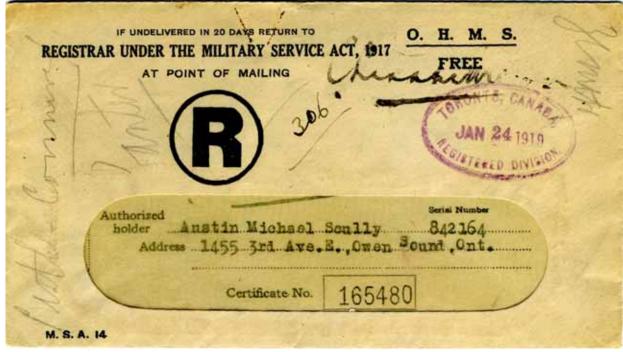
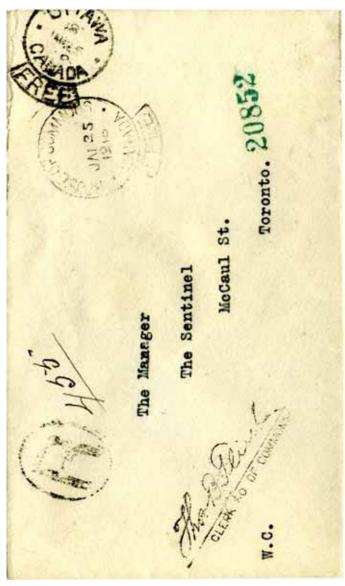
Certificate for exemption from the draft

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.





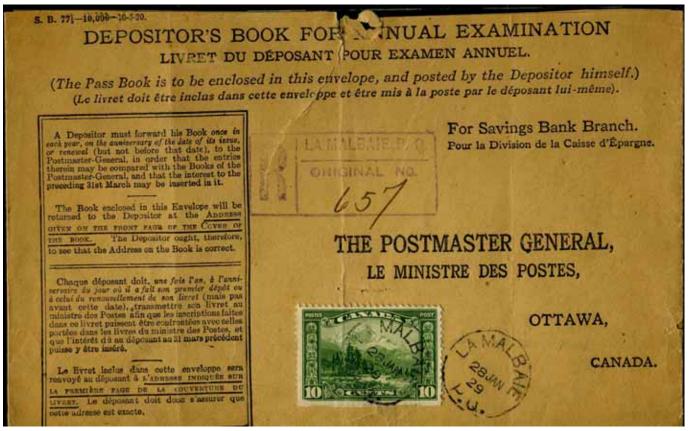
Clerk of the Commons, Ottawa—Toronto, 1916. Both HOUSE OF COMMONS & OTTAWA FREE datestamps.

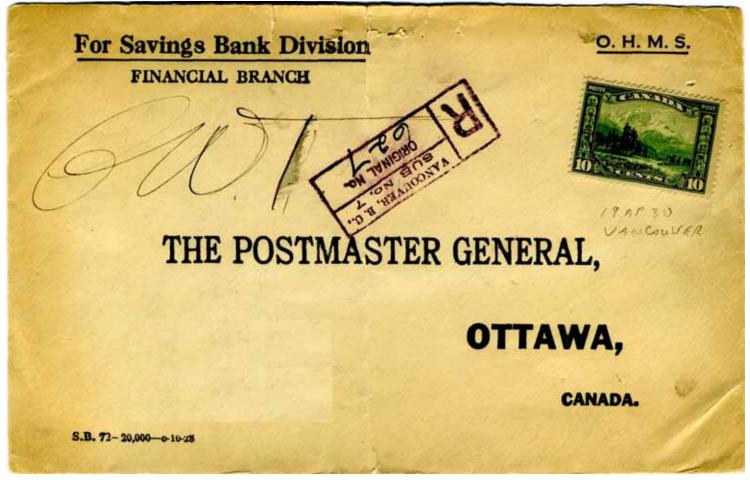
House of Commons Reading Room, franked by Clerk of the House of Commons—Toronto, 1934. \rightarrow

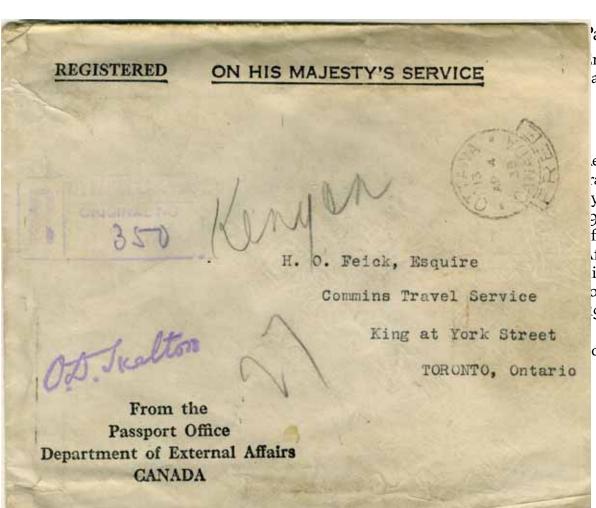


Post office savings bank

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.



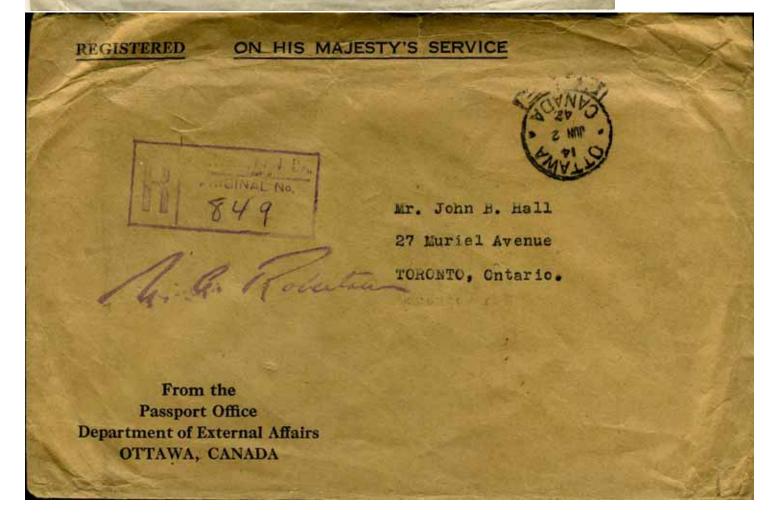




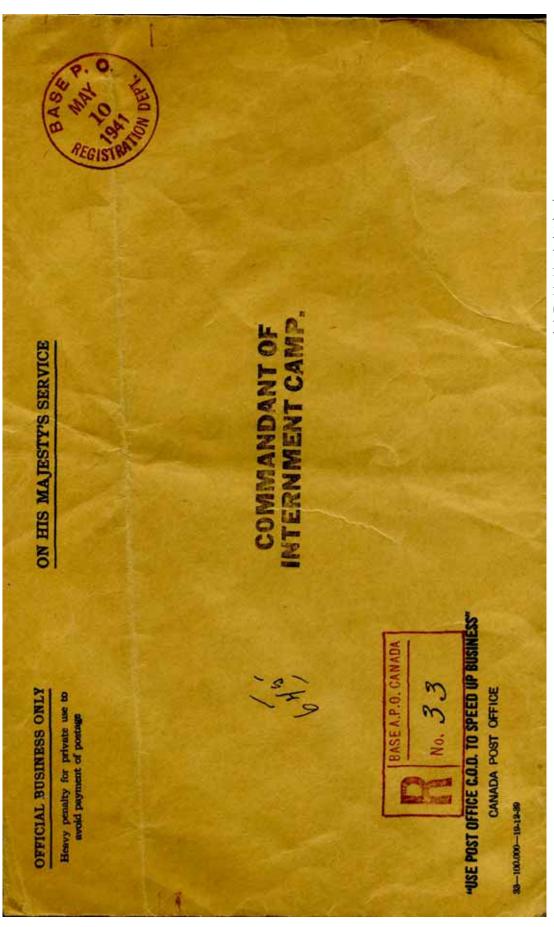
'assports nvelopes for mailing assports (1938 & 1942).

egistered letters canked respectively y *OD Skelton* (1878–941) Under Secretary f State for Foreign ffairs (1925–41), and is immediate succesor, *NA Robertson* 1904–68).

Both were extremely owerful civil servants.

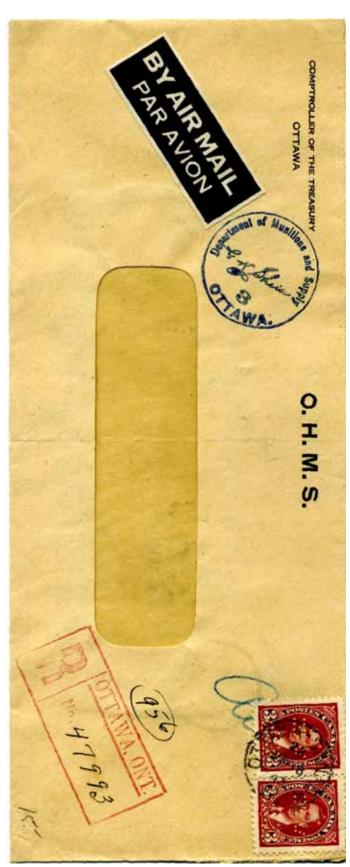


To internment camp

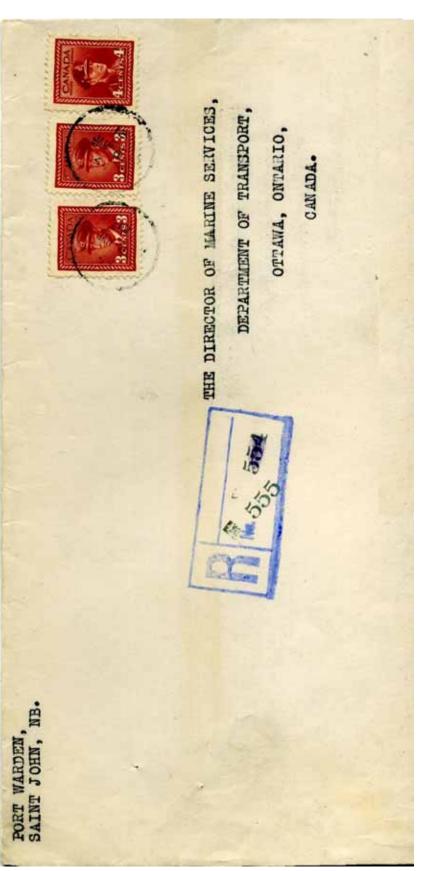


Base Army Post Office, Ottawa—Farnham (QC) internment camp, May 1941. Known as Camp A, the internment camp opened in October 1940, and was reclassified as a refugee camp (for friendly enemy aliens) in June 1941.





Airmail paid, registration free, Ottawa—Trail (BC), 1943. From a government office (Munitions & Supply). Perfin OHMS.



First class free, registration paid, Saint John—Ottawa, 1944. To a government office (Transport). Blackout registration rectangle and CDS applied at Saint John.

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.



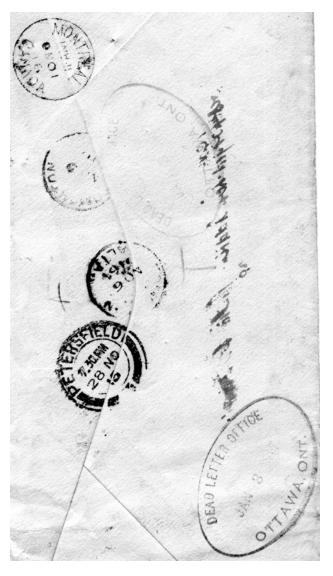
Mining, Industry, and Commerce (M.I.&C.), Ottawa—New York, 1921. Ottawa FREE machine cancel.

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



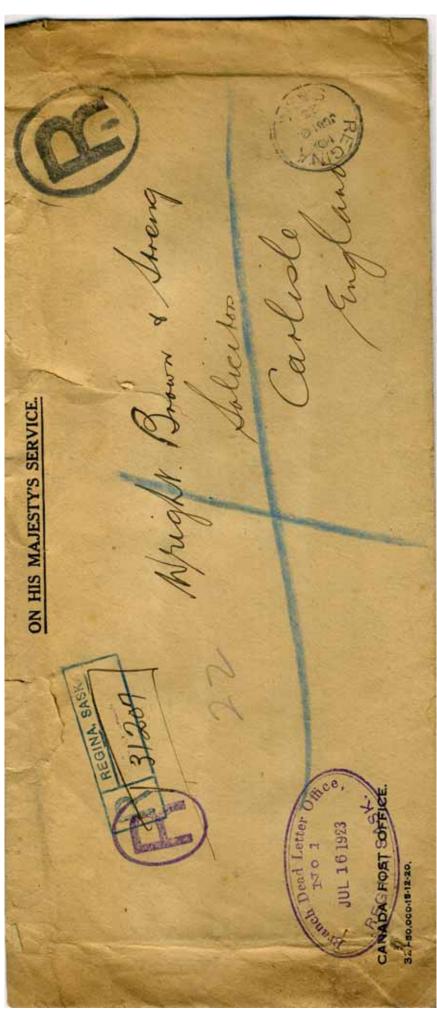
Returned from the dead letter office (DLO)

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.

Below is an example wherein the *returned* letter could not be delivered to the original sender, so it was returned (again) to the DLO, and likely stored there for years.



DLO (Ottawa)—London, then back to DLO, 1915. Sent registered since the original was registered. Rated 2¢, the returned letter service fee. The covering envelope with the original registered letter could not be returned to sender (NOT-CALLED-FOR), so it was sent back to the DLO.



Returned registered letter from UK with enclosed letter

Large covering envelope for returning large registered letter to England; its enclosed registered letter and *its* enclosure (a cheque) is shown on the next page.

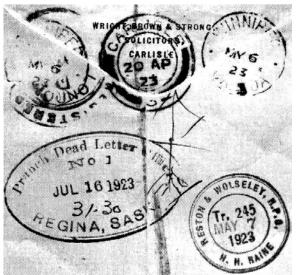
Regina branch DLO—Carlisle, 1923. No DLO returned letter fee—recipient was dead—sent registered as the original had been. The oval DLO datestamp is Plain #228, second reported strike.



On reverse, Liverpool & Carlisle reg'd ovals, as well as three mostly intact DLO crown seals.

Next page \rightarrow

Reverse of enclosed registered letter has another strike (same date) of the oval branch DLO dater, and difficult-to-find Reston & Wolseley double circle RPO (in blue) with clerk name at base.





Enclosed **dead** registered letter with its enclosure, Carlisle—Windthorst (SK), 1923. **Rated** 3d registration and 1½d Empire rate. Cover is marked *Dead* (referring to recipient). Enclosed cheque was for \$92.85.

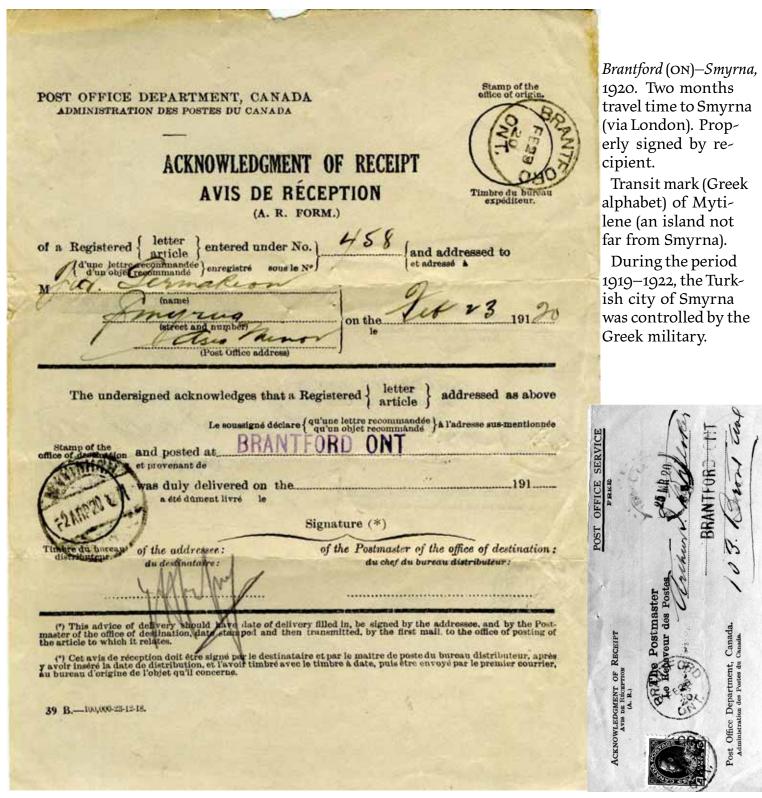
Avis de réception (AR)

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.



AR form to Smyrna

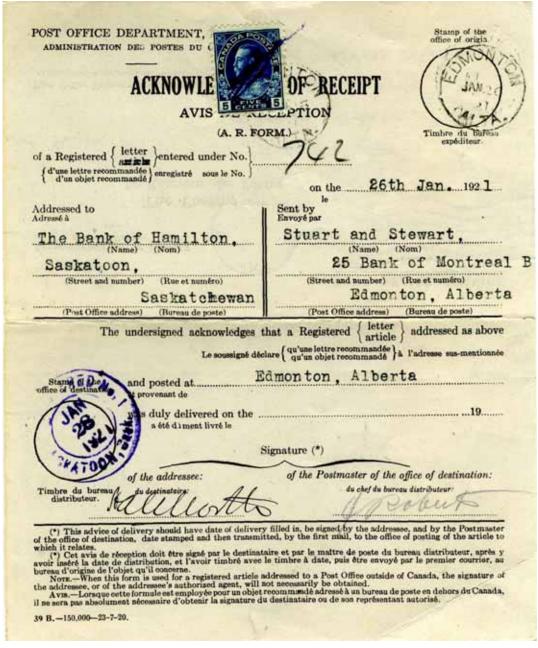
Canadian AR rates, forms, and practices were the same to foreign as to domestic destinations.



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.

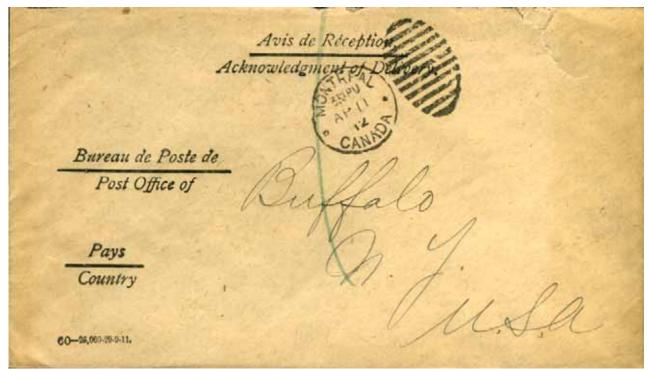


Edmonton—Saskatoon, 1921. Franked on the inside, for a change.

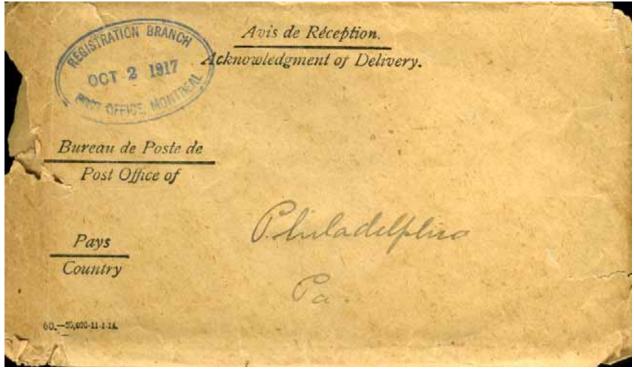
	POST OFFICE SERVICE
ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIFT AVIS DE RÉCEPTION (A.R.)	5 FM O PRE
The Pos	stmaster
	des Postes
	STUART & STEWART,
	Catalana Panantan
	Solicitors, Edmonton,
Post Office Department, Canada. Administration des Postes du Canada.	Alberta,

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 registation 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.