by the post office at no charge. This may occur (ww 1) as a result of a censor opening the envelope; it *may* also arise if a cover is damaged, and consequently its contents open to view.

Compulsory registration arises for the same reason, except that the registration fee is charged (to the recipient). It is often extremely difficult to decide whether compulsory registration took place, or whether an item intended by the sender to be registered—but without payment of the registration fee—was mistakenly registered by the accepting post office.

World War I censorship

During the brief periods of civil censorship in Canada during ww 1 (8–19 April 1916 and 1–6 April 1917), letters containing items of value were registered by the censorship authorities, without charge.



Complimentary registration, Victoria–Seattle, 12 April 1916. Rated 2¢ first class & 1¢ war tax; registered two days later, at no extra charge. Not listed in Steinhart, who recorded nine such examples during this censorship period.

CENSORED.

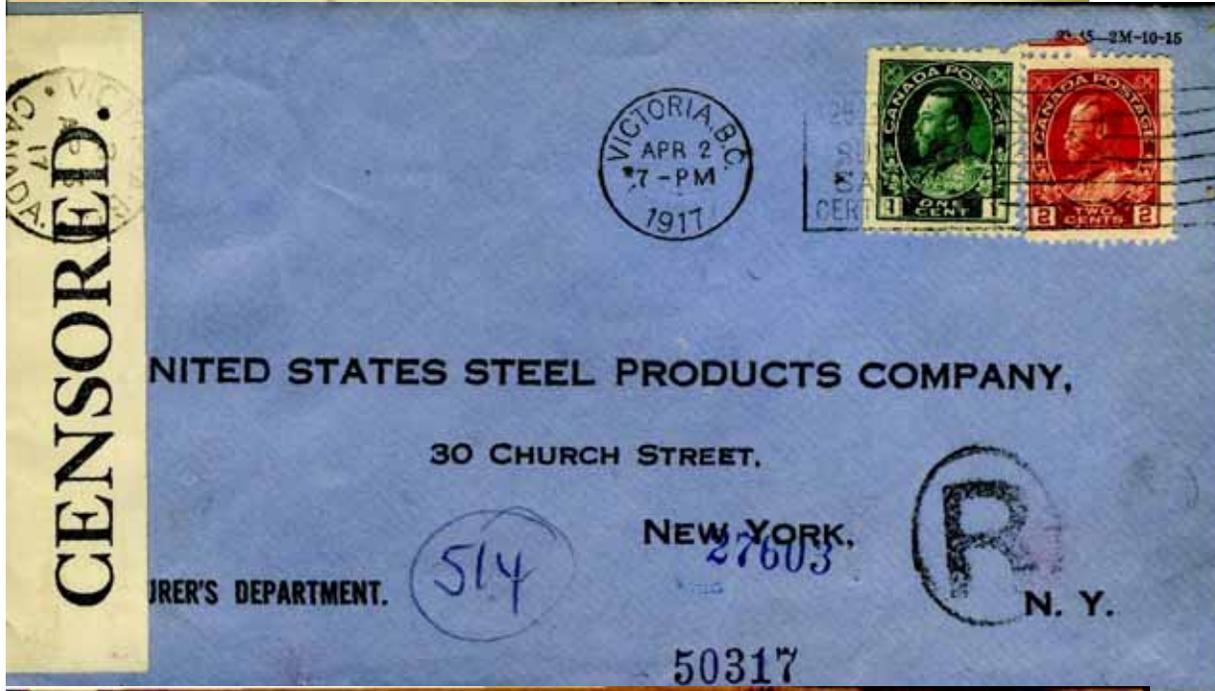




Complimentary registration during 1917 civil censorship

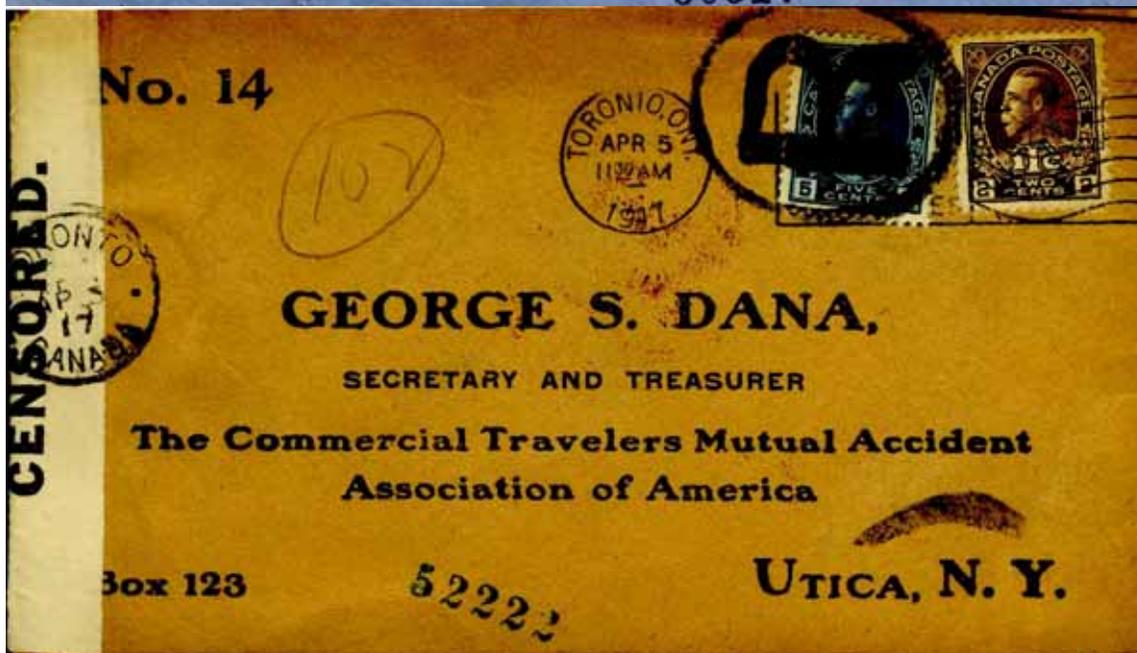
None of these is listed in Steinhart, who recorded four in this period (1–6 April).

Victoriaville–Philadelphia, 2 April 1917. [front] **Rated** 2¢ first class & 1¢ war tax; registered same day at Sherbrooke (ms *Reg for safety* cancelled by Sherbrooke double circle—reserved for special occasions). Experimental Montreal reg'n handstamp.



Victoria–New York, 2 April 1917. **Rated** as above; registered next day at no extra charge.

Censor label reads No. 15 – VA.

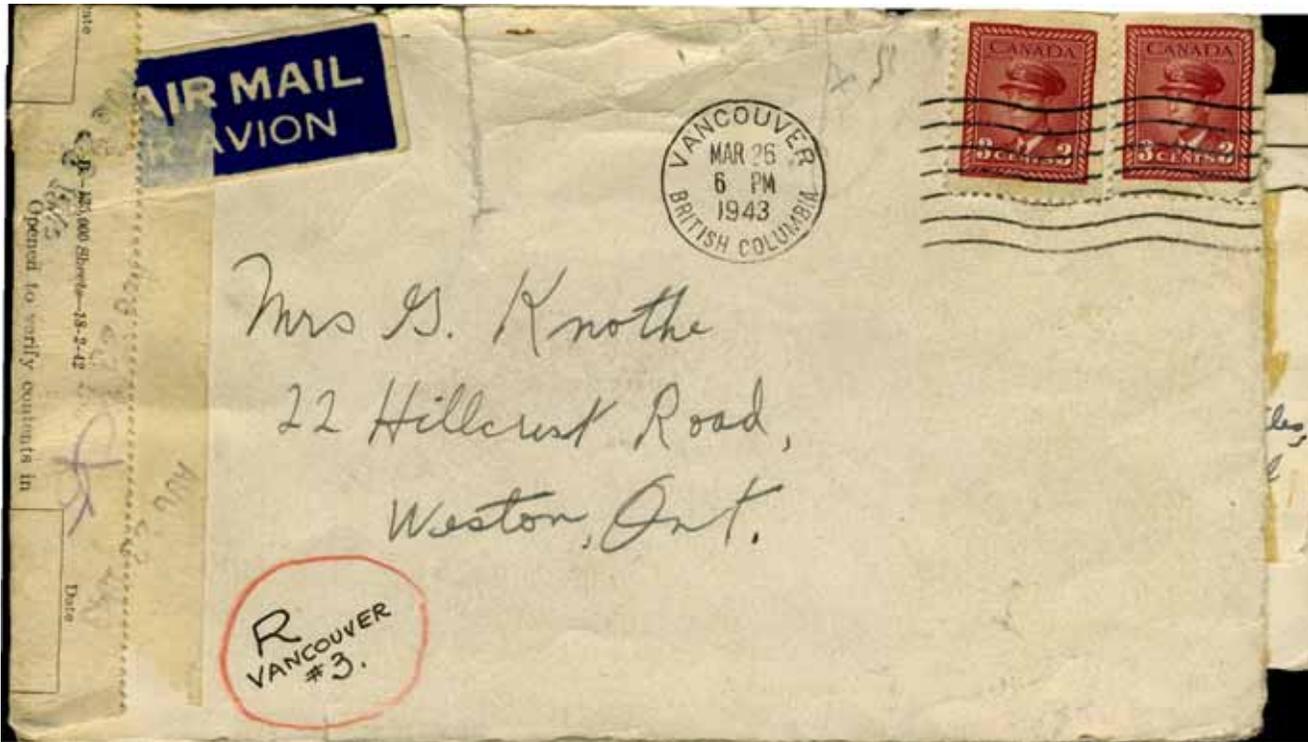


Toronto–Utica, stamp added by censor, 5 April 1917. **Rated** as above, except (as occurs with the *other* known Toronto example), 5¢ registration fee paid with stamp added—over the flag cancel—by post office or censor).

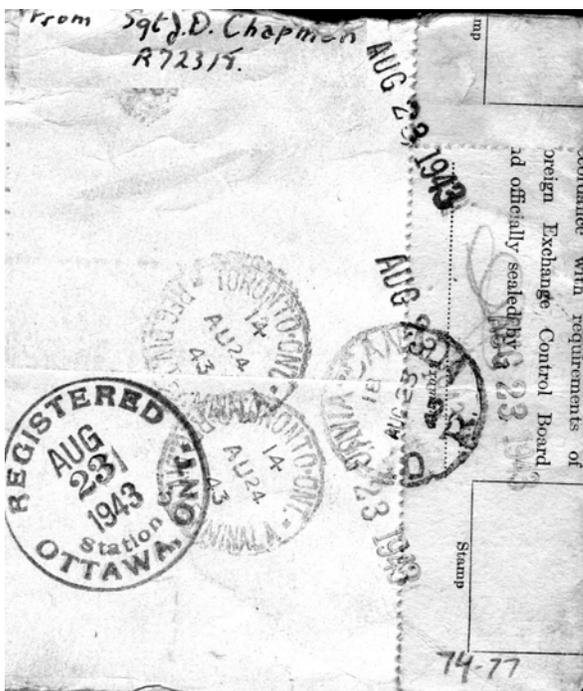
Censor label reads No. 24 – TO. and TO 357.

Complimentary registration, World War II

Heavily censored contents (pieces cut out). Sent by RCAF sergeant stationed at Dutch Harbor, Alaska, carried to APO 945 (Seattle), and apparently mailed there. Censored, likely at Vancouver (tape is under the FECB tape), where it was registered, and then sent to Ottawa where it was checked again, this time by the Foreign Exchange Control Board.



Alaska—Weston (ON), via Seattle & Vancouver, 1943. **Rated** 6¢ domestic airmail.



Compulsory registration

Often very difficult to decide if compulsory registration has taken place.



Covered by post office sticker. Indicates originally charged 20¢ postage, double deficiency for registration; the addressee thereupon *refused* the letter. On return to post office, charge covered and *refused* struck through (backstamps confirm this story).

Likely contained money.

Alexandria (ON)—Toronto, *refused and accepted, postage due retracted*, 1933. **Rated** 3¢ domestic; initially **Rated** 3¢. Alexandria PM registered the item, endorsing it *Drop Letter/ Placed under Registration by PM*. Use of *Drop letter* is incorrect, as this was intended only when the sender indicated it was to be registered and applied the correct postage, but dropped it in a mail box.



Toronto—England, 1932. **Rated** 5¢, paying the UPU rate, rather than the 3¢ Empire rate (2¢ overpayment credited to postage due). Registered at *Montreal* (not at the office of origin, Toronto), charged 80 centimes, double 10¢ – 2¢ (16¢). Blue cross applied in UK.

Compulsory registration (incoming)

During WW II, most covers that were registered by the censor were charged for registration—hence compulsorily registered.



St. John's (NF)—Oshawa, 1943. **Rated** 7¢ airmail to Canada, and charged 50 centimes (10¢, single deficiency registration) by Newfoundland censor (tape with Morse V is that of Newfoundland). Oshawa National Revenue handstamp on both sides.



Registered wreck covers

A very unusual combination



Egypt–Southampton (ON), 26 March 1918. Most likely carried on the British ship *Kingstonian* (Leyland & Co), torpedoed by German sub U-68 on 18 April 1918 in the Mediterranean, en route from Alexandria to Marseilles; towed to Sardinia, it was torpedoed again 29 April and sank. Boxed DAMAGED ... applied in Liverpool. Arrived at destination 8 June 1918.



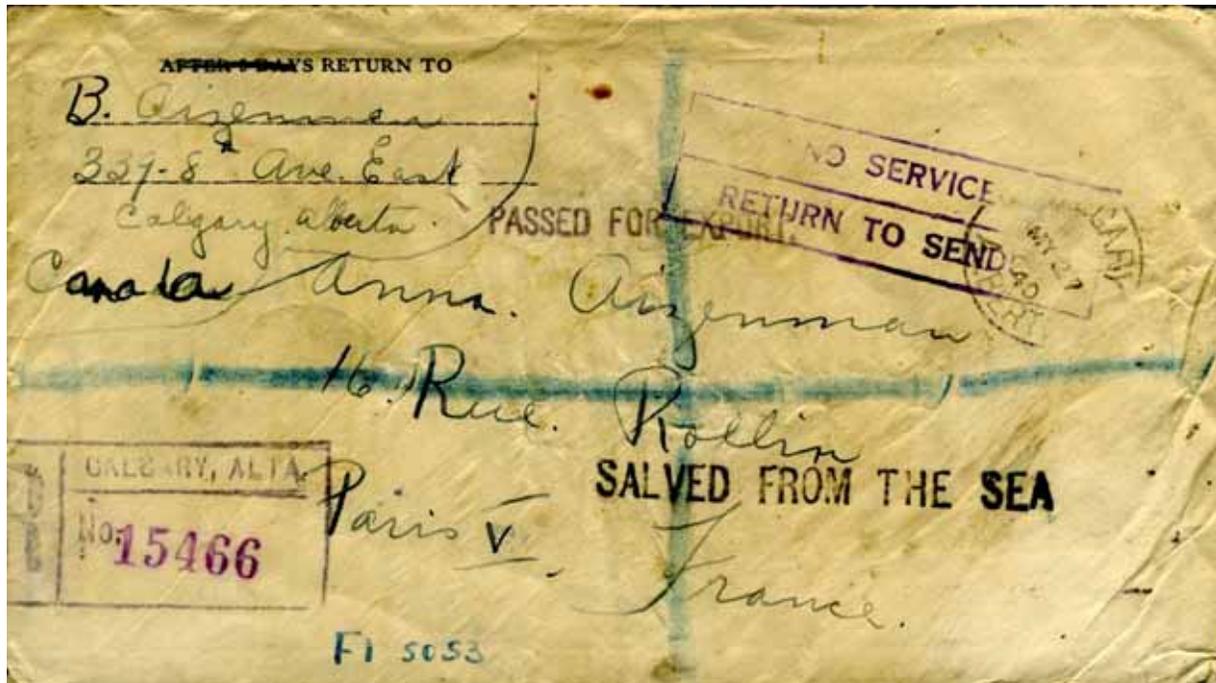
Adelaide (Australia)–Ingersoll (ON), 6 June 1939. Recovered from Imperial Airways *Centurion*, which crashed in the Hoogley River, near Calcutta, 12 June. Sent to Liverpool (UK), where it was sealed and (re-) registered. Arrived at destination 28 June 1939, a remarkable performance.

There were no casualties, and most of the mail was recovered.



Recovered from the *Eros*

The *Eros* was a 5888-ton Canadian vessel coming from Montreal, carrying 200 tons of badly-needed small arms, just after Dunkirk (24 May–4 June 1940). It was heavily damaged (but with no casualties) by the German submarine U-48 on 7 June 1940 off the coast of Ireland near Donegal, and subsequently towed to safety and repaired. Most of the mail was from Canada.



Calgary–Paris, returned after the fall of France, 27 May 1940. SALVED FROM THE SEA and sealing tape on reverse applied at Liverpool. Stamps obviously came off before recovery from the *Eros*.

The Nazi attack on France began in May, continuing through June, with Paris falling on the 14th. In any event, the cover was stamped NO SERVICE/RETURN TO SENDER in the UK, and returned to Canada, initially to the Ottawa DLO, and then to sender, in mid-August.

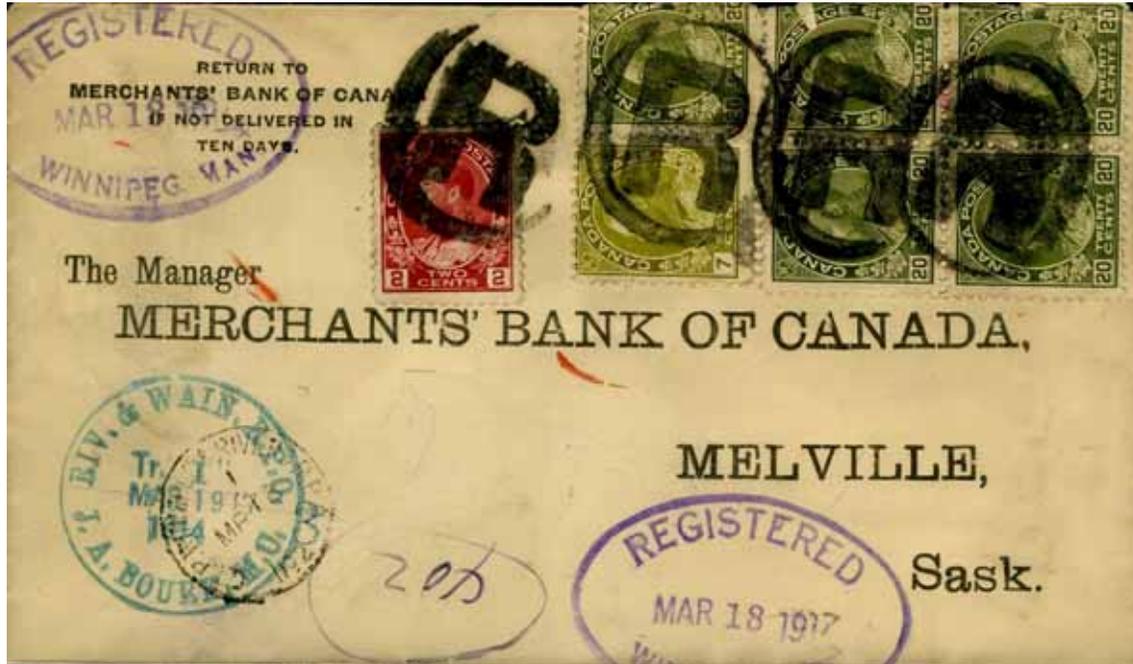


Money Packets

Money packets are packets of bank notes or other items whose value exceeding \$100. From 1 April 1922, money packet service (which involved security) became available, initially at 6¢ for the first ounce, 5¢ for each additional, plus 10¢ registration. There was no indemnity available. It was available domestically, to the US, and the UK, as well as some other countries (which changed in time) at the same rates. Prior to this date, such packets were sent as first class registered mail (no indemnity), although they may have received extra security.

Pre-Money Packets

Charged as first class registered



Winnipeg–Melville (SK), 1917. **Rated** 89¢, made up of 5¢ registration, and 42 ounces domestic rate, which should have been $42 \times 2¢ + 1¢$ war tax, underpaid 1¢, evidently a miscalculation. No backstamps, as envelope attached to large parcel. Turquoise RPO with clerk's name.



Saint John–Woodstock (NB), 1916. **Rated** 5¢ reg'n and $44 \times 2¢ + 1¢$ war tax for 44 ounces. Portion of a canvas envelope.

Money packet service introduced

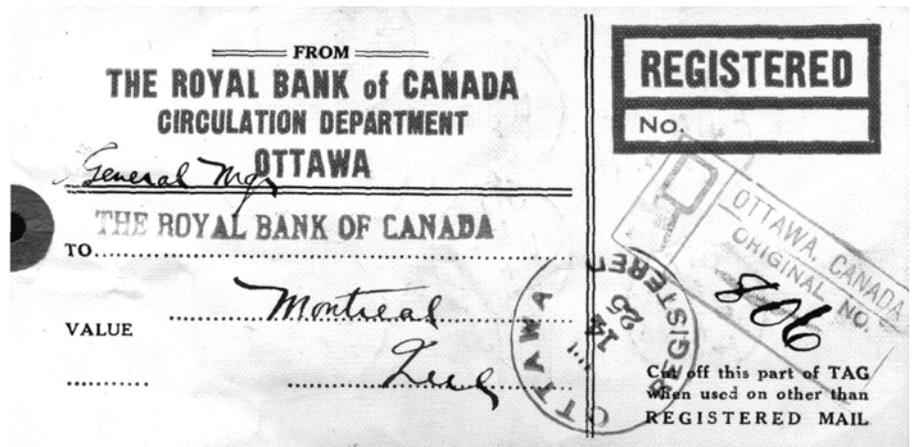
Charged 10¢ registration and 5¢ per ounce + 1¢ war tax; this rate was in effect 1 April 1922–30 June 1926.



Winnipeg–Rainy River (ON), 12 April 1922. Rated \$3.11, made up of 10¢ registration and weight of 60 ounces ($60 \times 5¢ + 1¢$). Possibly the earliest known Canadian money packet.

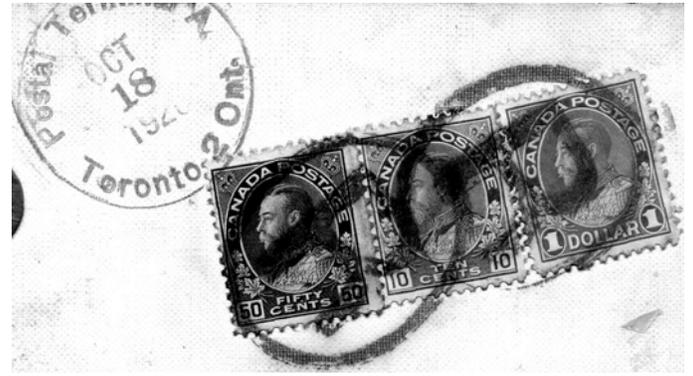
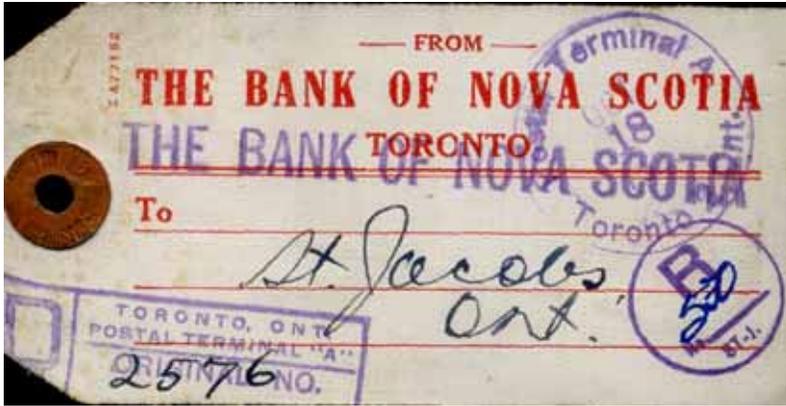


Ottawa–Montreal, 1925. Rated \$5.36, made up of 10¢ registration and weight of 105 ounces ($105 \times 5¢ + 1¢$).



Money packet rate change

Effective 1 July 1926–31 March 1942, the fee was 10¢ registration plus 5¢ per ounce.



Toronto–St. Jacobs (ON), October 1926. **Rated \$1.60**, made up of 10¢ registration and weight of 30 ounces (30 × 5¢). Fancy St J registration cancel (five examples known).



Barrie–Lions Head (ON), 1932. **Rated \$2.10**: 10¢ reg'n and weight of 40 ounces (40 × 5¢). Ms Value \$1,000 endorsement violates regulations (value notation not permitted on registered mail). Part of large wrapper.



Montreal–Windsor, 1941. **Rated \$3.95**, made up of 10¢ registration and weight of 77 ounces (77 × 5¢).



Gold brick, Pioneer Mine (BC)—Vancouver, 1931. **Rated \$20.10:** 10¢ reg'n and 400 ounces (400 × 5¢) or 25 lb (although gold is usually measured in troy). Heavy cardboard tag.

Bank overpayment with old airmail stamps, Montreal—Finch, 1937. **Rated 72¢:** 10¢ reg'n and 12 ounces (12 × 5¢), 2¢ overpayment, likely to use up 1932 stamps still on hand. ↓↓



BANK OF MONTREAL,



Further money packet rate change

Effective 1 April 1943–1964, the fee was 10¢ registration plus 5¢ per ounce plus 2¢. The bottom tag is *not* from a money packet, but shows that caution must be exercised in deciding that the service applies.



Montreal–Pont Rouge (QC), 1946.
Rated 77¢: 10¢ registration, 2¢, and
13 × 5¢. Stamps are perf 8 coils.



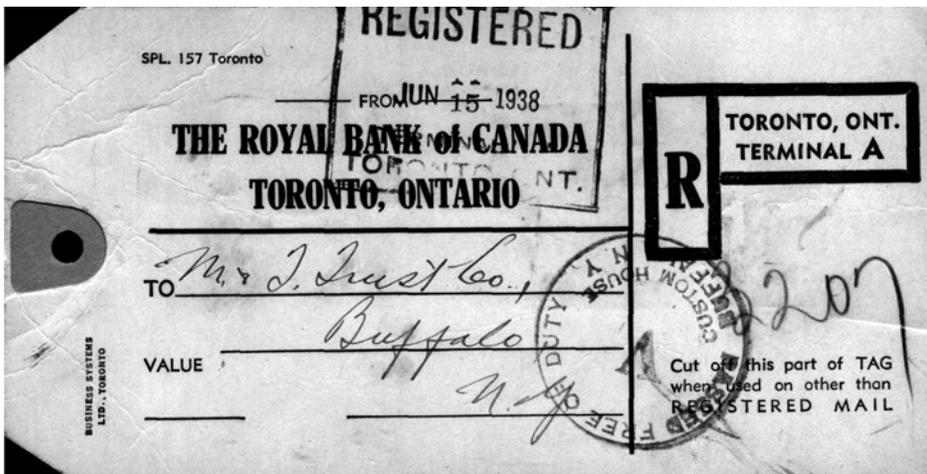
Not a money packet, Ottawa—?, August 1946. Montreal B & F DIV (British and foreign division) suggests a foreign destination; the rates suggest air mail to a destination requiring 20¢ per ounce in this period, such as some places in South America (10¢ registration + 8 × 20¢).

Money packets to foreign destinations

Although money packets were permitted to some foreign destinations, no examples are known other than to US and UK, and even these are difficult to find. Rates are the same, regardless of destination.

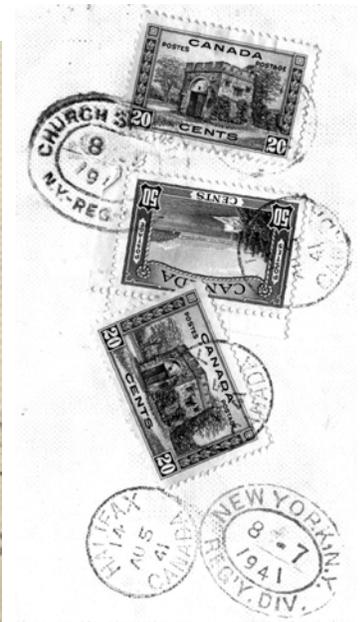
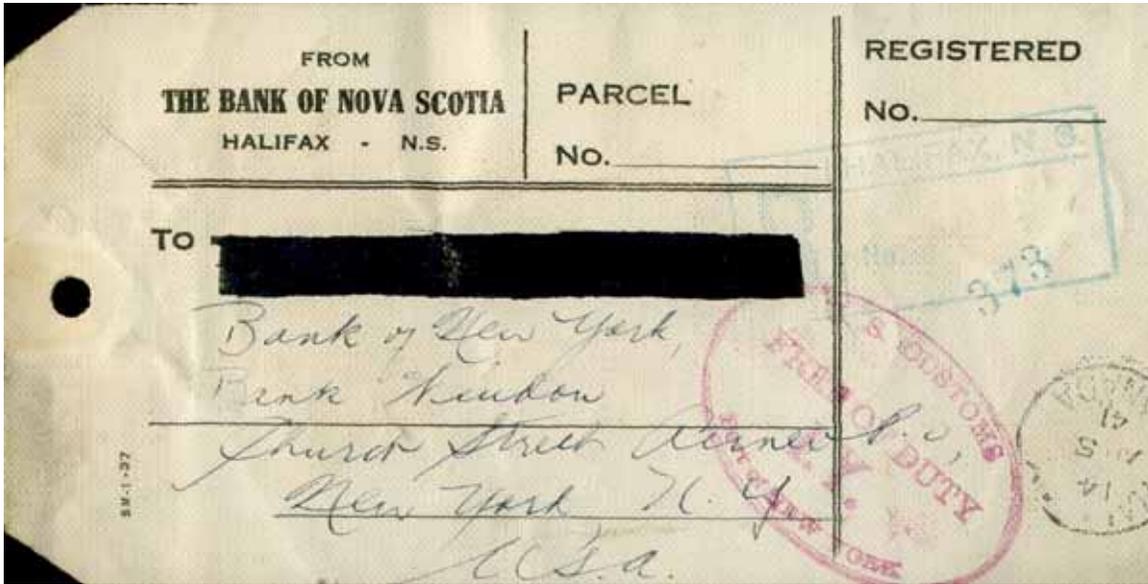


Toronto–Cleveland, 1935. Rated \$8.35, made up of 10¢ registration and weight of 165 ounces (165 × 5¢).



Toronto–Buffalo, 1938. Rated \$3.05, made up of 10¢ registration and weight of 59 ounces (59 × 5¢).

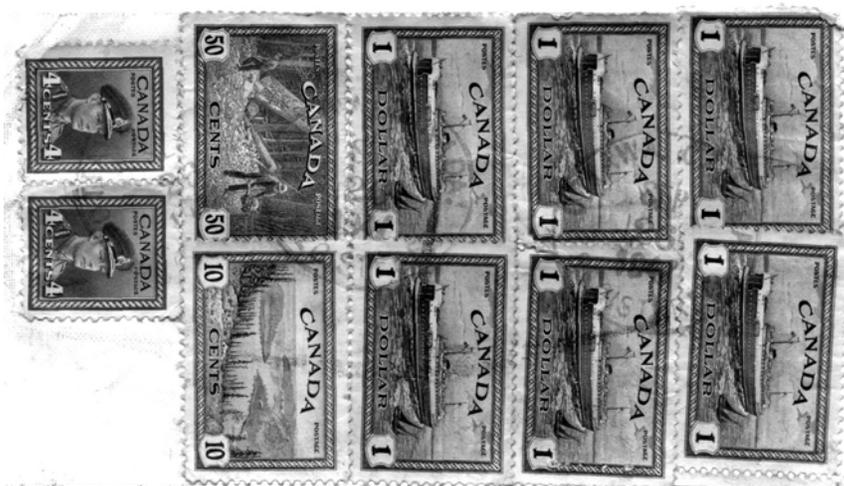
Money packets to US and UK



Halifax–New York, 1941. Rated 90¢: 10¢ registration and weight of 16 ounces (16 × 5¢).



Ottawa–Whitehall (London), 1947. Rated \$6.68: either overpaid by 1¢ or 4¢ stamp missing [no partial cancel]—10¢ reg'n & weight of 131 or 132 ounces (at this time, money packet rate was 2¢+ 5¢ per ounce).

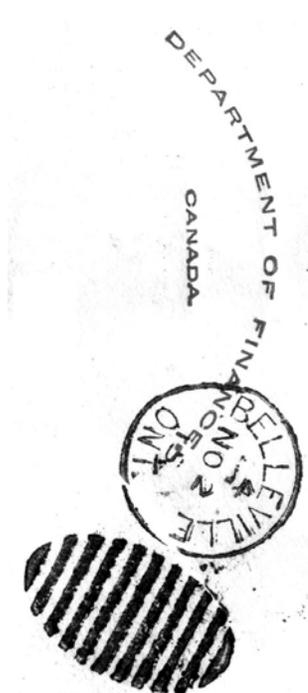


Free registered mail

Here *free* refers to any portion of the postage, e.g., first class fees might be charged but registration not (or vice versa); this it typically to or from federal government departments. The combination of free registered mail is relatively uncommon domestically. Owing to an 1887 treaty, mail free in Canada would continue free to the US, and it is thus possible (but not easy) to find free registered mail to the US.



Dominion Stock [bonds], Finance Department, Ottawa–Belleville (ON), 1911. Handstamp franking, and relatively common OTTAWA·FREE datestamp. Purple Belleville registered oval on reverse.



Department of Finance, Ottawa–Belleville, 1915. Unusual purple double ring R.

REGISTERED



THIS ENVELOPE MUST NOT BE FOLDED

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE
R. M. COULTER
Dy. P.M. Gen'l.

**THE POSTMASTER AT
COUNTY OF**

Grimsby Park

Sealed Stamp of



Sealed Stamp of



748



In transit and at office of destination each Postmaster or Railway Mail Clerk must make a clear impression of his Dated Stamp on the line of the edge of the closing (upper) flap—between the two circles.

The instructions on the back are to be carefully read and observed.

47.—130M-30-9-00.

In transit and at office of destination, this envelope must be carefully examined, back, front and edges, by EVERY POST OFFICE OFFICIAL through whose hands it passes, and if it is improperly closed, or in any way damaged, a particular memorandum must be made below, and the case at once reported to the Post Office Inspector by Postmasters and their Assistants, and to the Superintendent Railway Mail Service by Railway Mail Clerks.

ADDRESS ON OTHER SIDE,—Space on this side for REMARKS.



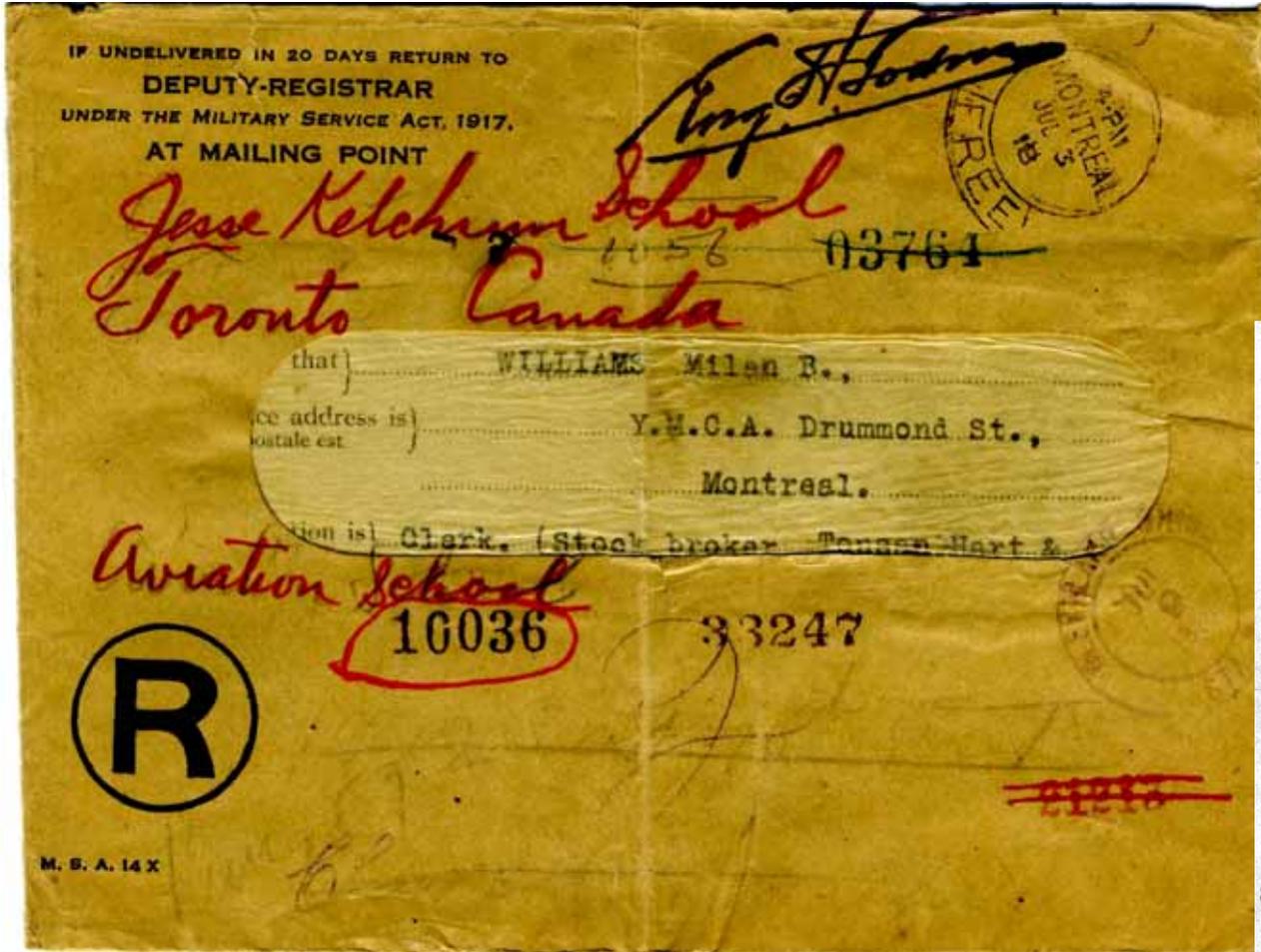
Registered letter package

For sending registered letters between post offices. Supposed to be stored for a while, and then destroyed. Few survive.

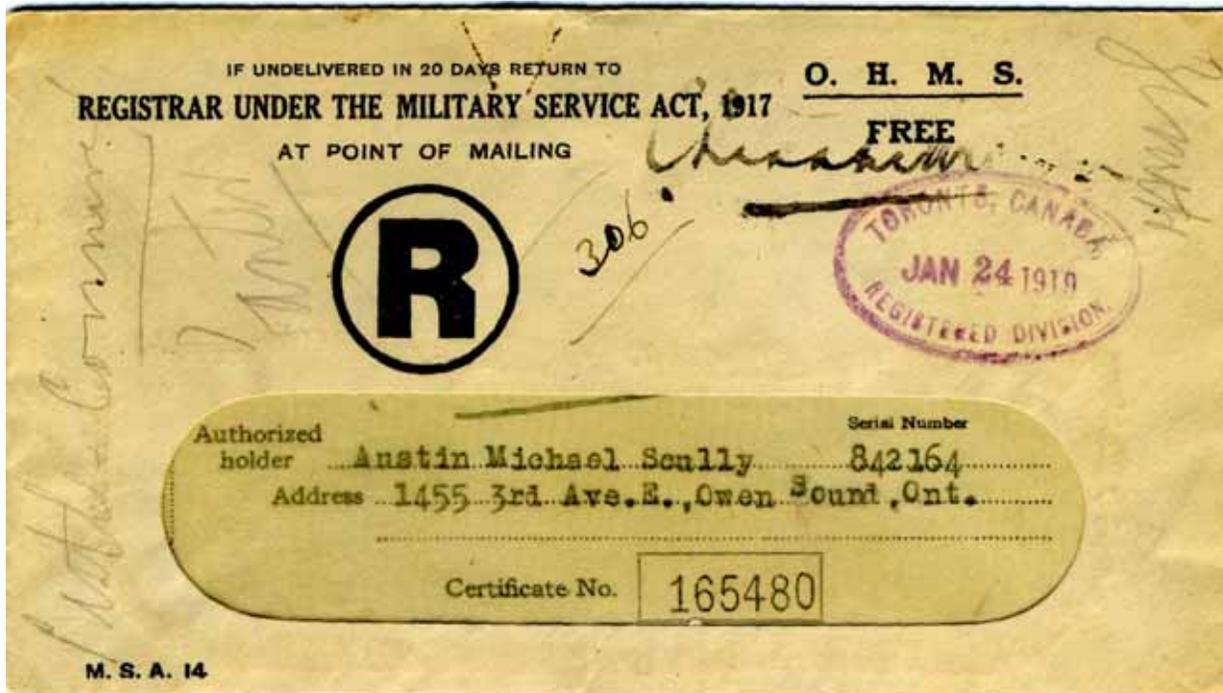
Toronto (NB)—Grimsby Park, 1911.

Certificate for exemption from the draft

Both envelopes contain exemption certificates for the addressees.

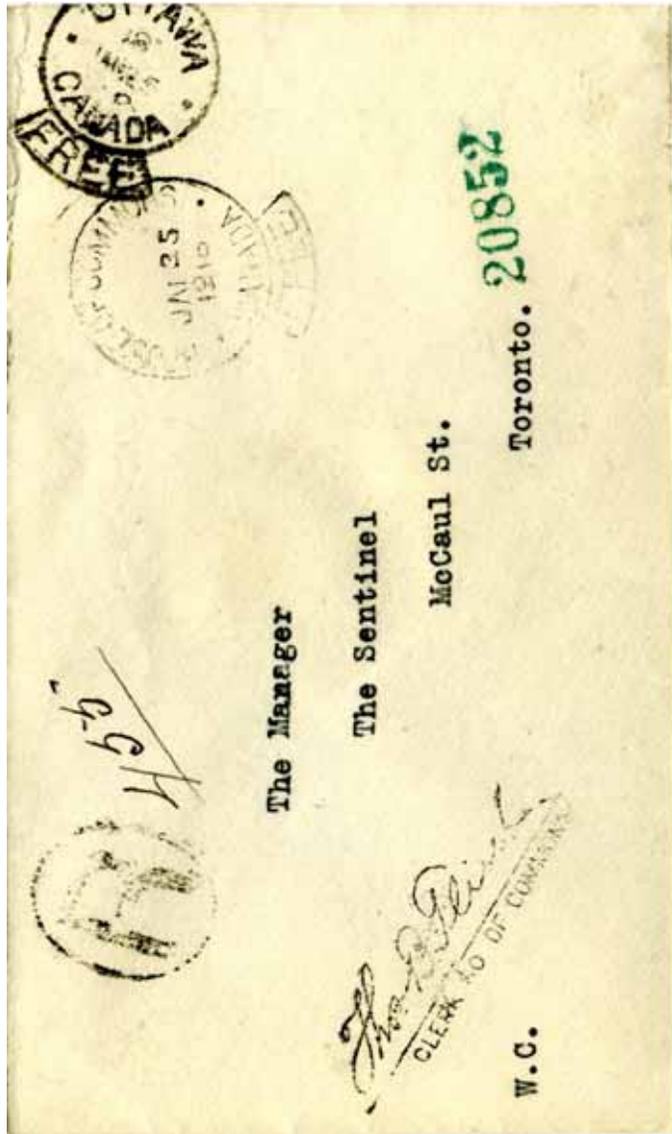


Military Service Deputy-Registrar Montreal, forwarded to Toronto via the US, 1918. Originally addressed within Montreal, forwarded to Toronto, then Cleveland (faint pencil address at bottom, largely erased), then back to Jesse Ketchum Aviation School, Toronto. Double circle MONTREAL-FREE handstamp is much less frequently seen than its Ottawa counterparts. Interesting tiny Montreal Station H broken circle on reverse.



Military Service Registrar, Toronto-Owen Sound (ON), 1919.

Free registered from House of Commons



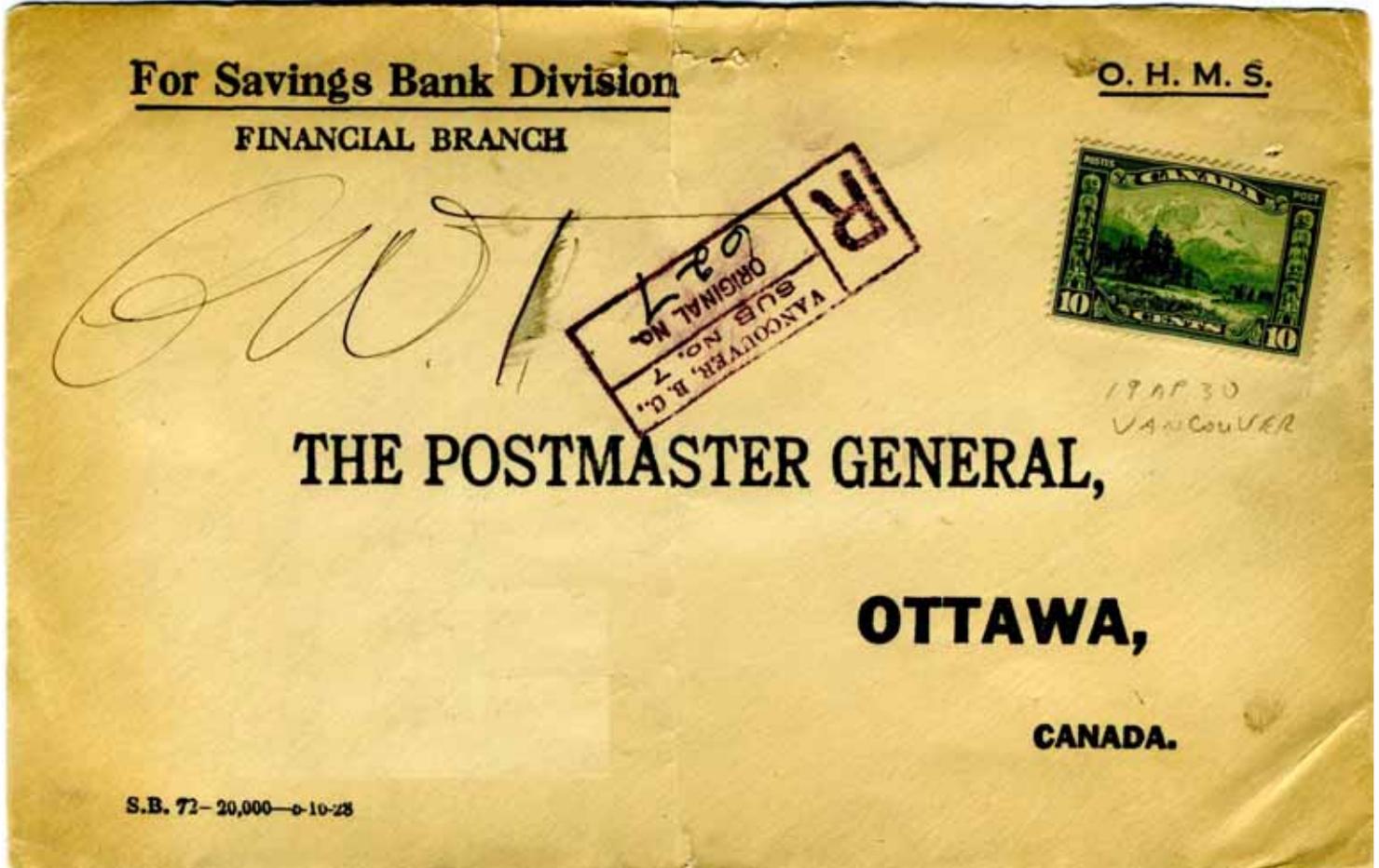
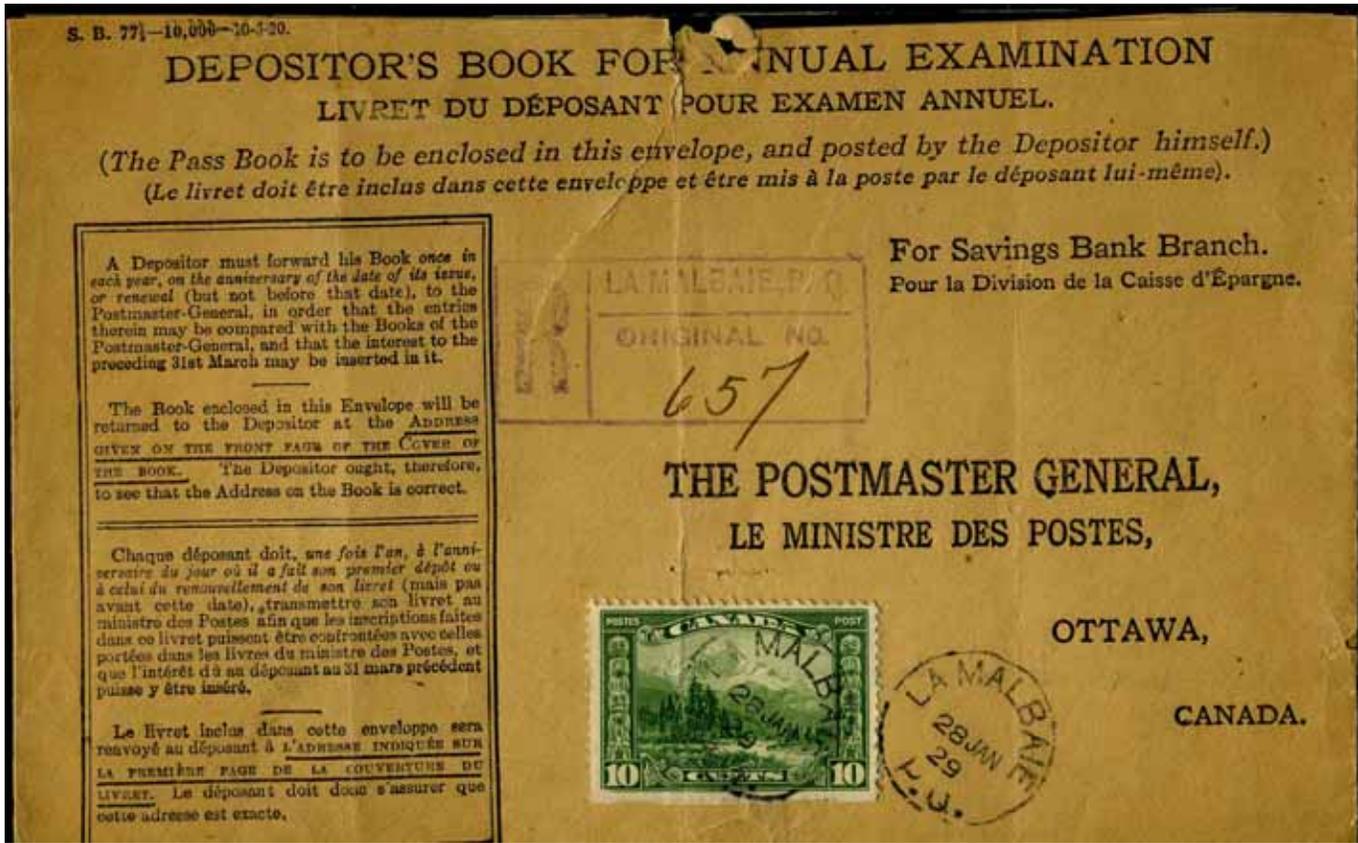
Clerk of the Commons, Ottawa–Toronto, 1916. Both HOUSE OF COMMONS & OTTAWA FREE datestamps.

House of Commons Reading Room, franked by Clerk of the House of Commons–Toronto, 1934. →



Post office savings bank

Bilingual (for use in Quebec) and English envelopes used 1929 & 1930 for sending deposit books to Ottawa for verification. First class postage was free, but 10¢ registration applied, if sender wished it.



REGISTERED

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE

ORIGINAL No.
350

Kenyon



H. O. Feick, Esquire

Commings Travel Service

King at York Street

TORONTO, Ontario

OD Skelton

From the
Passport Office
Department of External Affairs
CANADA

Passports
envelopes for mailing
passports (1938 & 1942).

Registered letters
ranked respectively
by *OD Skelton* (1878-
1941) Under Secretary
of State for Foreign
Affairs (1925-41), and
his immediate succes-
sor, *NA Robertson*
(1904-68).

Both were extremely
powerful civil servants.

REGISTERED

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE

ORIGINAL No.
849



Mr. John B. Hall

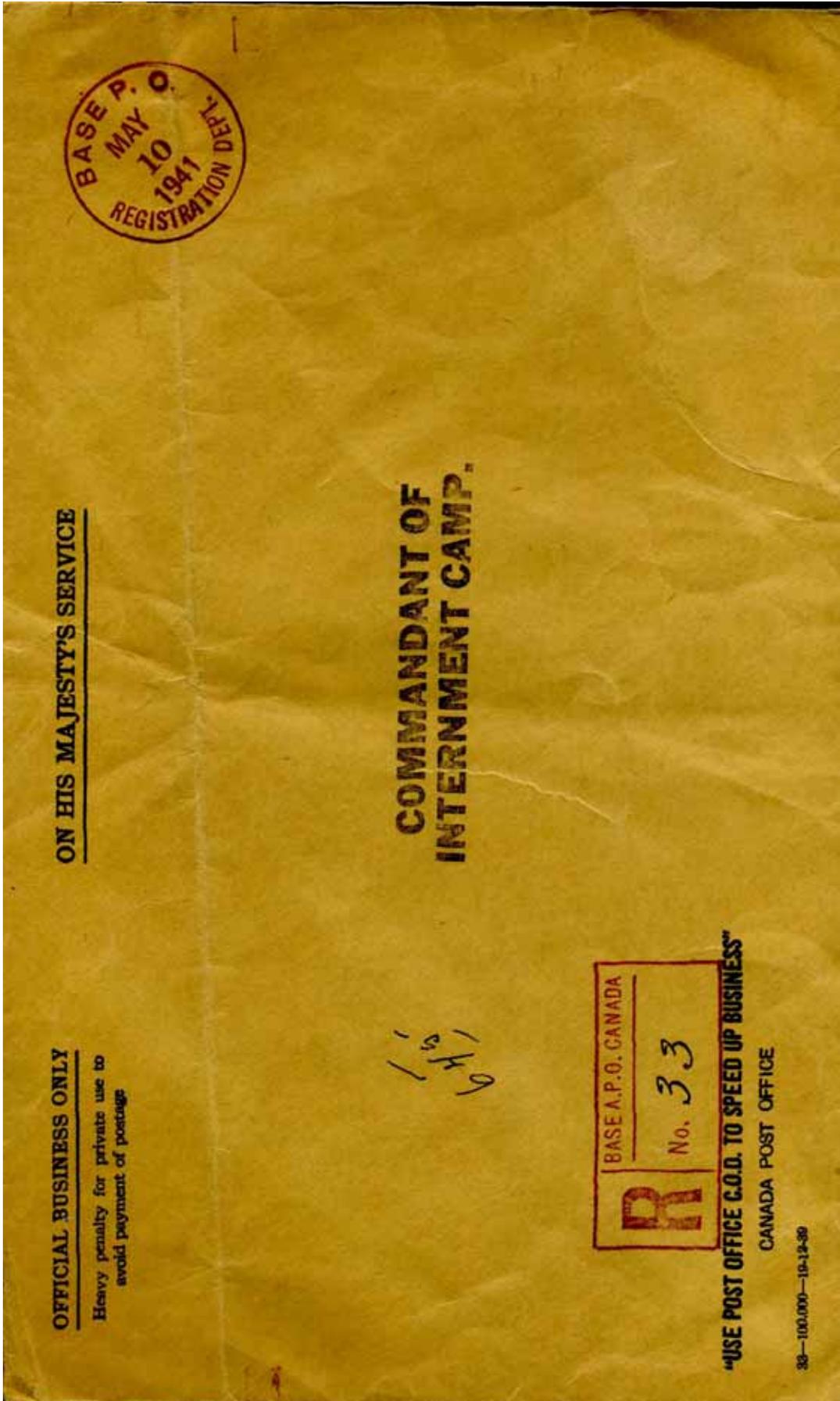
27 Muriel Avenue

TORONTO, Ontario.

NA Robertson

From the
Passport Office
Department of External Affairs
OTTAWA, CANADA

To internment camp



Base Army Post Office, Ottawa–
 Farnham (QC) internment camp,
 May 1941. Known as Camp N,
 the internment camp opened
 in October 1940, and was
 reclassified as a refugee camp
 (for *friendly enemy aliens*) in
 June 1941.



Free registered to the US

From 1887, letters travelling free within Canada could continue free within the US.



Civil Service Commission, Ottawa–Brookline (MA), 1919.



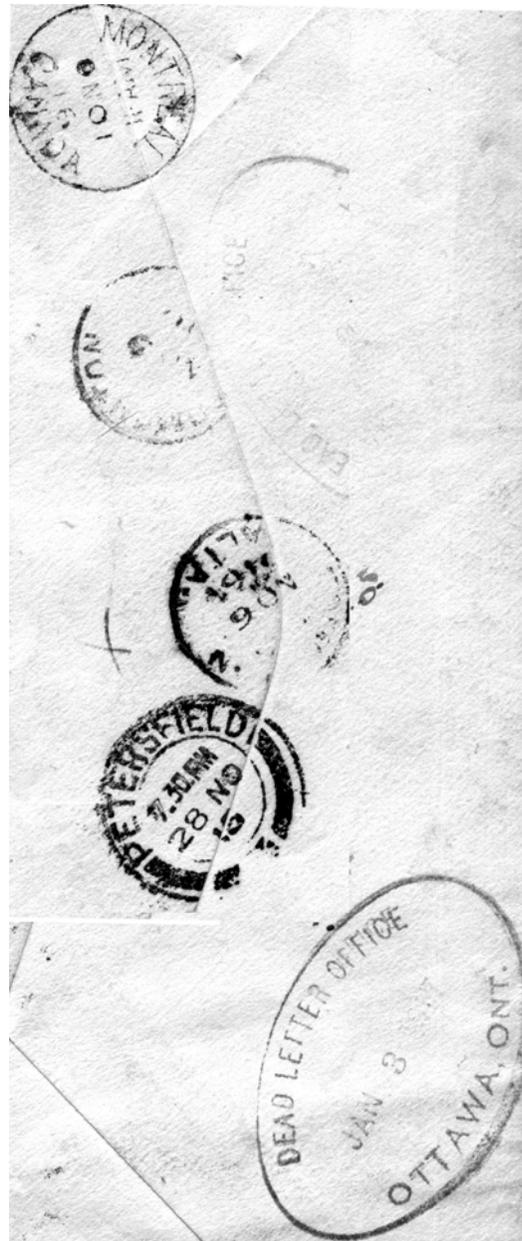
Mining, Industry, and Commerce (M.I.&C.), Ottawa–New York, 1921. Ottawa FREE machine cancel.

Free registered to UK

Although there is no documentation for extending free mail to Britain (except from the Post Office Department), forwarded examples exist (normally the Empire rate was charged).

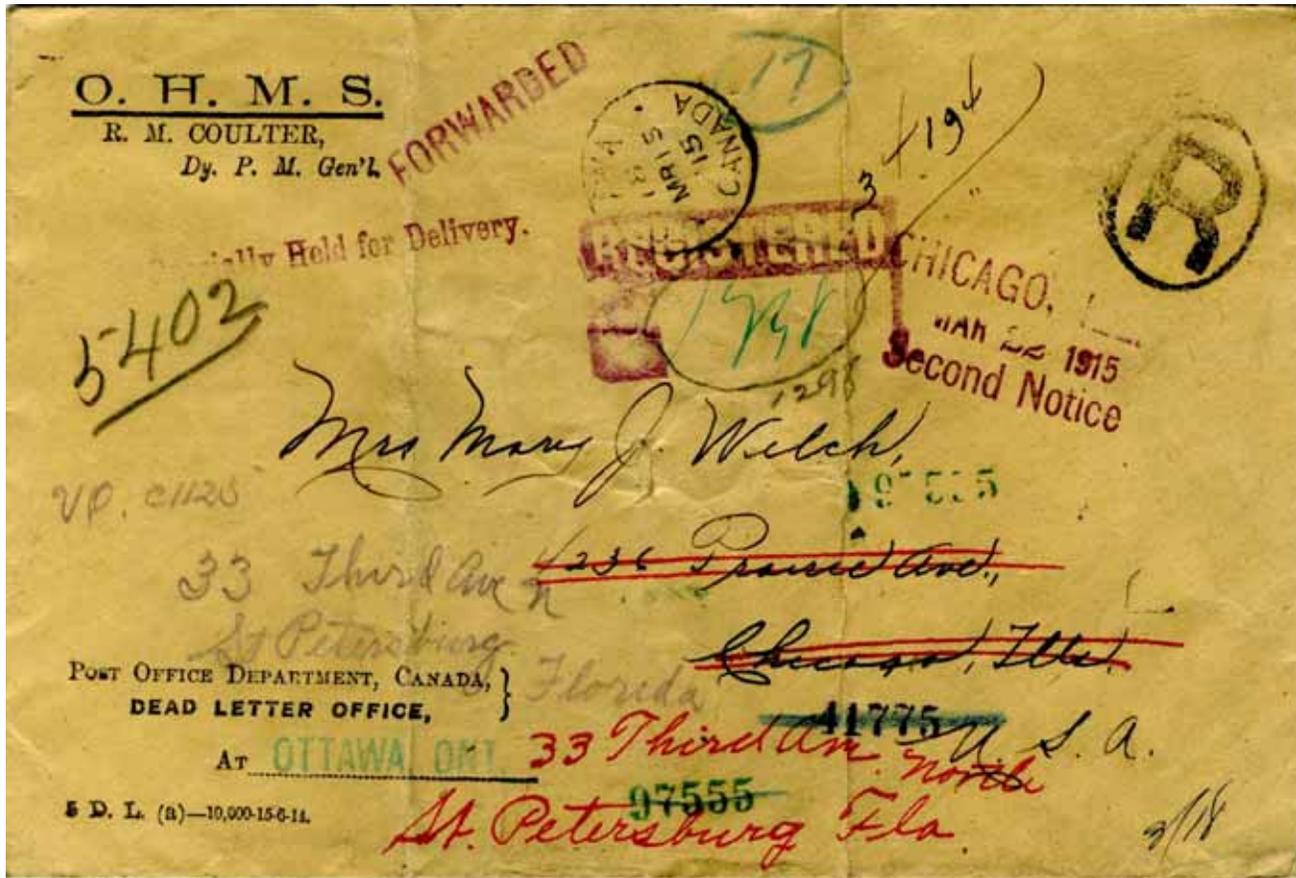


Department of the Interior, Ottawa—Edmonton—Montreal—London (UK)—Ottawa DLO—Department of Interior, 1916—17. Noted as discharged/last address Edmonton

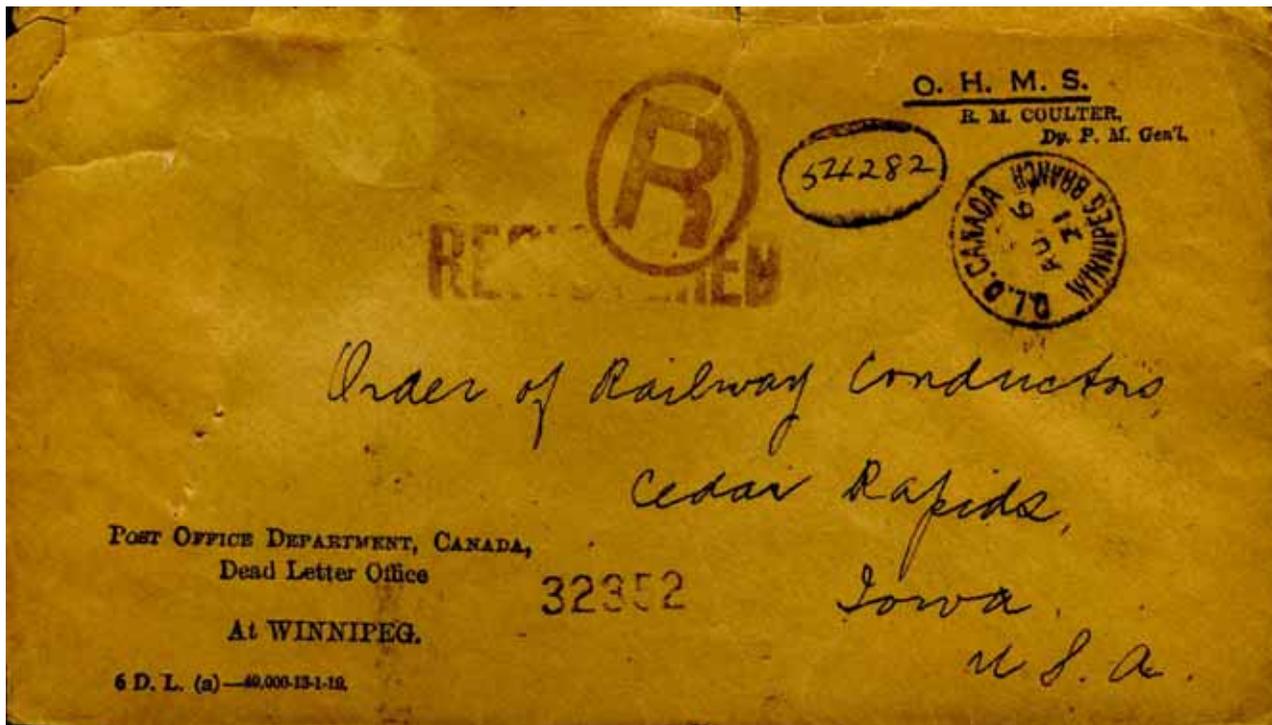


Returned from the dead letter office (DLO)

If a registered letter could not be delivered and the return address were not visible, then it would be sent to the DLO (usually Ottawa), opened to determine the address, and put in a covering envelope, which was returned as a registered letter. There was a fee for the DLO service (occasionally waived), but there was no additional charge for registration.

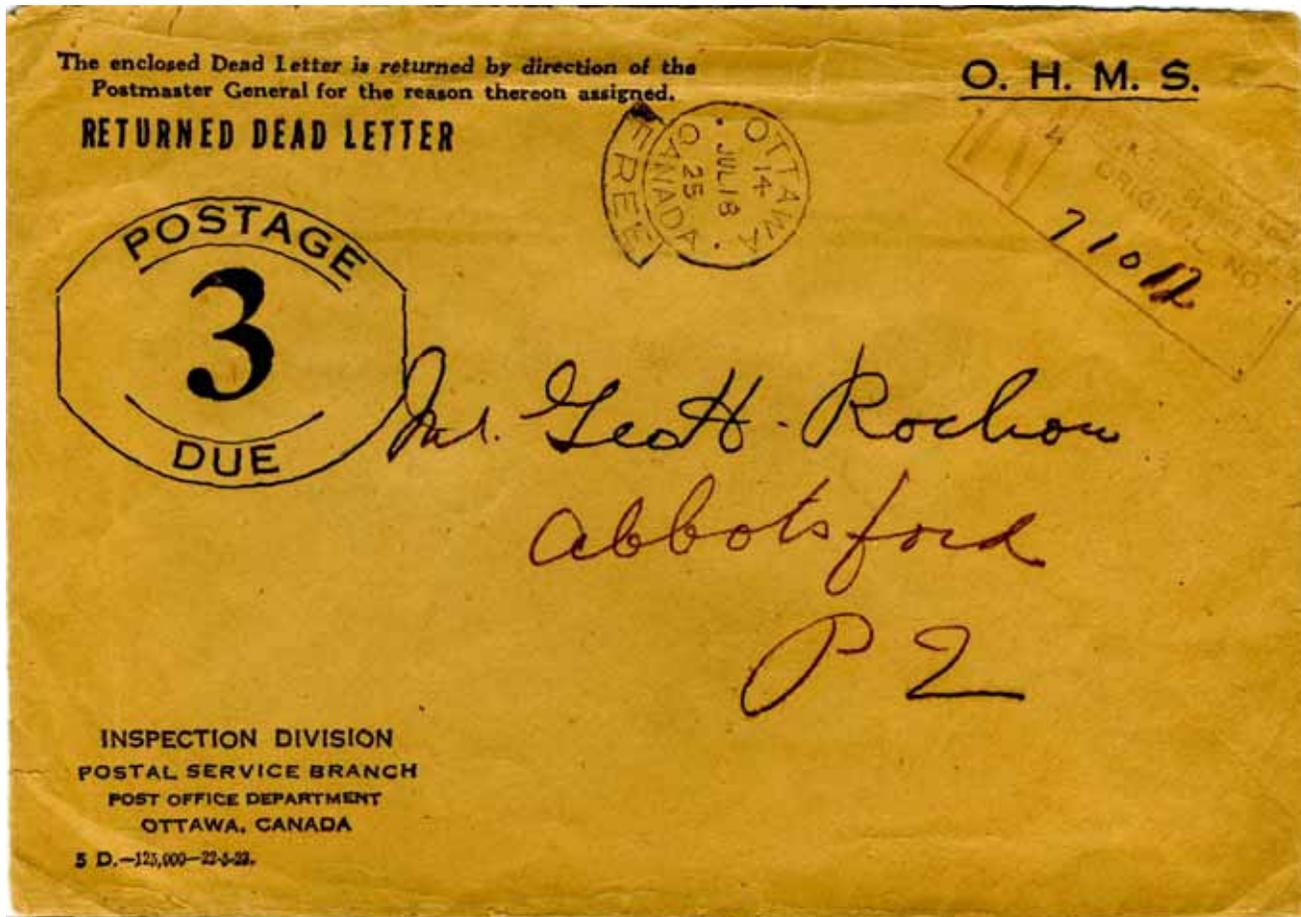


DLO (Ottawa)—Chicago—St Petersburg (FL), 1915. Sent registered since the original enclosure was registered. The return service fee (at the time, 2¢), was usually waived on letters returned abroad.



DLO (Winnipeg)—Cedar Rapids (IA), 1921. Contained a registered letter that was undeliverable.

Returned from the DLO



DLO (Ottawa)—Abbotsford (QC), 1925. Contained a registered letter; 3¢ DLO return service fee, but no additional charge for return by registered mail. The Ottawa FREE handstamp often appears on these covering envelopes, but does not indicate charges are waived.



DLO (Vancouver)—Bridesville (BC), compulsory registration, 1942. The enclosed letter was not sent registered, but on opening at the DLO to find the return address, was found contain valuables; it was the registered compulsorily, and the registration fee of 10¢ was charged, in addition to the 3¢ return service fee.

Avis de réception (AR)

Provides a form or card signed by the addressee that the registered letter had been delivered. From 1879, Canada offered AR service on registered mail. A form (AR form)—from 1921, an AR card—was attached to the registered letter, to be signed by the recipient, and sent back to the sender. If the registered letter could not be delivered, the registered letter and form (card) were returned to sender. The fee was 5¢ (paid on the form) until increased to 10¢ in October 1921. *After-the-fact* service was also available.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA.
ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES DU CANADA.

ADVICE OF DELIVERY
AVIS DE RECEPTION

Stamp of the office of origin
NO 3
14
QUE.
Timbre du bureau expéditeur.

of a Registered { letter } entered under No. 387 { and addressed to
{ article } { et adressé à
(d'une lettre recommandée) enregistré sous le N° {
(d'un objet recommandé) }
M. Theo. Corral at Inuluc on the 2 Nov. — 1914
à le

The undersigned acknowledges that a Registered { letter } addressed as above
Le soussigné déclare { qu'une lettre recommandée } à l'adresse sus-mentionnée
{ qu'un objet recommandé }

Stamp of the office of destination. and posted at _____
et provenant de _____
was duly delivered on the _____ 191____
a été dûment livré le _____

Signature (*)

Membre du bureau of the addressee : of the Postmaster of the office of destination :
distributeur. du destinataire: du chef du bureau distributeur :
Theo. Corral [Signature]

(*) This advice of delivery should have date of delivery filled in, be signed by the addressee, and by the Postmaster of the office of destination, date stamped and then transmitted, by the first mail, to the office of posting of the article to which it relates.
(*) Cet avis de réception doit être signé par le destinataire et par le maître de poste du bureau distributeur, après y avoir inséré la date de distribution, et l'avoir timbré avec le timbre à date, puis être envoyé par le premier courrier, au bureau d'origine de l'objet qu'il concerne.

39 B. - 100,000-30-5-12.

AR forms

Returned as folded letter sheets; stamp pays AR fee (postage was free).

For registered letter from *St Roch de Québec—Québec*, 1914. Properly signed by recipient (lower left), and (optionally) by destination postmaster.

Printed 1912. Forms from a few years before & after were worded **ADVICE OF DELIVERY** (British), but this was short-lived.

POST OFFICE SERVICE.
P.N.E.R.

The Postmaster
Le Receveur des Postes

J. H. Langelier & Fils
Inuluc

Rue Ottawa

ADVICE OF DELIVERY.
AVIS DE RÉCEPTION.



Post Office Department, Canada.
Administration des Postes du Canada.

Watermarked ENGLISH LINEN BOND, one of a handful of examples.

AR fee of 5¢ paid by Admiral.

AR form to Smyrna

Canadian AR rates, forms, and practices were the same to foreign as to domestic destinations.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA
ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES DU CANADA

Stamp of the office of origin.
BRANTFORD ONT. FEB 23 1920
Timbre du bureau expéditeur.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT AVIS DE RÉCEPTION (A. R. FORM.)

of a Registered { letter } entered under No. 458 and addressed to
d'une lettre recommandée { article } enregistré sous le N° et adressé à

M. Mr. Termination
(name)

Smyrna
(street and number)

103 Minor
(Post Office address)

on the Feb 23 19120 le

The undersigned acknowledges that a Registered { letter } article } addressed as above
Le soussigné déclare { qu'une lettre recommandée } qu'un objet recommandé } à l'adresse sus-mentionnée

Stamp of the office of destination and posted at BRANTFORD ONT
et provenant de

Stamp of the office of origin BRANTFORD ONT
Timbre du bureau distributeur

was duly delivered on the _____ 191_____
a été dûment livré le

Signature (*)
of the addressee: _____ of the Postmaster of the office of destination: _____
du destinataire: _____ du chef du bureau distributeur: _____

(*) This advice of delivery should have date of delivery filled in, be signed by the addressee, and by the Postmaster of the office of destination, date stamped and then transmitted, by the first mail, to the office of posting of the article to which it relates.
(*) Cet avis de réception doit être signé par le destinataire et par le maître de poste du bureau distributeur, après y avoir inséré la date de distribution, et l'avoir timbré avec le timbre à date, puis être envoyé par le premier courrier, au bureau d'origine de l'objet qu'il concerne.

39 B.—100,000-23-12-18.

Brantford (ON)—Smyrna, 1920. Two months travel time to Smyrna (via London). Properly signed by recipient.

Transit mark (Greek alphabet) of Mytilene (an island not far from Smyrna).

During the period 1919–1922, the Turkish city of Smyrna was controlled by the Greek military.

POST OFFICE SERVICE
SERVISE

Stamp of the office of destination and posted at BRANTFORD ONT
et provenant de

Stamp of the office of origin BRANTFORD ONT
Timbre du bureau distributeur

was duly delivered on the _____ 191_____
a été dûment livré le

Signature (*)
of the addressee: _____ of the Postmaster of the office of destination: _____
du destinataire: _____ du chef du bureau distributeur: _____

(*) This advice of delivery should have date of delivery filled in, be signed by the addressee, and by the Postmaster of the office of destination, date stamped and then transmitted, by the first mail, to the office of posting of the article to which it relates.
(*) Cet avis de réception doit être signé par le destinataire et par le maître de poste du bureau distributeur, après y avoir inséré la date de distribution, et l'avoir timbré avec le timbre à date, puis être envoyé par le premier courrier, au bureau d'origine de l'objet qu'il concerne.

39 B.—100,000-23-12-18.

Wording has changed to ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT.

Transitional AR form

Smaller dimensions than all previous, and likely the last printing before AR cards were issued. Despite its large print run of 150000, this is the only example of this printing reported thus far.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES DU CANADA

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT
AVIS DE RÉCEPTION
(A. R. FORM.)

Stamp of the office of origin
EDMONTON
JAN 26
1921
Timbre du Bureau expéditeur.

of a Registered { letter } entered under No. 742
{ d'une lettre recommandée } enregistré sous le No.

on the 26th Jan. 1921

Addressed to
Adressé à
The Bank of Hamilton,
(Name) (Nom)
Saskatoon,
(Street and number) (Rue et numéro)
Saskatchewan
(Post Office address) (Bureau de poste)

Sent by
Envoyé par
Stuart and Stewart,
(Name) (Nom)
25 Bank of Montreal B
(Street and number) (Rue et numéro)
Edmonton, Alberta
(Post Office address) (Bureau de poste)

The undersigned acknowledges that a Registered { letter } addressed as above
Le soussigné déclare { qu'une lettre recommandée } à l'adresse sus-mentionnée

and posted at Edmonton, Alberta
office of destination office of origin

was duly delivered on the 28th 1921
a été dûment livré le

Signature (*)
of the addressee: [Signature]
of the Postmaster of the office of destination: [Signature]

Stamp of the office of destination
SASKATOON
JAN 28
1921
Timbre du bureau distributeur.

(*) This advice of delivery should have date of delivery filled in, be signed by the addressee, and by the Postmaster of the office of destination, date stamped and then transmitted, by the first mail, to the office of posting of the article to which it relates.
(*) Cet avis de réception doit être signé par le destinataire et par le maître de poste du bureau distributeur, après avoir inséré la date de distribution, et l'avoir timbré avec le timbre à date, puis être envoyé par le premier courrier, au bureau d'origine de l'objet qu'il concerne.
NOTE.—When this form is used for a registered article addressed to a Post Office outside of Canada, the signature of the addressee, or of the addressee's authorized agent, will not necessarily be obtained.
AVIS.—Lorsque cette formule est employée pour un objet recommandé adressé à un bureau de poste en dehors du Canada, il ne sera pas absolument nécessaire d'obtenir la signature du destinataire ou de son représentant autorisé.

39 B.—150,000—23-7-20.

Edmonton—Saskatoon, 1921.
Franked on the inside,
for a change.

POST OFFICE SERVICE
FREE

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT
AVIS DE RÉCEPTION
(A. R.)

SASKATOON
5 PM
FEB 3
1921

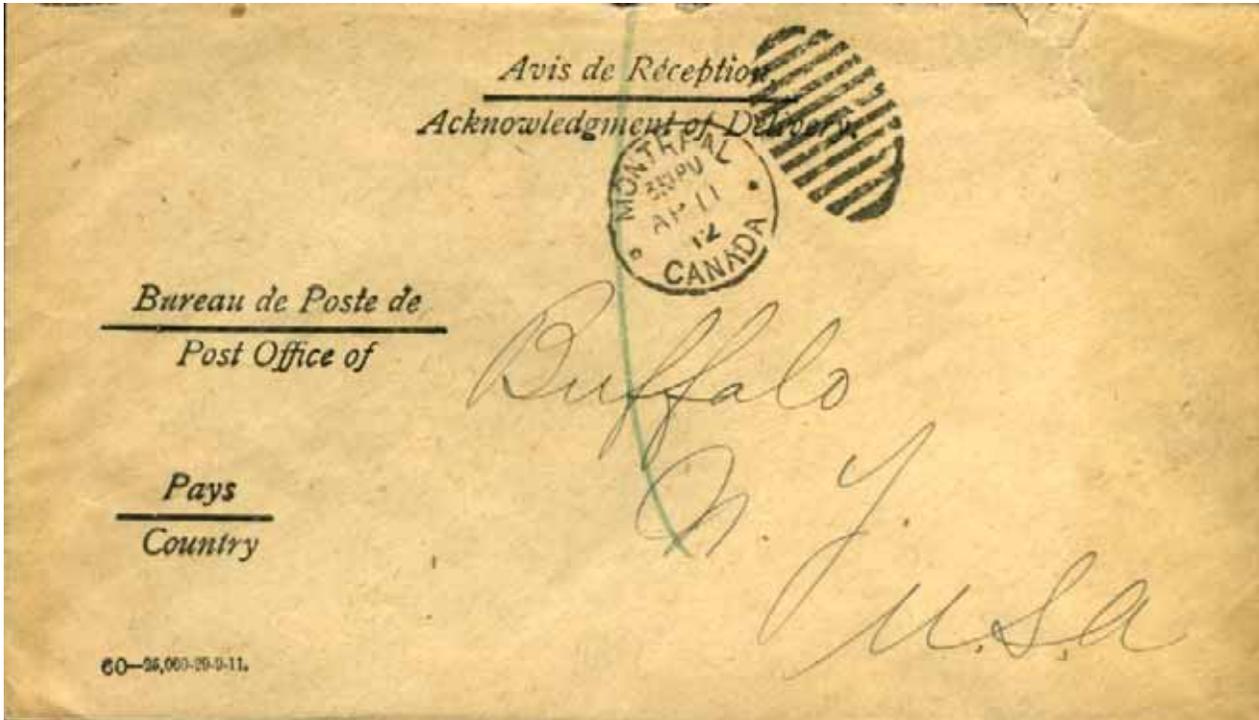
The Postmaster
Le Receveur des Postes

STUART & STEWART,
Solicitors, Edmonton,
Alberta,
25 Bank of Montreal Building.

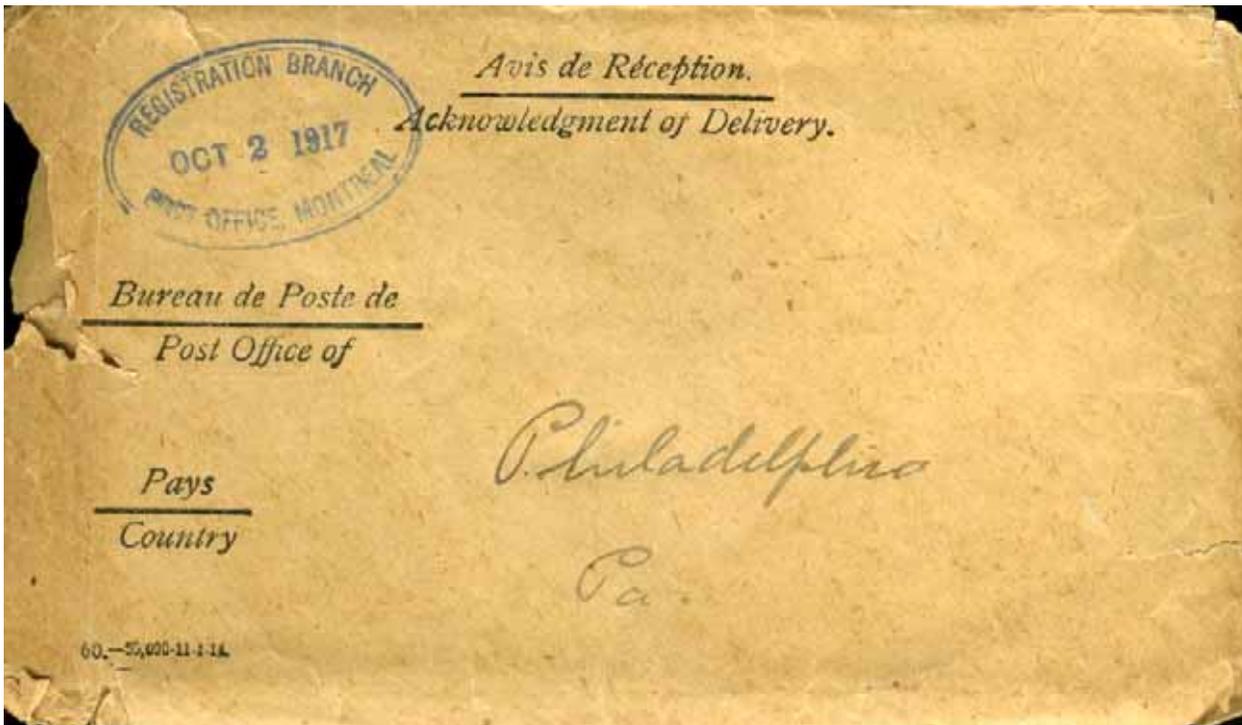
Post Office Department, Canada.
Administration des Postes du Canada.

AR covering envelopes

Official envelopes used to return AR forms of some other countries: those whose AR forms required a covering envelope—unlike Canada's, whose AR forms were returned as folded letter sheets. A few dozen examples (seven different printings) have been reported, all to the US, all heavily browned. These became obsolete when AR cards were adopted by almost all UPU entities in late 1921.



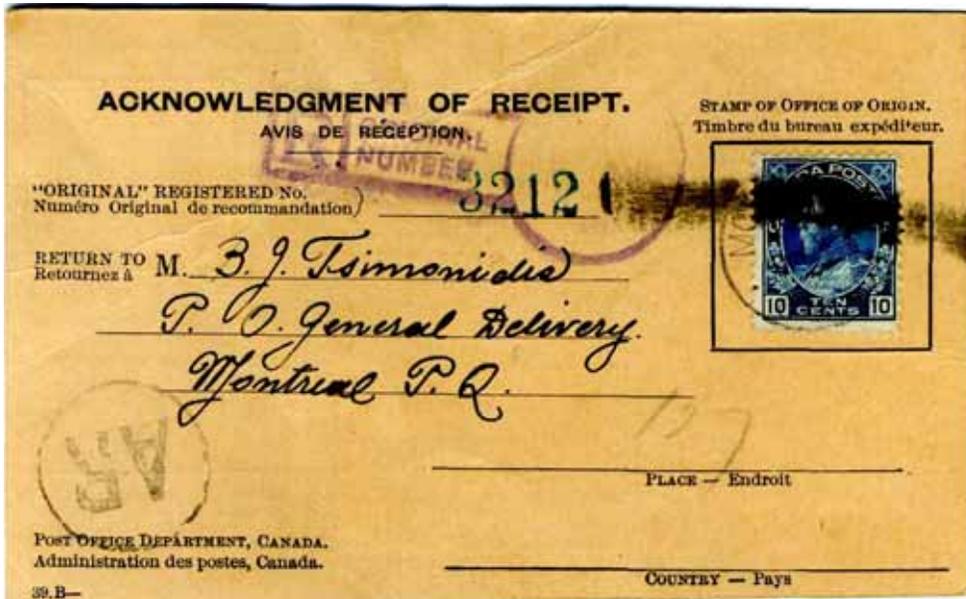
Montreal–Buffalo, 1912. Print-order data, 25000, 29 September 1911.



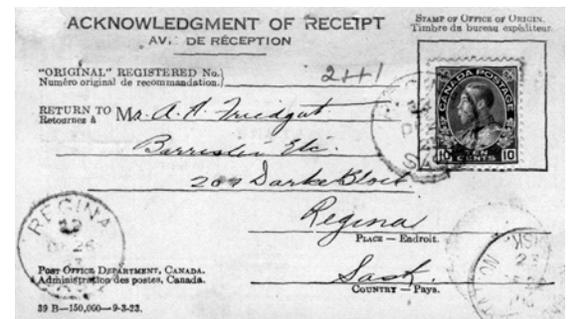
Montreal–Philadelphia, 1917. Print-order data, 50000, 11 January 1914.

AR cards introduced and fee increased to 10¢

AR fee increase effective 1 October 1921. At about the same time, AR cards were introduced, and largely replaced forms. The first apparent print-order had no date or print-run data, but subsequent ones did. Normally AR or registration handstamps were *not* applied to AR cards.



First printing AR card, Montreal, 1922. Probably owing to the newness of AR cards, it was hit with both the standard Canadian AR handstamp and the Montreal keyhole registration handstamp. Unsigned, meaning that the registered letter was returned to sender (with card still attached). The sender, BJ Tsimonidis, was a well-known violinist at the time.



Third printing, Regina-Richardson Station (SK), 1923. Properly signed and returned to sender.

AR cards to foreign destinations

To Turkey, Romania, and British West Indies

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT
AVIS DE RÉCEPTION

"ORIGINAL" REGISTERED No. } 1428
Numéro original de recommandation }

DATE OF POSTING }
Date du départ }

RETURN TO M. Dr. S. Surjani
Retournez à

1175 Champlain St.
Montreal P.Q.
Canada

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA
Administration des postes, Canada
39 B-150,000-11-9-25

STAMP OF OFFICE OF ORIGIN
Timbre du bureau d'origine

Montreal to Galata, 1928. Print-order data, 150000, September 1925. Properly but illegibly signed.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES
CANADA

This side to be filled in by office of origin
Le recto est à remplir par le bureau d'origine

REGISTERED ARTICLE
Envoi recommandé

ENTERED AT THE OFFICE OF
Enregistré au bureau de poste }
Toronto 2 Ont.
June 24

DATE }
June 23 1936
UNDER NO. }
218
sous le }

ADDRESSED TO
Addressé à }
Rev. W. Megard
Solea - Roumnie
La Roumnie

AT }
à }
39B-175,000-22-4-36

ACKNOWLEDGMENT
AVIS DE RÉCEPTION

To be filled in by sender
A remplir par l'expéditeur

PLAIEUL-COSMINULUI
25 JUN 38 10

RETURN TO
Retournez à }
741 McCaul St
Toronto 2
Ont.

STREET AND NUMBER
Rue et numéro

PLACE OF DESTINATION
Lieu de destination

CANADA

(1) IN PRINTED CHARACTERS
En gros caractères

APPOSEZ UN TIMBRE DE 10c.

Toronto to Plaieul-Cosminului, 1938. Print-order data, 175000, April 1936. Properly signed (in pencil) and returned.

THE UNDERSIGNED ACKNOWLEDGES THAT THE REGISTERED ARTICLE DESCRIBED ON THE OTHER
Le soussigné déclare que l'envoi mentionné d'autre part

SIDE WAS DULY DELIVERED ON THE
a été dûment livré le

Date stamp at office of destination
Timbre du bureau destinataire

SIGNATURE OF THE ADDRESSEE } (1)
Signature du destinataire

OF ADDRESSEE'S REPRESENTATIVE } (2)
du représentant du destinataire

OF THE POSTMASTER OF THE OFFICE OF DESTINATION }
de l'agent du bureau destinataire

(1) This advice should be signed by the addressee or if the regulations of the country of destination so provide, by the Postmaster of the Delivery office and returned by first mail to the address shown on the other side.
Cet avis doit être signé par le destinataire, ou si les règlements du pays de destination le comportent, par l'agent du bureau destinataire, et renvoyé par le premier courrier à l'expéditeur, dont l'adresse figure sur l'autre côté de cette carte.

(2) When delivery is made to the authorized representative of the addressee, both addressee's name and representative's signature must appear on this receipt.
Lorsque la remise est faite au représentant autorisé du destinataire, le nom du destinataire et la signature de son représentant doivent paraître sur ce reçu.

Armstrong (BC) to Blackstonedge (Jamaica), 1941. Print-order data, 200000, August 1940. Not signed—likely the registered letter was returned to sender.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES
CANADA

This side to be filled in by office of origin
Le recto est à remplir par le bureau d'origine

REGISTERED ARTICLE

ENTERED AT THE OFFICE OF
Enregistré au bureau de poste de }
ARMSTRONG, B. C.
Nov 25 1941 UNDER NO. }
118

DATE }
Nov 25 1941

RETURN TO
Retournez à }
A. J. Duncan
Box 118

ADDRESSED TO
Addressé à }
A. S. J. Newman
Blackstonedge, P.O.
Jamaica

STREET AND NUMBER
Rue et numéro }
ARMSTRONG, B. C.

PLACE OF ORIGIN OF REGISTERED ARTICLE
Lieu d'origine de l'envoi recommandé

CANADA

TO BE FILLED IN BY SENDER WHO WILL DELIVER BELOW HIS FULL ADDRESS
A remplir par l'expéditeur qui apportera son envoi au bureau de destination

SIGNATURE OF THE ADDRESSEE }
Signature du destinataire

OF ADDRESSEE'S REPRESENTATIVE }
du représentant du destinataire

OF THE POSTMASTER OF THE OFFICE OF DESTINATION }
de l'agent du bureau destinataire

AR cards during wartime
To China, Hong Kong, and Egypt

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES
CANADA

This side to be filled in by office of origin
Le recto est à remplir par le bureau d'origine

REGISTERED ARTICLE
Envoi recommandé

ENTERED AT THE OFFICE OF POSTS
Enregistré au bureau de poste de

Stavely Alta

UNDER NO. *853*

ADDRESSED TO
Long Lee
Bow On Dong
Shin How
Ping Ping
Canton China

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT
AVIS DE RÉCEPTION

Date stamp of office of origin
40

To be filled in by sender who will indicate below his full address
A remplir par l'expéditeur qui doit inscrire ci-dessous son adresse complète.

RETURN TO / Retournez à
Long Lee

STREET AND NUMBER / Rue et numéro
Stavely Alta

PLACE OF ORIGIN OF REGISTERED ARTICLE / Lieu d'origine de l'objet recommandé
CANADA

(1) IN PRINTED CHARACTERS / En lettres moulées

Stavely (AB) to Canton, 1940.
Print-order data, 200000,
June 1937. Properly signed
(including seal) and returned.

THE UNDERSIGNED ACKNOWLEDGES THAT THE REGISTERED ARTICLE DESCRIBED ON THE OTHER SIDE WAS ONLY DELIVERED ON THE _____ AT _____

Signature of addressee
[Signature]

Signature of addressee's representative
[Signature]

Signature of postmaster of the office of destination
[Signature]

(1) This advice should be signed by the addressee or if the regulations of the country of destination so provide, by the Postmaster of the Delivery office and returned by first mail to the address shown on the other side.
Cet avis doit être signé par le destinataire ou, si les règlements du pays de destination le comportent, par l'agent du bureau destinataire et renvoyé par le premier courrier à destination à l'expéditeur.

(2) When delivery is made to the authorized representative of the addressee, both addressee's name and representative's signature must appear on this receipt.
Lorsque la remise est faite au représentant autorisé du destinataire, le nom du destinataire et la signature de son représentant doivent paraître sur ce reçu.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES
CANADA

This side to be filled in by office of origin
Le recto est à remplir par le bureau d'origine

REGISTERED ARTICLE
Envoi recommandé

ENTERED AT THE OFFICE OF POSTS
Enregistré au bureau de poste de

Kelowna B.C.

DATE *Oct 29 1941* UNDER NO. *483*

ADDRESSED TO / Adressé à
Sun Lun Fat
No 28 Comaught Rd
Hong Kong
China

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT
AVIS DE RÉCEPTION

Date stamp of office of origin
10 CENTS

To be filled in by sender who will indicate below his full address
A remplir par l'expéditeur qui doit inscrire ci-dessous son adresse complète.

RETURN TO / Retournez à
Lee Sang Tung
P.O. Box 224
Kelowna
BC

STREET AND NUMBER / Rue et numéro
BC

PLACE OF ORIGIN OF REGISTERED ARTICLE / Lieu d'origine de l'objet recommandé
CANADA

(1) IN PRINTED CHARACTERS / En lettres moulées

Kelowna (BC) to Hong Kong,
October 1941. (Hong Kong fell in December.) Print-order data, 200000, August 1940. Returned to sender (still attached to registered letter), unsigned.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES
CANADA

This side to be filled in by office of origin
Le recto est à remplir par le bureau d'origine

REGISTERED ARTICLE
Envoi recommandé

ENTERED AT THE OFFICE OF POSTS
Enregistré au bureau de poste de

DATE *23* UNDER NO. _____

ADDRESSED TO / Adressé à
Mr. W. Mellican
39 Macdonald
Alexandria
Egypt

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT
AVIS DE RÉCEPTION

Date stamp of office of origin
10 CENTS

To be filled in by sender who will indicate below his full address
A remplir par l'expéditeur qui doit inscrire ci-dessous son adresse complète.

RETURN TO / Retournez à
Mr. R. Nairne
642 BATTERY ST.
VICTORIA B.C.

STREET AND NUMBER / Rue et numéro
VICTORIA B.C.

PLACE OF ORIGIN OF REGISTERED ARTICLE / Lieu d'origine de l'objet recommandé
CANADA

(1) IN PRINTED CHARACTERS / En lettres moulées

Victoria (BC) to Alexandria, censored, 1944. Print-order data, 225000, June 1943. Properly signed. With Victoria blackout dater and Egyptian censor.

Date stamp of office of destination
Timbre du bureau destinataire

SIGNATURE OF THE ADDRESSEE / Signature du destinataire
[Signature]

OF ADDRESSEE'S REPRESENTATIVE / du représentant du destinataire
[Signature]

OF THE POSTMASTER OF THE OFFICE OF DESTINATION / de l'agent du bureau destinataire
[Signature]

(1) This advice should be signed by the addressee or if the regulations of the country of destination so provide, by the Postmaster of the Delivery office and returned by first mail to the address shown on the other side.
Cet avis doit être signé par le destinataire ou, si les règlements du pays de destination le comportent, par l'agent du bureau destinataire, et renvoyé par le premier courrier à l'expéditeur, sous le pli recommandé de cette carte.

(2) When delivery is made to the authorized representative of the addressee, both addressee's name and representative's signature must appear on this receipt.

Subsequent (after-the-fact) AR

From 1899, AR service was available *after* the registered letter was sent. The fee was 5¢ until October 1921, when it rose to 20¢.

MEMORANDUM
P. O. INSPECTOR
87-11-200,000-1918
FEB 10 1918
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Post Office Vancouver, B. C.

8th February, 1919

Post Office Inspector,
Vancouver, B. C. (291)

#116

This registered article } entered under No. 291 { and addressed to
(le) enregistré sous le N° } (et adressé à

was delivered and signed for by
Mrs. J. S. McLeod on March 19th, 1918 } on the 8th March 1918
(and number) } (le

who, since removed. There is no
change of address on file for
addressee.

10th Ave. W.
Vancouver B.C.
(Post Office address)

Postmaster.

KNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT
AVIS DE RÉCEPTION
(A. R. FORM.)

Stamp of the office of origin.
HOLLYBURN B.C.

Timbre du bureau expéditeur.

knowledges that a Registered { letter } addressed as above
article }
Le soussigné déclare { qu'une lettre recommandée } A l'adresse sus-mentionnée
qu'un objet recommandé }

delivered on the 19th March 1918
livré le

Signature (*)
of the Postmaster of the office of destination:
du chef du bureau distributeur:

ould have date of delivery filled in, be signed by the addressee, and by the Post-
date stamped and then transmitted, by the first mail, to the office of posting of
être signé par le destinataire et par le maître de poste du bureau distributeur, après
on, et l'avoir timbré avec le timbre à date, puis être envoyé par le premier courrier,
il concerne.

Hollyburn (BC)–Vancouver, 1918. For registered letter mailed 18 March; it had been delivered the next day. AR form sent out 30 December (six months later). The recipient could not be located, so, following the rules, the form was signed by the destination postmaster, who also attached the memorandum.

Subsequent AR

"B"
ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT
AVIS DE RÉCEPTION

"ORIGINAL" REGISTERED No. 414 B
Numéro original de recommandation.

RETURN TO M. A. Ogston
Retournez à Ashcroft

Don't go to Rob. This is to be referred to in the attached Affidavit of James Ferguson who is being before me this 9th day of April 1929.

Post Office Department, Canada
Administration des postes, Canada

30 B-150,000-24-4-22



ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT
AVIS DE RÉCEPTION

The Originator Acknowledges the Receipt of a Registered Article, and the addressee, both addresses listed herein, represent and warrant that the article is the property of the originator and that the addressee is authorized to receive it.

Le soussigné reconnaît avoir reçu l'objet recommandé dont le numéro original apparaît au verso.

When delivery is made to the addressee, the originator, both addresses listed herein, represent and warrant that the article is the property of the originator and that the addressee is authorized to receive it.

Lorsque la remise est faite au destinataire, le soussigné reconnaît avoir reçu l'objet recommandé dont le numéro original apparaît au verso.

Signature of Addressee, Representative or the Postmaster of Office of Destination
Signature du représentant du destinataire, du représentant de l'agent du bureau distributeur.

Signature of Originator, Representative or the Postmaster of Office of Origin
Signature du représentant de l'origine, du représentant de l'agent du bureau distributeur.



Ashcroft (BC)–Canim Lake (BC), 1929. Statement on card notarized; used as Exhibit B. PM did not give the date of delivery of the registered item. Second printing of AR cards, used 7 years later.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES
CANADA

This side to be filled in by office of origin
Le recto est à remplir par le bureau d'origine

REGISTERED ARTICLE
Envoi recommandé

ENTERED AT THE OFFICE OF
Enregistré au bureau de poste de
Gravelbourg 818

DATE Oct 31 1935 UNDER NO. 818
sous le

ADDRESSED TO Archibald H. Sinclair, Moose Jaw Sask.
Adressé à

AT Gravelbourg

30B-100,000-9-5-34

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT
AVIS DE RÉCEPTION

To be filled in by office of destination
À remplir par le bureau distributeur

RETURN TO Gravel & Culliton, Barristers, Gravelbourg, Sask.
Retournez à

STREET AND NUMBER
Rue et numéro

PLACE OF DESTINATION
Lieu de destination

1) IN PRINTED CHARACTERS
En gros caractères

CANADA



DULY DELIVERED ON THE
dûment livré le

stamp of office of destination
le bureau distributeur

SIGNATURE OF THE ADDRESSEE
Signature du destinataire

OF ADDRESSEE'S REPRESENTATIVE
Du représentant du destinataire

OF THE POSTMASTER OF
De l'agent du bureau de

Delivered Nov 2nd 1935



Gravelbourg (SK)–Moose Jaw (SK), 1935–36. Original registered letter mailed 31 October 1935 and delivered two days later. Card sent out 11 June 1936, signed by Moose Jaw PM and returned 16 June. Both the card and the registration receipt (below) were marked **DUPLICATE** by the sender, but this is erroneous. [There would be no charge for a duplicate AR card.]

Duplicate

20,000 Pads. 30 leaves—(50B)—1-10-34

CERTIFICATE OF P. O. REGISTRATION No. 818

FEE if more than 10c. c.

Archibald H. Sinclair
Moose Jaw, Sask.
A.H.M.

INITIALS OF P.M. OR AGENT

DATE STAMP
NOV 16 1935



Subsequent AR with second chance

For a registered item mailed late-1932, a subsequent AR card was sent out mid-1935 (there was no limit on the delay), and returned unsigned. A month after its return, another one, referring to the same registered item was sent out. There was no charge on the second one, presumably because it was regarded as a duplicate. [It was also returned unsigned; both cards represent a probable violation of the rules—if the PM has knowledge of delivery of the registered item, he is supposed to sign it, in the absence of the addressee.] *No other such pairs are known.*

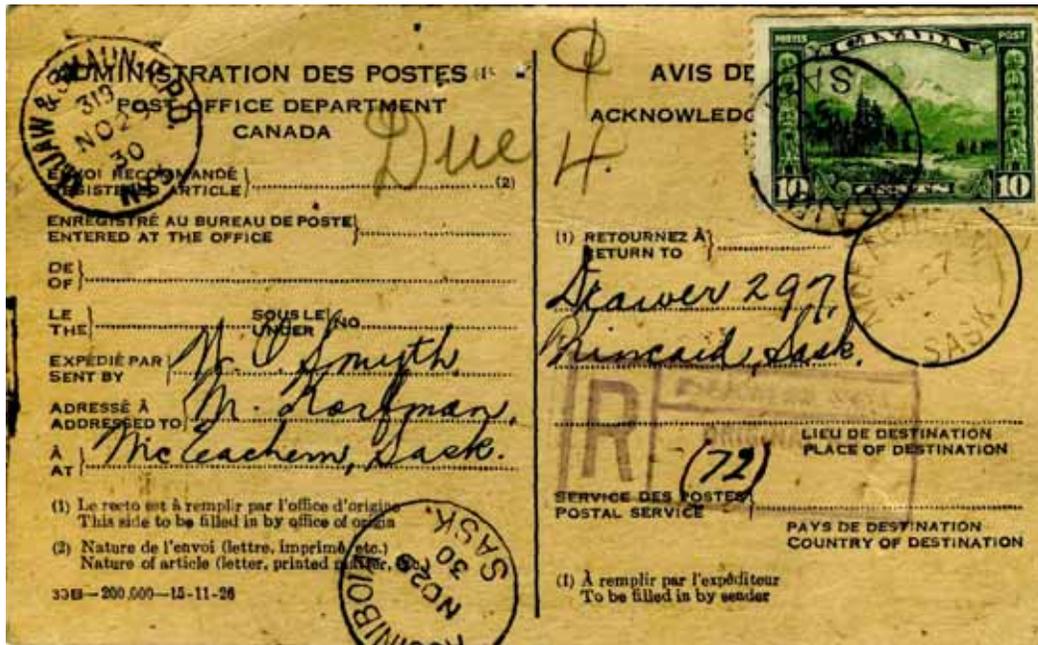
<p>POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES CANADA</p> <p>This side to be filled in by office of origin Le recto est à remplir par l'office d'origine</p> <p>REGISTERED ARTICLE } <u>Letter</u> (1) ENVOI RECOMMANDÉ }</p> <p>ENTERED AT THE OFFICE OF ENREGISTRÉ AU BUREAU DE POSTE DE }</p> <p><u>Kincaid, Sask.</u></p> <p>THE } <u>Dec. 10</u> UNDER } NO. <u>257</u> LE } <u>1932</u> SOUS LE }</p> <p>SENT BY } <u>Geo. W. Pomeroy</u> EXPÉDIÉ PAR }</p> <p><u>Kincaid, Sask.</u></p> <p>ADDRESSED TO } <u>John L. Hawn</u> ADRESSÉ À } <u>c/o Jas. D. Findlay</u></p> <p>AT } <u>Meyronne, Sask.</u> A } <u>Meyronne, Sask.</u></p> <p>(1) Nature of article (letters, printed matter, etc.) Nature de l'envoi (lettres, imprimé, etc.)</p> <p>39B-200,000-22-1-31</p>	<p>ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT AVIS DE RÉCEPTION</p> <p>To be filled in by sender À remplir par l'expéditeur</p> <p><u>KINCAID</u> <u>JUL 29</u> <u>35</u> <u>SASK</u></p> <p><u>20c</u> CANADA <u>10</u> CENTS <u>10</u> CENTS</p> <p>RETURN TO } <u>Geo. W. Pomeroy,</u> RETOURNEZ À }</p> <p>STREET AND NUMBER RUE ET NUMÉRO</p> <p><u>Kincaid, Sask.</u></p> <p>PLACE OF DESTINATION LIEU DE DESTINATION</p> <p><u>Canada.</u></p> <p>POSTAL SERVICE } SERVICE DES POSTES }</p> <p>COUNTRY OF DESTINATION PAYS DE DESTINATION</p>
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<p>POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES CANADA</p> <p>This side to be filled in by office of origin Le recto est à remplir par l'office d'origine</p> <p>REGISTERED ARTICLE } <u>Letter</u> (1) ENVOI RECOMMANDÉ }</p> <p>ENTERED AT THE OFFICE OF ENREGISTRÉ AU BUREAU DE POSTE DE }</p> <p><u>Kincaid, Sask.</u></p> <p>THE } <u>10th. Dec</u> UNDER } NO. <u>257</u> LE } <u>1932</u> SOUS LE }</p> <p>SENT BY } <u>Geo. W. Pomeroy</u> EXPÉDIÉ PAR }</p> <p><u>Kincaid, Sask.</u></p> <p>ADDRESSED TO } <u>John L. Hawn</u> ADRESSÉ À } <u>c/o James D. Findlay</u></p> <p>AT } <u>Meyronne, Sask.</u> A } <u>Meyronne, Sask.</u></p> <p>(1) Nature of article (letters, printed matter, etc.) Nature de l'envoi (lettres, imprimé, etc.)</p> <p>39B-200,000-22-1-31</p>	<p>ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT AVIS DE RÉCEPTION</p> <p>To be filled in by sender À remplir par l'expéditeur</p> <p><u>KINCAID</u> <u>AUG 30</u> <u>35</u> <u>SASK</u></p> <p>RETURN TO } <u>G. W. Pomeroy</u> RETOURNEZ À }</p> <p><u>Kincaid,</u></p> <p><u>Sask.</u></p> <p>STREET AND NUMBER RUE ET NUMÉRO</p> <p>PLACE OF DESTINATION LIEU DE DESTINATION</p> <p>POSTAL SERVICE } SERVICE DES POSTES }</p> <p>COUNTRY OF DESTINATION PAYS DE DESTINATION</p>
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Kincaid (SK)—Meyronne or Shaunavon (SK), 1935. Original registered letter (257) mailed 10 December 1932. Top card sent out 29 July 1936 with proper after-the-fact 20¢ fee, but was returned unsigned. A month later, the second was sent, this time with no charge, and again returned unsigned.

Weird AR card

Postmaster at small office of McEachern (SK), seeing the 10¢ stamp paying the AR fee on the incoming card, thought the card was registered (the registration fee was also 10¢ at this time), so gave it a tentative registration number, (72) (in parentheses). Now he thought that it was short paid the post card or domestic rate of 2¢, and charged it double deficiency, *Due 4¢*. There are no other registration numbers, and in all likelihood, the deficiency was (correctly) ignored on the return trip.



Kincaid (SK)–McEachern (SK), 1930. Registered letter mailed 7 November 1930 and delivered eight days later. For some reason (unfamiliarity with AR?), PM at McEachern did not return the card until 27 November. Being “registered”, the card was struck at offices on route, McCord, Summerberry, Assiniboia, and an RPO.



AR covers

Registered letters for which AR service was requested at the time of registration.



Prince Rupert drop letter, 1921. **Rated** 10¢ reg'n and 2¢ drop letter; AR fee would have been paid on the accompanying AR form. Returned to sender. General issue AR handstamp.



Toronto drop letter, 1926. **Rated** as above. Returned to Mount Pleasant Cemetery.



Winnipeg-Vancouver, 1946. **Rated** 10¢ reg'n and 3¢ domestic. Fancy Winnipeg AR hs in use for over 20 years. US-style request for return receipt (US AR) and personal delivery, latter not possible in Canada.

AR cover with form still attached

This occurs when the registered letter cannot be delivered, so is returned to sender. Forms were attached by gum; AR cards were attached by paper clips or staples.



Prince Rupert–Vancouver, 1919. **Rated** 5¢ registration, 2¢ domestic, 1¢ war tax, and on the AR form, 5¢ AR fee. Unusual to have a machine cancel on registered mail.

Cover contains an notice that as a result of \$9.84 in property taxes being unpaid, the property was sold.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA
ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES DU CANADA

Stamp of the office of origin.
Timbre du bureau expéditeur.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT
AVIS DE RÉCEPTION
(A. R. FORM.)

of a Registered { letter } entered under No. 212 { and addressed to }
{ article } { and addressed to }
{ d'une lettre recommandée } enregistré sous le N° { et adressé à }
{ d'un objet recommandé } enregistré sous le N° { et adressé à }

M. J. F. Anderson (name)
10 Powell Street (Post Office address) on the 9th 1919

The undersigned acknowledges that a Registered { letter } addressed as above
Le soussigné déclare { qu'une lettre recommandée } A l'adresse sus-mentionnée
{ qu'un objet recommandé } A l'adresse sus-mentionnée

Stamp of the office of destination and posted at. et provenant de
was duly delivered on the _____ 1919
a été dûment livré le _____

Signature (*)
Timbre du bureau distributeur. of the addressee: du destinataire: of the Postmaster of the office of destination: du chef du bureau distributeur:

(*) This advice of delivery should have date of delivery filled in, be signed by the addressee, and by the Postmaster of the office of destination, date stamped and then transmitted, by the first mail to the office of posting of the article to which it relates.
(*) Cet avis de réception doit être signé par le destinataire et par le maître de poste du bureau distributeur, après y avoir inséré la date de distribution, et l'avoir timbré avec le timbre à date, puis être envoyé par le premier courrier, au bureau d'origine de l'objet qu'il concerne.

39 B. - 90,000-10-5-16.

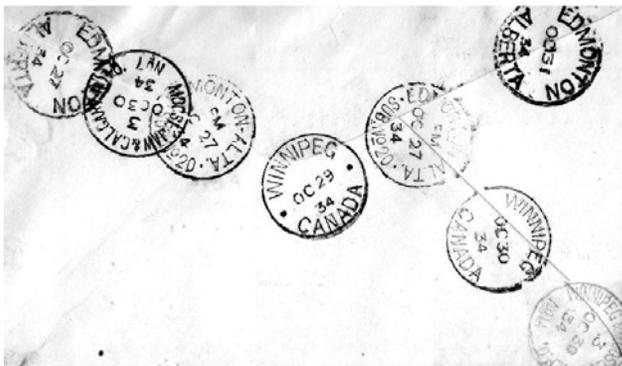
AR cover with card

Occurs when registered letter is returned to sender. Card attached by paper clip.



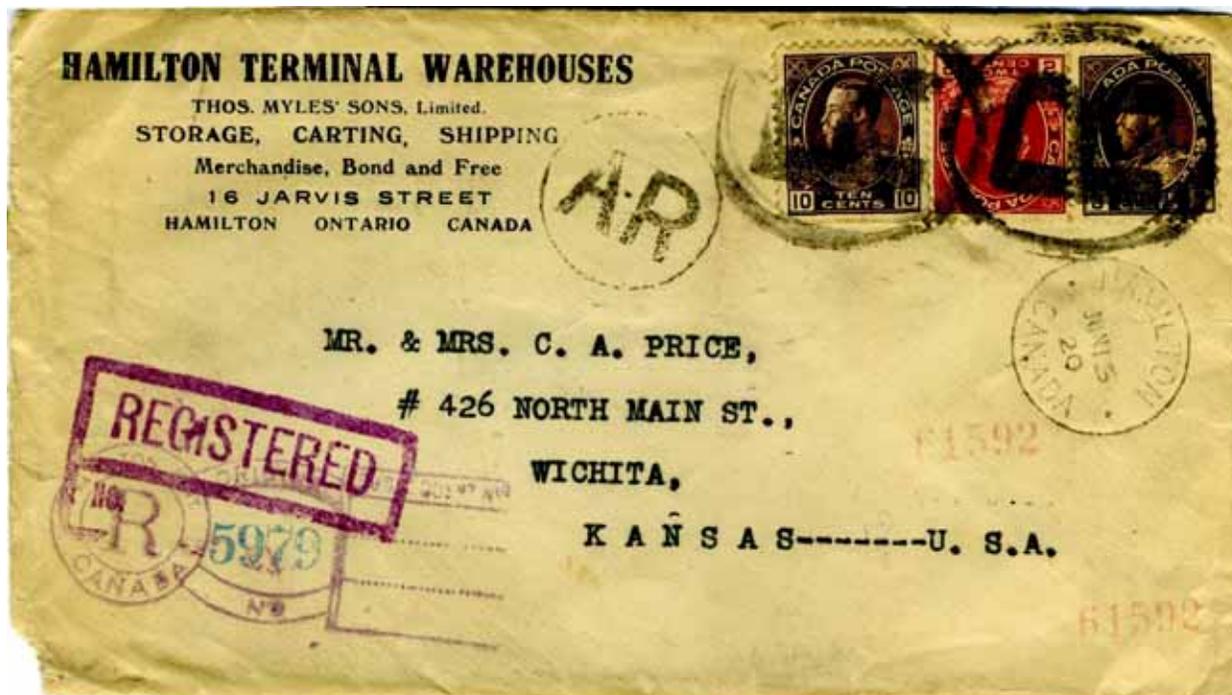
<p>POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES CANADA</p> <p>This side to be filled in by office of origin Le recto est à remplir par l'office d'origine</p> <p>REGISTERED ARTICLE Letter (1) ENVOI RECOMMANDÉ </p> <p>ENTERED AT THE OFFICE OF ENREGISTRÉ AU BUREAU DE POSTE DE Edmonton</p> <p>THE UNDER (NO. 935) LE SOUS LE </p> <p>SENT BY Harvie Bury & Yanda EXPÉDIÉ PAR 202 Bank of Toronto Bldg.</p> <p>ADDRESSED TO Walter Pace, Esq. ADRESSÉ À 1206 McArthur Bldg. AT Winnipeg, Man.</p> <p>(1) Nature of article (letters, printed matter, etc.) Nature de l'envoi (lettre, imprimé, etc.)</p> <p>39B-200,000-20-2-30</p>	<p>ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT AVIS D'ÉCARTÉ</p> <p>To be filled in by sender À remplir par l'expéditeur</p> <p>Messrs. Harvie Bury & Yanda Barrister, etc.</p> <p>202 Bank of Toronto Bldg. Edmonton, Alberta.</p> <p>POSTAL SERVICE SERVICE DES POSTES</p> <p>COUNTRY OF DESTINATION PAYS DE DESTINATION</p>
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Returned to sender, Edmonton-Winnipeg, 1934. Rated 10¢ registration, 3¢ domestic, and on the AR card, 10¢ AR fee. Standard issue AR handstamp, somewhat unusual colour. Returned to sender, hence card unsigned.



Exception(s) that *test* the rule

During 1899–1975, for AR service obtained at time of mailing from Canada, the AR fee was to be applied to the AR form or AR card, not the registered item. Fewer than four exceptions have been reported, including the top cover. The bottom cover may either be such an example, or AR with extra indemnity (no examples of this combination have been reported in the period of the exhibit, but there was no prohibition on it), and there is no way to decide.



Double, Hamilton–Wichita, AR fee paid on cover, 15 June 1920. Rated 15¢: most likely made up from 5¢ registration (increased to 10¢ next month, but all backstamps—Hamilton & Chicago—are dated June 1920), double rate to US at 3¢ first ounce and 2¢ second, and 5¢ AR fee. [A very unlikely alternative: quadruple rate, overpaid 1¢, AR fee not paid on cover.]

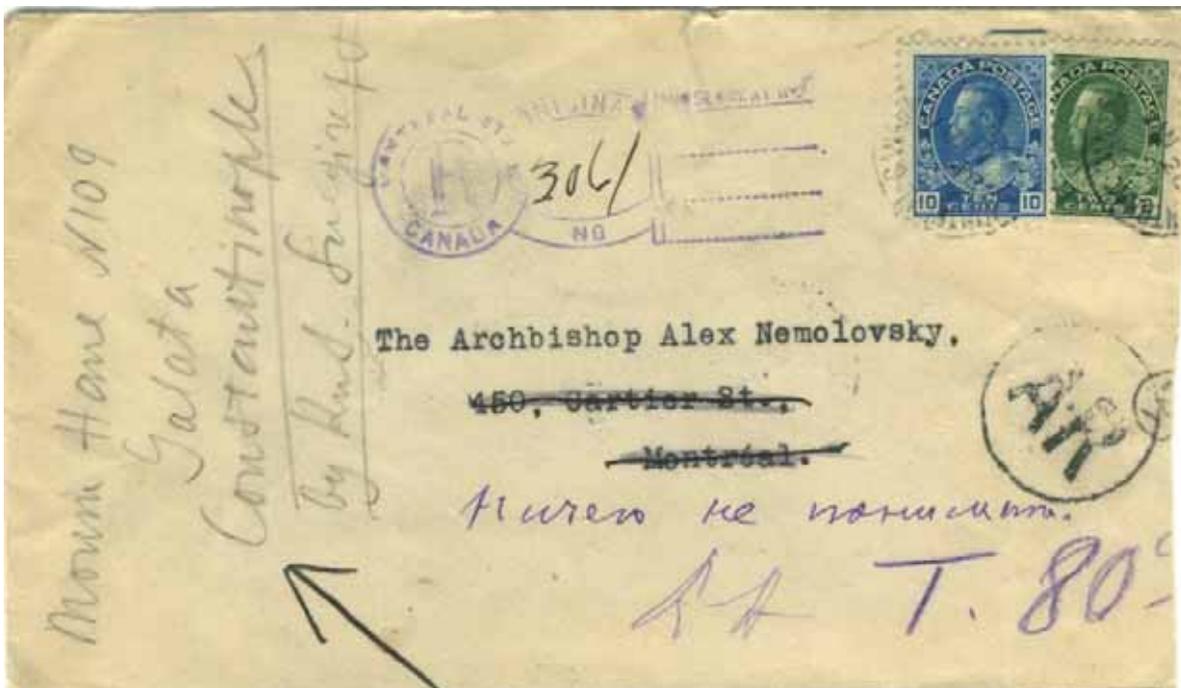


Edmonton–Two Hills (AB), 1942. Faint AR in circle handstamp. Rated 23¢: 3¢ domestic + either 10¢ reg'n, 10¢ AR fee anomalously paid on cover or 20¢ registration with indemnity up to \$50. Returned to sender.

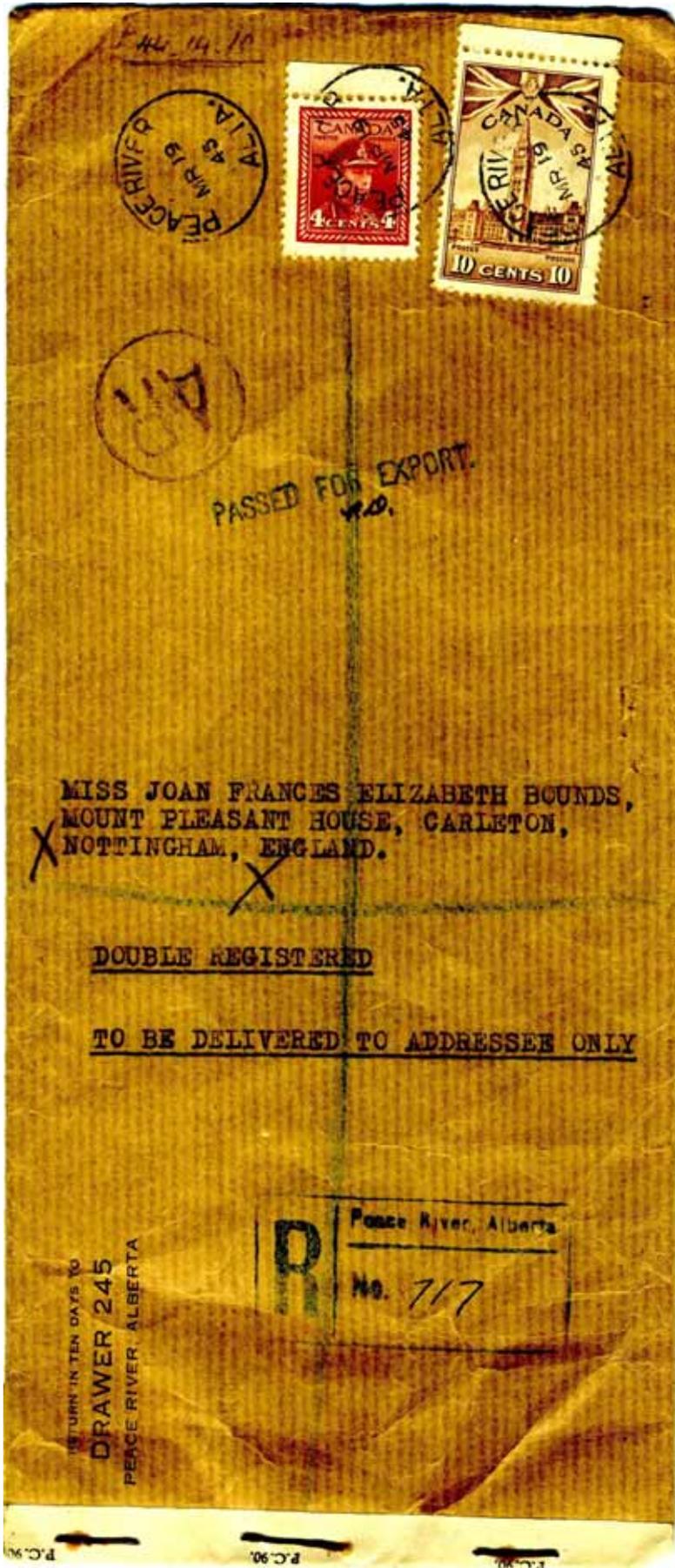
Free and postage due AR covers



Free, Kingston, 1917. No backstamps, so likely a drop letter within Kingston. From the Military Service Registrar, and would have contained a notice of draft exemption. *Only reported Canadian free AR cover.*



Montreal to Constantinople, postage due caused by forwarding, 1925. Originally addressed within Montreal, forwarded to Galata (Constantinople); the difference between drop letter (2¢) and UPU rate (10¢) was chargeable, but it should not have been doubled, as it was here. **Rated** 10¢ registration and 2¢ drop letter; deficiency mistakenly doubled to 16¢, converted to 80 centimes postage due.



Peace River (AB)—Nottingham (UK), 1945. Rated 10¢ reg'n and 4¢ Empire (surface). Canadian PASSED FOR EXPORT and UK censor tape. "... ADDRESSEE ONLY" is a US service not available from Canada.

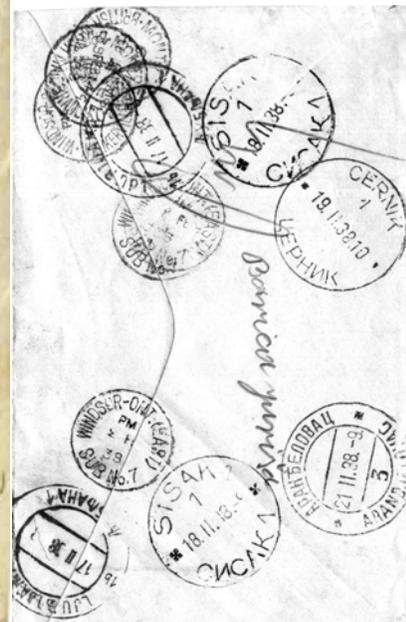
AR covers, foreign destinations



Montreal—Rome, Jewish chaplain in British army, 1944. Rated 10¢ reg'n + 7¢ airmail to New York, surface to HQ 59 area (Cinecittà, Rome; June–August 1944). Blue AR hs. EE Urbach (1912–91) later became a distinguished professor in Jerusalem.

AR covers, foreign destinations

To Yugoslavia and China



Windsor (ON) to Yugoslavia, forwarded & returned to sender, 1938. **Rated** 10¢ registration and 5¢ UPU fee. Forwarded, then *Parti* (left) etiquette applied and returned to sender.



Clipper mail halted by Pearl Harbor, Holtyre (Kirkland Lake, ON) to China, 1 December 1941–March 1942. From Chinese restaurant in small town Northern Ontario, it reached Vancouver 4 December, likely reached San Francisco as Pearl Harbor was attacked and clipper flights cancelled. Passed for export (Kirkland Lake) and censored (Vancouver?). Held until 18 March 1942 (Ottawa DLO) and returned to Holtyre next day.

Rated 90¢ China Clipper mail rate (via Vancouver, SF, Honolulu, & Hong Kong) and 10¢ registration.