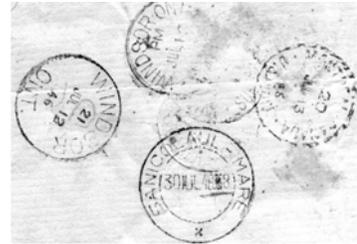


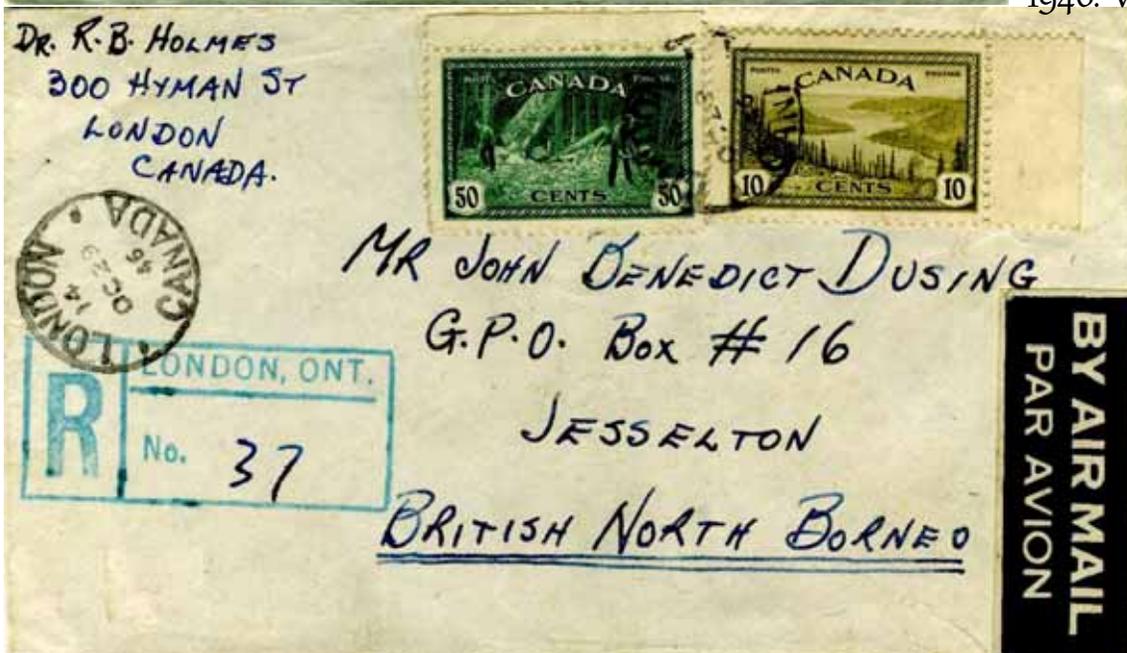


## Post-War air, II

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.

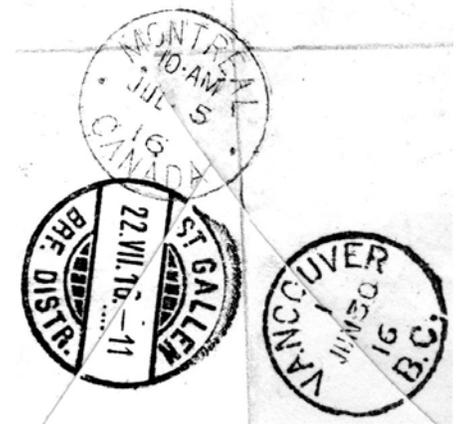


Registration cancelled, Vancouver—Harbin (Manchuria), 14 January 1946. Rated 10¢ registration and 2 × 60¢ double airmail to unoccupied China and Manchuria (rate initiated 1 January 1946).

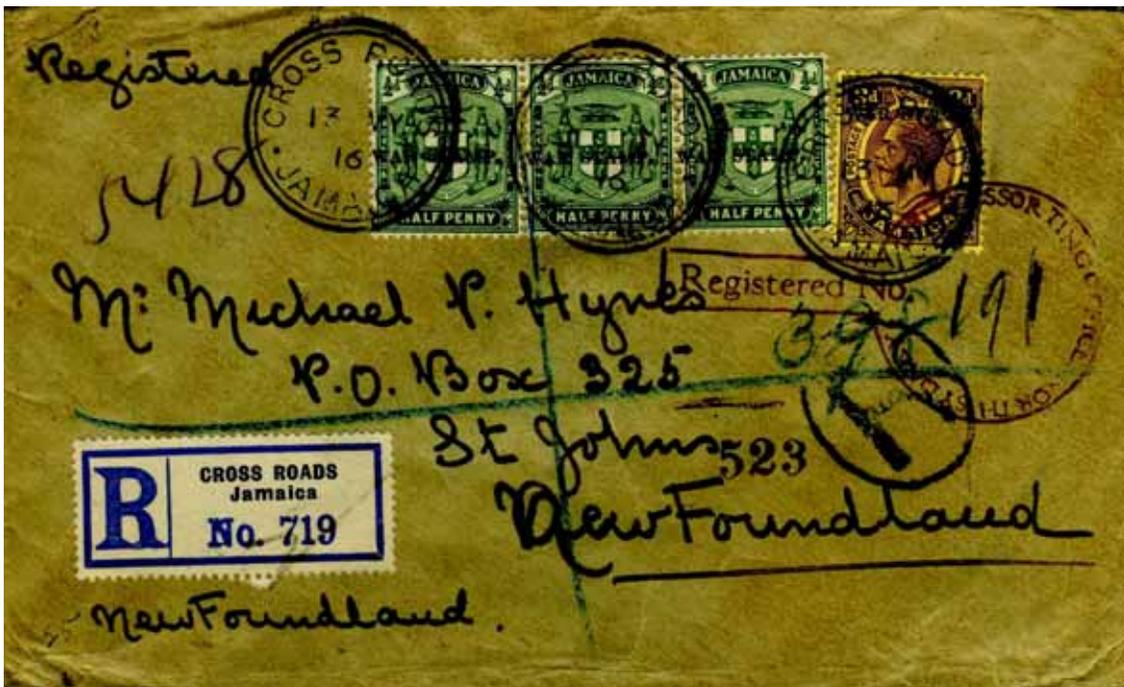
Registration was not available in Manchuria, and was therefore cancelled. As there no backstamps except at Vancouver, it is difficult tell whether it was sent out of the country.

# 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.



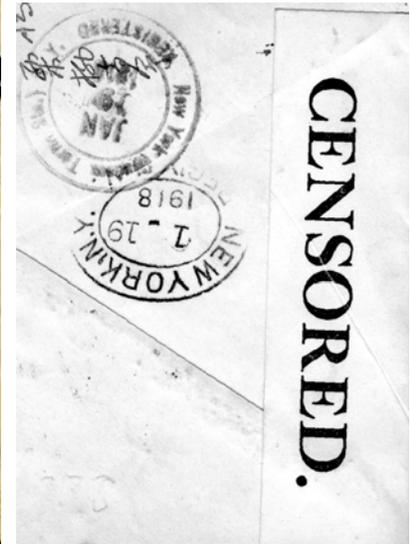
Apia (Samoa)—St Gall (Switzerland), postmarked at Vancouver & Montreal, 1916. Rated 6d registration & 2½d UPU rate. Ms crayon R Apia 255. Samoa censor handstamp. Experimental Montreal registration stamp. Montreal and Vancouver datestamps on reverse.



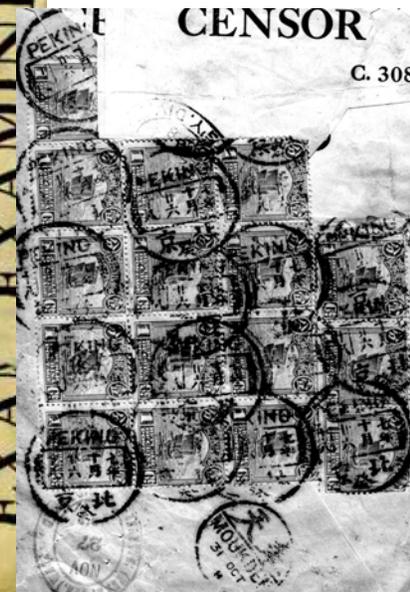
Cross Roads (Jamaica)—St John's (Newfoundland), postmarked at Montreal & Halifax, 1916. Rated 2d registration, & 2½d combined Empire rate and war tax. Special North Sydney (Cape Breton Island) Sorting Office registration handstamp. On reverse, Kingston (Jamaica) and St John's oval registration marks, 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 during World War II



Shanghai–New York, Canadian censor, 1942. Rated CNC \$2 made up of \$1 each for registration and UPU. No Canadian postmarks.



US to US, via Canadian RPO, 1942. Rated 40¢ registration with extra indemnity (US) up to \$200 and 3¢ domestic US. From Warroad (MN) to Gardner (ND) via Fort Francis & Winnipeg RPO.

# 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 tell 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

From US to Newfoundland; censored (with Newfoundland tape) and registered at North Sydney (Cape Breton) with no additional charge. The additional postage of 9¢, applied at Tucson, is a red herring, and refers to the startlingly high airmail rate from the US to Newfoundland.



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. There is no evidence of any charge applied for registration.

Even though North Sydney is in Canada, Newfoundland censor tape (characterized by V in Morse code) was used, and the British style of indicating registration (blue crayon cross—never used in Canada) was employed. There are no backstamps.

# 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.

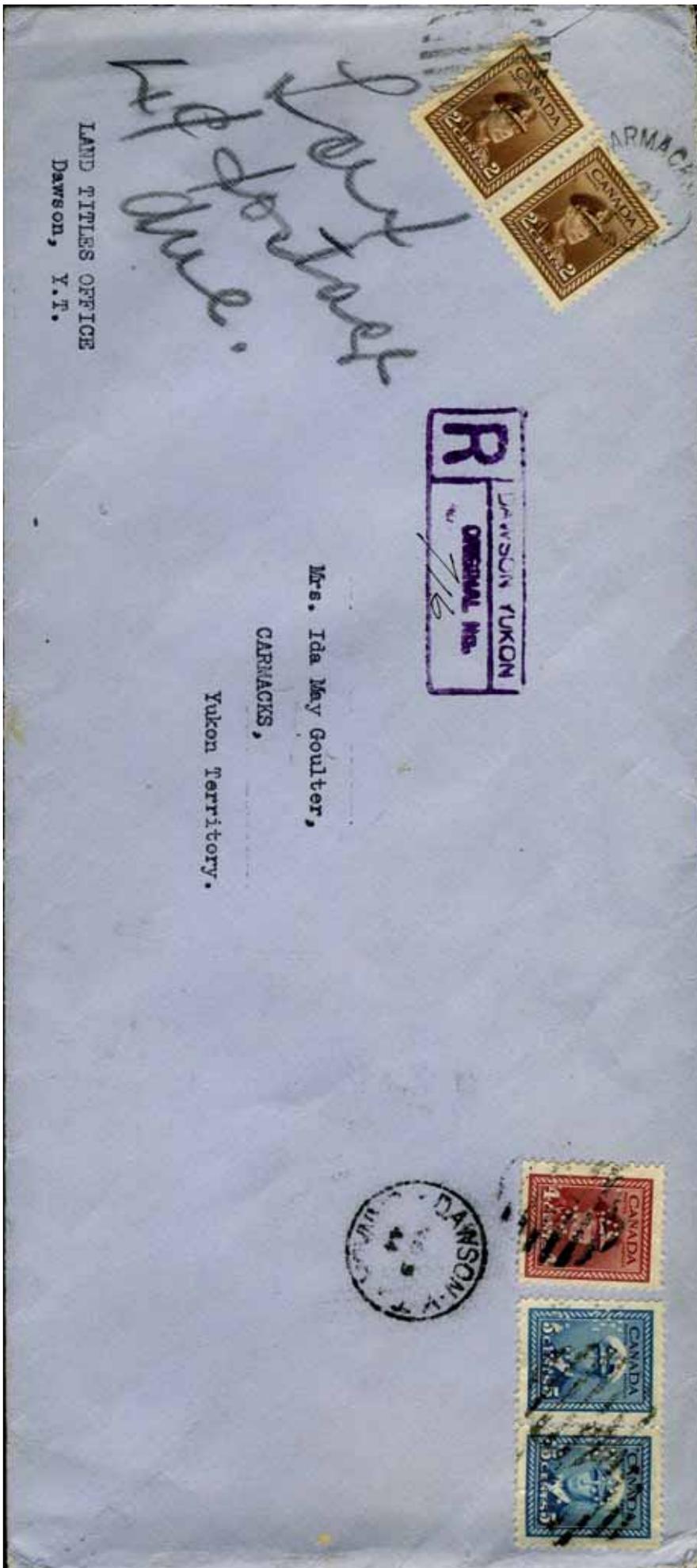


Triple, short paid 3¢, Montreal–Fredericton, 1914. Rated 5¢ registration and 3 × 2¢ per ounce first class, double deficiency. Montreal experimental registration marking; postage dues tied with FREDERICTON straightline.



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 hole 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.

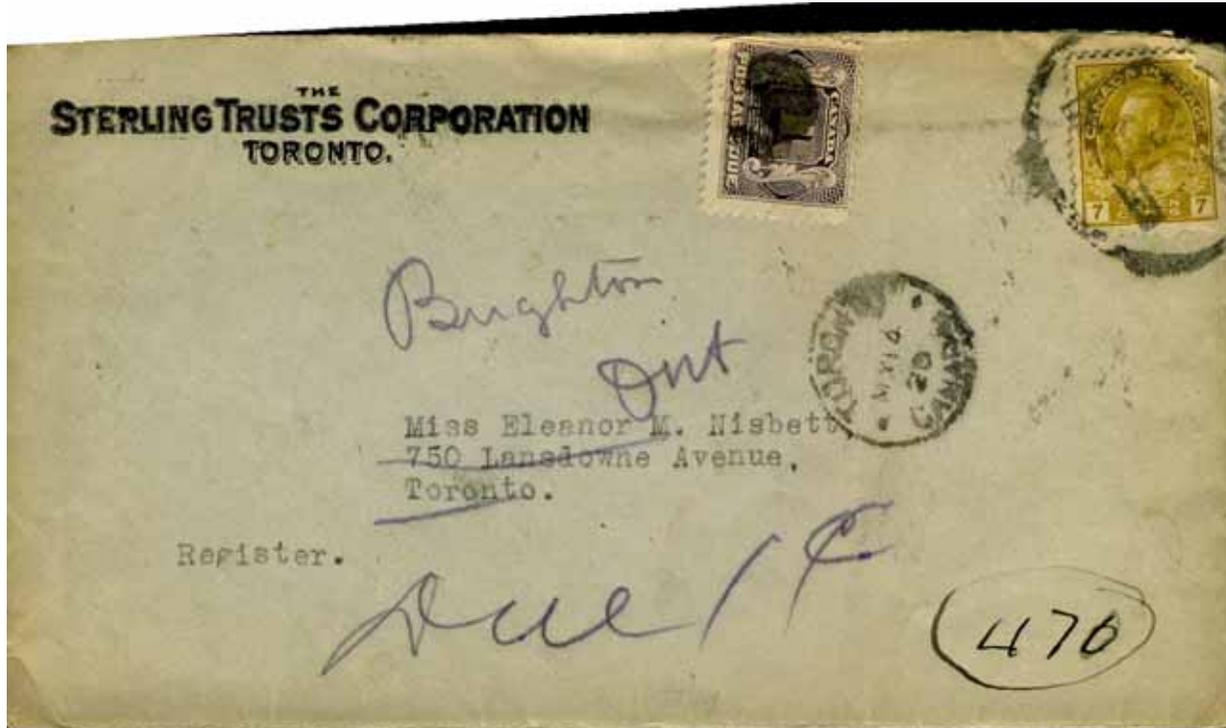


Missing reg'n fee, Nordegg (AB) to Winnipeg, refused & returned to sender, 1945. Rated 10¢ reg'n and single first class, short paid 10¢, single deficiency charged to sender.

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.



Swift Current–Swift Current–Winnipeg, 1947. **Rated** 10¢ registration and 3¢ drop, out-of-town required 4¢, charged the difference.

## 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.*

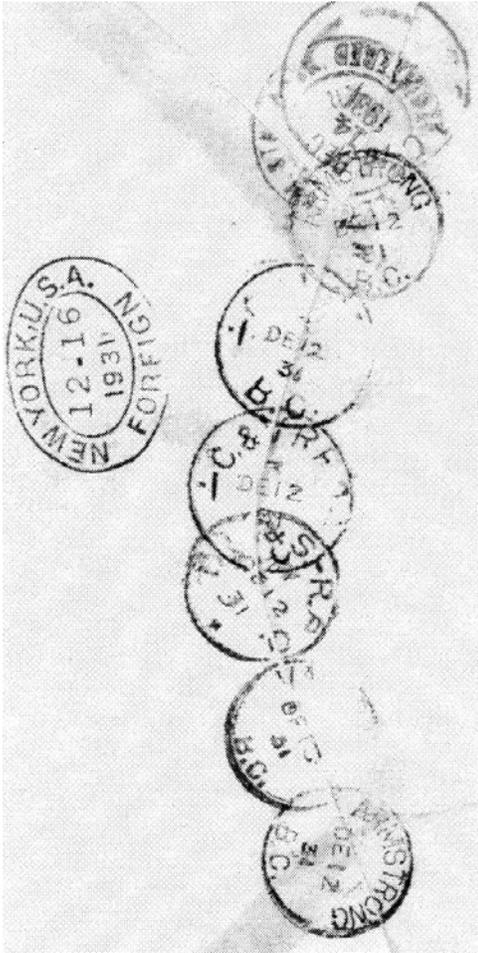


*To Southern Nigeria, not part of Empire airmail scheme, & amount due miscalculated, 1939. Rated 10¢ registration plus double 6¢ per half ounce Empire airmail rate—but Southern Nigeria was not served by a British carrier, so the 25¢ per half ounce rate applied. Short payment was thus  $50 - 12¢ = 38¢$ , 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 (airmail)



To Ireland, by air through US, 3¢ short paid, December 1931. Rated 10¢ registration, 10¢ by air to New York, and 3¢ surface to Ireland (this rate combination initiated July 1931), short paid 3¢ (T/10 centimes), inexplicably not doubled.



# 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.

