

Patriotic covers from much more modern times, especially WWII, are more moderately priced and more readily available. One of the growing areas of patriotic cover collecting is that of the 5th Anniversary Series put out by McMillan in the early 1940s. Over 170 of his various covers have been identified. A list of these covers can be found on the BNAPS web site at www.BNAPS.org/Education . An example of a McMillan patriotic is at the top of the next page.

There are a tremendous number of WWII patriotic covers with different cachets. Collecting them would be both a lot of fun and provide a colorful collection.



In the subject of patriotic covers, one could also include those covers that have a patriotic slogan cancel. Included might be the V ●●●—, the “Enlist Now,” or the myriad of other slogan cancels developed during

the war. Many of these cancels were used at numerous cities across Canada, and collecting one from each city would be a nice challenge. You might even extend your collection to include the earliest and latest recorded dates in each city.

Collecting areas such as these require back up information, and the BNAPS book department is a likely source for all your needs. Remember that as a member of BNAPS, you can get a significant discount on the books of your choice.

XVII. SPECIALTY STUDIES

Registration and Acknowledgement of Receipt Studies. In 1855, the Canadian Post Office began registering mail, particularly mail with money, contracts, or other valuable paper instruments, as well as parcel post items, to better track them and reduce theft. This service cost extra. Initially paid with stamps, in 1875 stamps were issued specifically for registering domestic mail, mail to the U.S., and mail to England, with three differently colored stamps. The stamps were required until 1889; their use was largely discontinued by the mid 1890s. Registration remains to this day an optional service, and collectors specialize in the rates and types of mail that could and can be registered. Registration was available after 1878 for mail to UPU countries, and collectors look for examples sent to various destinations. Airmail and special delivery were additional services that could be added to the registration, but are uncommon.



Another service associated with registration was acknowledgement of receipt (AR), which for a fee let a mailer require signature by the recipient. This would be accomplished by the receiving post office sending back a postal card for that purpose, indicating date of receipt and the receiver's signature. This service was available at time of mailing of the registered item, or later for an extra fee. Examples of the latter are rare in almost any period.

New services have been added in the last two decades; they are associated with express mail and private carriers that contract with Canada Post for expedited service. Canada Post has issued various envelopes and cardboard mailers for this purpose, and these will form the specialty collecting of the future.

Registration handstamps that identified registered letters were created as soon as the service was started. They continue to this day and are widely collected. Single-line REGISTERED boxes, ovals with R inside, and boxes with city name and space for a registration number are all collectible. Railway mail facilities aboard trains had canceling devices that form a specialty area in registration. There is much research yet to be done in this fascinating cancel-collecting area.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA. Administration des postes, Canada.		STAMP OF OFFICE OF DESTINATION. Timbre du bureau distributeur.	
ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT AVIS DE RÉCEPTION			
<p>THE UNDERSIGNED ACKNOWLEDGES THE RECEIPT OF A REGISTERED ARTICLE, THE ORIGINAL NUMBER OF WHICH APPEARS ON THE REVERSE SIDE. Le soussigné accuse réception d'un objet recommandé dont le numéro original apparaît au verso.</p>			
<p>When delivery is made to the authorized representative of the addressee, both addressee's name and representative's signature must appear in 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.</p>		<p>SIGNATURE <i>J. R. [Signature]</i> SIGNATURE OR NAME OF ADDRESSEE. Signature ou nom du destinataire.</p>	
<p>SIGNATURE OF ADDRESSEE'S REPRESENTATIVE. Signature du représentant du destinataire.</p>		<p>OF THE POSTMASTER OF OFFICE OF DESTINATION. de l'agent du bureau distributeur. <i>[Signature]</i></p>	
<p>N.B.—WHEN THIS RECEIPT IS PROPERLY SIGNED BY THE ADDRESSEE (OR POSTMASTER) AS REGULATIONS PROVIDE, IT IS TO BE DATE STAMPED AND RETURNED TO ADDRESS INDICATED ON THE OTHER SIDE WITHOUT ENVELOPE OR POSTAGE. Lorsque cet avis de réception sera dûment signé par le destinataire (ou l'agent des postes), tel que prévu par les règlements, il devra être timbré à date et renvoyé à l'adresse indiquée de l'autre côté, sans enveloppe ou affranchissement.</p>			

Special Delivery

Special delivery was a service the post office provided for certain cities in which delivery to the address would be expedited. With excellent railroad service throughout Canada by 1898, the service was initially made available to seven cities. This was expanded in 1908 and again in the next decade. An extra fee was charged and a special stamp created to identify such mail. Reciprocal special delivery service between Canada and the U.S. officially started in 1923. Mailers to the U.S., and from the U.S. to Canada, could put their own country's special delivery stamp on

the envelope, and the service would begin at the border. Previously, U.S. special delivery stamps were available at the larger Canadian city post offices for that



purpose, as were Canadian special delivery stamps at major U.S. city post offices. In 1942, airmail special delivery stamps were issued that combined the fees. Special delivery stamps were discontinued after 1946, since ordinary stamps had always been accepted to pay the fee. Special delivery services were discontinued in 1990,

but similar services are available today under different names. Special cancels identified with special delivery began to appear in the 1920s through 1990, and many of those canceling devices were used on the new classes of mail after 1990. Much research remains to be done, especially in the modern era.

County and City Collecting

Perhaps the greatest change in Canadian stamp collecting has occurred in the last few decades with collectors of their city, county, region, or province history including postal history. This has added many collectors who did not collect traditionally but were interested in the growth of their area. Genealogy has also contributed to that collecting. The focus on postal history includes postmarks of towns, covers to or from persons of note in that area at various times, corner covers and cards of commercial enterprises in that area, and artifacts of government, companies, hotels, restaurants, etc. that accompany correspondence or expand the collection into thematic areas.

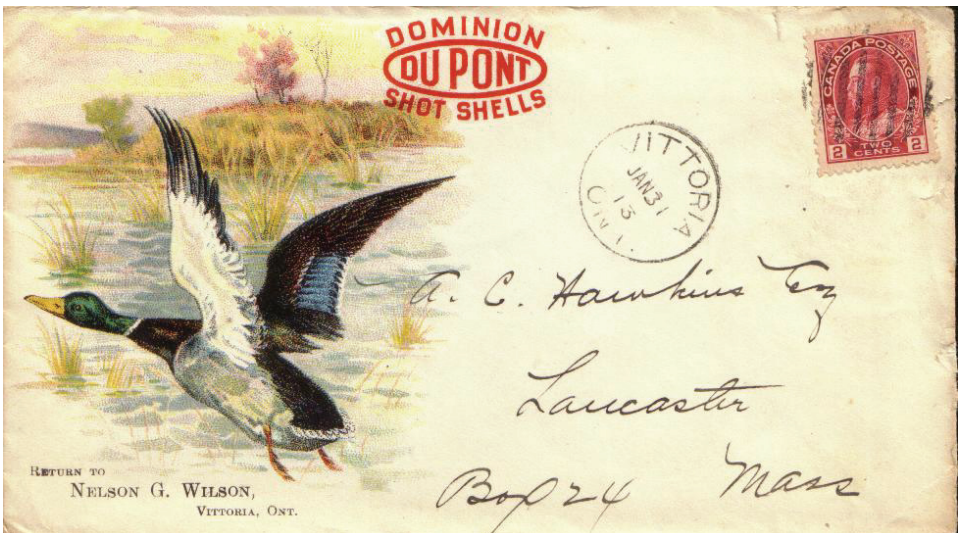
Fairs and Exhibitions.

Beginning in the late 1880s and continuing to modern times, county, provincial, and national fairs and exhibitions promoted their venues by providing post cards and covers that advertised the dates and activities. Some are multicolor and extremely attractive. Some collectors only focus on one town or activity, such as the Calgary Stampede or the Canadian National Exhibition, while others may collect all in a particular province. The heyday of these covers occurred during the Edward era into the George V pre-WWI years. After the war the use of these covers for advertising re-emerged but died down by the 1930s, although they continue today. In addition to printed designs on covers, labels can be found on covers, as well as both post office slogans and meter advertising.



Advertising Covers

What a marvelous area within our hobby to collect! Advertising covers are found coming from the dawn of the hobby itself right up to present day. From earliest days companies put their ads on their envelopes. Some-times it was just a return address in the upper left corner. These covers are termed "corner cards." Other companies printed elaborate advertisements on the envelope itself, and these are called "advertising covers." Recently a major award was given to a lady who showed



a collection of hotel advertising covers.

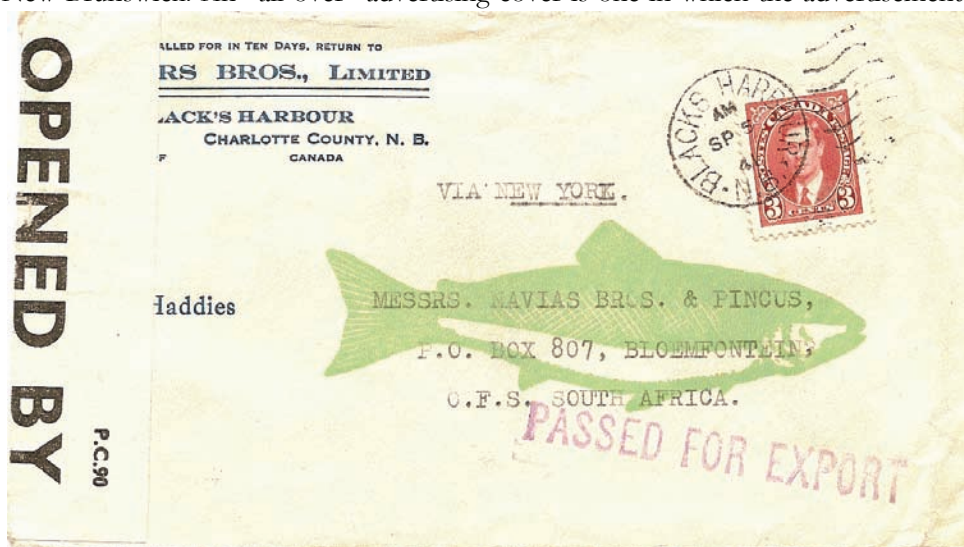
The late 19th and early 20th centuries were probably the zenith for advertising covers. More recent years have seen them continue, but their use has slowed as companies become more and more cost conscious. Collectors tend to collect

these by topic area such as typewriters, hotels, horses, fur farms and sellers, farm implements, hardware, guns and ammo, book sellers, or newspapers.

We think the advertising covers of the 20th and 21st centuries are very collectible. We also think they may be scarcer than most people understand, particularly from the last few decades. We would suggest you look at collecting advertising covers two ways:

National Companies: One of the most popular is the Canadian Hudson's Bay Company. Shown in the Arctic topic section is a Hudson's Bay Company cover with its red ensign cachet. Another national company that made great advertising covers was the Bulova Watch Company. The company printed a common ad on their envelopes, but each dealer's store could add their own name and return address to the design. I don't think anyone has ever identified how many different Bulova covers there are waiting for your collection. Gun and ammunition companies are also very popular.

Local Advertising: Here the field is wide open and the potential is infinite. Show below is a really nice "all over" advertising cover from the Connors Brothers of New Brunswick. An "all over" advertising cover is one in which the advertisement

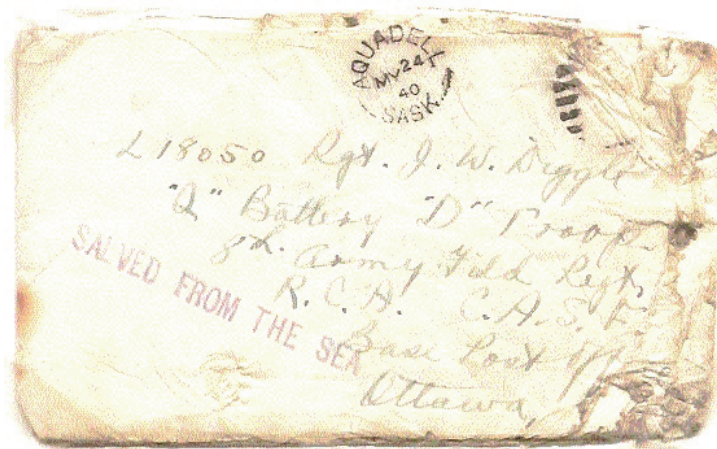


covers the whole envelope. This cover shows a cod fish on the body of the envelope addressed to South Africa during WWII. The envelope has also been opened for inspection by a wartime censor.

The subject of collecting advertising covers is so big you will probably have to limit yourself to a theme (autos, farm machinery, hotels, etc.) or possibly to a location. I have a friend who has developed a very nice collection of advertising covers from Vancouver BC. This is a collecting area where the constraints are only those you put on yourself.

Interrupted Mail

“Neither rain nor snow, nor sleet nor dark of night shall stay these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds” says the supposed creed of postal services. Fire, train wrecks, airplane crashes, robberies, labor stoppages, and war can sure play havoc with mail delivery and herein lies a wonderful potential postal history collection. Collecting interrupted mail, or crash covers as they are sometimes referred to, is a never-ending potential collection because there will always be something that can interrupt the delivery of the mail.



Pictured on this page is a cover that was taken off a torpedoed ship in the North Atlantic Ocean during WWII. The wounded ship S.S. *Eros* was towed by ocean-going tug to the coast of Ireland, where she was beached and the mailbags

removed and forwarded. The stamp is missing as you might expect on a cover that has been immersed in seawater but the letter got delivered. On the front of the cover is the British handstamp SALVED FROM THE SEA.

Collecting Picture Post Cards. Many Canadian stamp collectors also save picture post cards. There are several reasons for saving post cards and several ways to collect them. You may want to save picture post cards of post offices, or perhaps your hometown. You might even use the picture post cards to complement your stamp collection. Transportation-themed cards could be used to show how the mail was moved. Many stamp collectors and postal historians will collect post cards for their address side (not the picture) as illustrations of the postal markings.

Those who choose to collect the picture side of the post card may elect to choose pioneer post cards (produce in 1903 or earlier), patriotic cards (with their fancy printings), or cards produced by specific companies or photographers.

There are two basic types of post cards: printed cards and real photographs. The former are usually less expensive to collect than the latter, but scarce printed cards can also be costly. Printed post cards typically depict scenes that would be visited, places like Niagara Falls as an example. Small towns and resorts would usually have real photo cards; because of their limited printing, they are scarcer and harder to find than printed cards. They also are finer examples of photographic art than are most printed cards.



Manitoba and then back. Between 1935 and 1939, the *S.S. Nascopie* was the EAP ship and she carried north large quantities of philatelic mail. These easily-available

covers bear postmarks from far-north offices such as Craig Harbour, Lake Harbour, and Pond Inlet, Northwest Territories. The difficulty level rises when one looks for EAP postmarks,

registered covers, covers from years before 1935 and after 1939, covers from non-post office points, and commercial (not contrived) mail. Hudson's Bay Company envelopes from the Arctic add color to a collection. The *Nascopie* carried a few covers from Greenland to Canada during World War II. The *Nascopie* grounded and was wrecked in July 1947; covers that survived the wreck

Gradually, catalogues of major Canadian post card series are being compiled, but coverage is far from complete. No matter whether one's collection is a research-type collection or a collection of picture post cards as a supplement to philately, their accumulation is an enjoyable endeavor. This is an area of philately in its infancy and there is lots of room for you to jump in and start something completely new. Finding a gem of a post card and studying it under a magnifying glass, one quickly realizes that a picture really is worth a thousand words.

Arctic and Northwest Mails. The collection of mail carried to or from the Canadian Arctic is fascinating. When one determines the route it has taken, a collector often finds that the cover has survived a very difficult trip. Each summer from 1932 to 1962, there was an expedition (called the Eastern Arctic, Patrol or EAP) that carried a ship-borne post office north to the Arctic from Montreal, going as far as Churchill,



are available. Other Arctic mail to add to a collection includes covers from United States Army Post Offices in the Canadian Arctic, and covers from weather and DEW Line stations. Mail from the western Arctic is also very desirable. Towns on the Mackenzie River have been served by airmail since 1929. Earlier mail is very scarce. In winter, mail often was carried by dog teams. Mail carried through the Northwest Passage combines both the eastern and western Arctic.

XVIII. REVENUES

Federal Revenues

Revenue stamps are used to pay a fee, tax, or credit to a governmental department or authority. These have a long history in both British and Canadian history. A catalogue by E. S. Van Dam is widely used by revenue collectors, and for advanced information the series of eight catalogues by E. Zaluski provide the most recent information compiled about various types of revenues.



Revenues can be organized a variety of ways. Federal issues of stamps included three Bill Stamp issues beginning in 1864, the third contemporaneous with the Large Queens in 1868 and early printings of the Small Queens in 1870. The stamps are generally reasonable in price except for a few dollar values. Some impressive errors exist as imperforate varieties as well as a rare two-color \$2 stamp with an inverted center. Gas inspection stamps were produced for Victoria, Edward, and George V reigns, and as electricity became used at the turn of the century,

electric light inspection stamps were issued, then combined gas and electricity inspection stamps. Mostly these are inexpensive, and imprint blocks are commonly available for most values at reasonable cost. Weights and measures stamps were issued from 1876 up to 1930 and are also generally inexpensive. The Supreme Court of Canada issued stamps associated with petitions and submissions of documents from 1876 to 1938. Included are some of the most expensive revenues, the "In Prize" overprints used during World War I for legal documents related to the capture of German shipping and their disposition as war prizes.

Customs duty stamps were issued in 1912 and 1935, and they can be found on incoming covers that were dutiable. War Tax stamps were issued during World War I for use on a variety of goods and services, as were excise tax stamps. The latter were continued in various issues through World War II, many used on cigarettes, for example. During World Wars I and II, there were war savings stamps that citizens bought to support the effort. They were payable with interest after the war. Small values were pasted into booklets that had to be completed to receive the interest and value. One of the rarest revenue stamps is a \$5 French language version of a WWI savings stamp.