

Postal Stationery Notes

Volume 18 No. 3

NOVEMBER 2002

#5. ILLUSTRATED CARDS

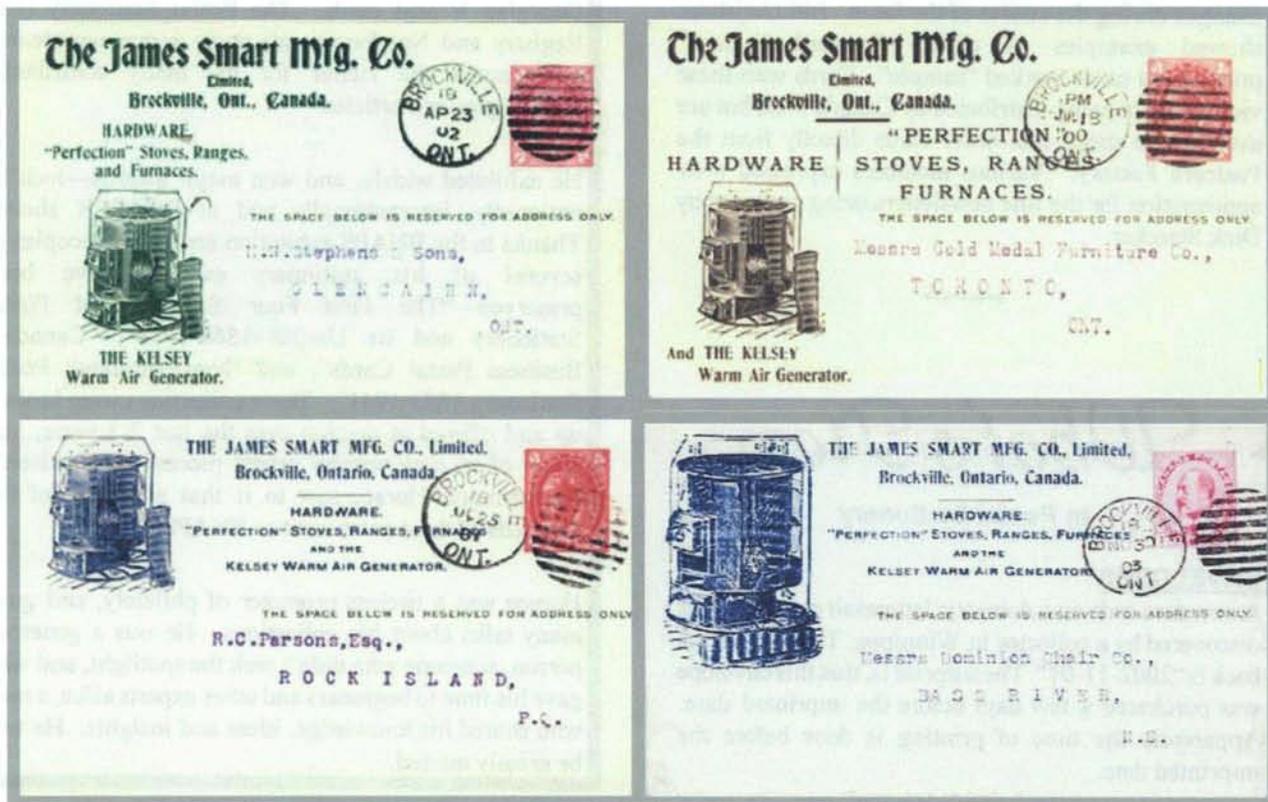
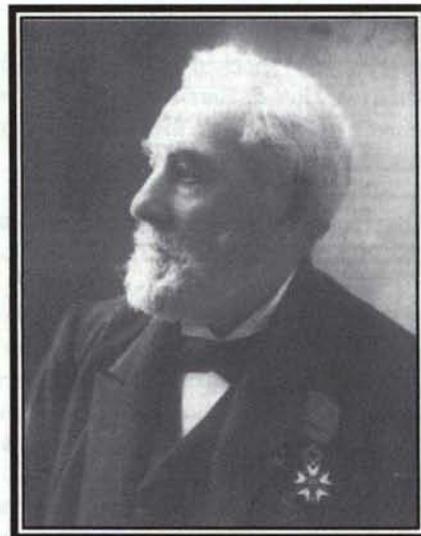
"The James Smart Manufacturing Co., Brockville, Ontario"

by Chris Ellis

James Smart, the youngest of six children of Robert and Margaret Smart, was born at Cupar Fife, Scotland in 1819, and spent his early life in Aberdeen. In 1834 the family moved to Canada and eventually settled in Brockville in eastern Upper Canada in 1844. Smart was apprenticed as a tanner and obtained employment in Kingston, Upper Canada, where he met Alexander MacKenzie who would later become the Canadian Prime Minister. The two men formed a friendship and in 1848 began a tannery in western Upper Canada at Sarnia.

Smart met and married Anne Bogue of London, Upper Canada in 1850. Within a year however, the Sarnia tannery property had been expropriated to build the railroad so Smart and his brother-in-law decided to seek employment in California.

Continued on page 28



Editor's Notes

Starting on the front page of this issue, member Chris Ellis did research on another Canadian company which had postal cards with illustrations printed on the front around a hundred years ago.

Great work Chris!

Also in this issue are the Postcard Factory cards sorted out and listed by William Geijsbeek and Robert Lemire

We are very shocked and saddened by the sudden passing of Horace Harrison and it was very painful for Robert Lemire to write the obituary at right.

Dick Staecker

Following is a summary of the Study Group meeting at BNAPEX 2002 in Spokane written by Robert Lemire:

By 9:00 a.m. on Friday September 27, the BNAPEX frames in Spokane were barely up, the exhibits were still being mounted, but ten BNAPSers were at the Postal Stationery Study Group meeting chaired by Robert Lemire. Bill Walton gave a presentation "Sequencing the George VI Post Cards". He discussed the printing methods, the relevant rate changes over the period 1938 to 1954, and the reasons for the heading changes during the course of the issue. Bill Geijsbeek showed examples of eleven Postcard Factory^o prestamped cards marked "sample". Cards with these views are not being distributed by Canada Post, but are available to shops that order cards directly from the Postcard Factory. Various members expressed their appreciation for the fine newsletters being prepared by Dick Staecker.

What's New

in Postal Stationery

ENVELOPES

A new date code on a domestic lettermail envelope was discovered by a collector in Winnipeg. The date on the back is "2002-11-01". The surprise is, that this envelope was purchased a few days before the imprinted date. Apparently the time of printing is done before the imprinted date.

Horace Harrison

The death of Horace Harrison, OTB, represents a loss to BNA philately and to BNAPS as a whole. There will be many tributes written, as Horace contributed to many fields and in many ways. His writings on the Canadian registration system broke new ground; he produced several series of articles on the Large Queens issue, and the cancellations found on those stamps. He set up an insurance plan for philatelists, and he served BNAPS in many capacities including a recently completed two-year term as president of the Society.

The field of BNA postal stationery was one of Horace's passions. In the late 1960s, he used a series of articles in *BNA Topics* to enlarge and refine the list of CPR railway view cards, and laid the foundations for later research in the area. He put together a significant collection of proofs and essays, and wrote articles on the working dies used to produce the Canadian Edward VII envelopes. Yet, he did not neglect material of the Elizabethan period (he may have been the first to note in print that there were two different knives for the 2¢ #8 Wilding envelope). His collections of pictorial advertising on postal stationery were spectacular. One of the other strengths of his collections was Newfoundland stationery, and he helped distinguish the dies used for the later Georgian V post cards. The Postal Stationery (and Registry and Newfoundland) study group newsletters were much the richer for his many contributed photocopies and articles.

He exhibited widely, and won major awards—locally, nationally, internationally and at BNAPEX shows. Thanks to the BNAPS exhibition series, photocopies of several of his stationery exhibits have been preserved—"The First Four Suppliers of Postal Stationery and its Usages 1860-1910", "Canada's Business Postal Cards", and "Newfoundland: Postal Stationery 1873-1941". These collections were broken up and offered at auction over the last 2-3 years, and many of us now possess prized pieces "ex Harrison". Furthermore, Horace saw to it that a portion of the proceeds of these sales went to BNAPS.

Horace was a tireless promoter of philately, and gave many talks about his collections. He was a generous person, someone who didn't seek the spotlight, and who gave his time to beginners and other experts alike, a man who shared his knowledge, ideas and insights. He will be greatly missed.

CARDS

In the Postal Stationery Notes Volume 18 No.1 page 3 I had mentioned the 10 prepaid Tourist Attractions cards, which had been issued with the same scenes as the stamps issued June 1st 2002. These cards were listed on page 4 in the Canada Post magazine "Collection" Summer 2002. But what I had completely missed on that page, (until Pierre Gauthier mentioned it to me) was, that another set of 10 Tourist Attractions cards in the same design were also listed on that same page under "NEW" inside a small red oval. These new cards show the same scenes as the 10 stamps issued May 5th 2001. This date is also in small print on the card after "Issue date". Of course the date these cards were printed, must have been much later.

The 10 locations pictured on these latest cards are:

Butchart Gardens, BC. order # 250074
Apple Blossom Festival, NS. order # 250075
White Pass, YT. order # 250076
Sugar Bushes, QC. order # 250077
Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON. order # 250078

The Forks, MB. order # 250079
Barkerville, BC. order # 250080
Tulip Festival, ON. order # 250081
Auyuittuq National Park, Nunavut order # 250082
Signal Hill, NF. order # 250083

XPRESSPOST

A new prepaid Xpresspost envelope in cardboard "International-Zone Europe" has been issued October 7, 2002, similar in design as the prepaid Regional and National "Letter" envelopes, but in different size (378 x 238 mm). Cost is \$35.00.

The shipping label already is attached on the reverse and a "Postage Prepaid" Canada Post box and form date 08-02 (clock type) is printed on the back.

Also new varieties of the Government of Ontario Xpresspost envelopes were found by Chris Ryan. See his new listing below.

THIS IS ABSOLUTELY THE LAST ISSUE UNPAID MEMBERS WILL RECEIVE

DUES: Postal Stationery Study Group dues are Can. \$8.00 or equivalent per volume of six issues.

Dues are now payable if you mailing label reads V18#1. Please renew soon and make your remittance payable to 'JOHN GRACE' not to BNAPS or the Postal Stationery Study Group.

Dues or any change of mailing address should be sent to the Sec./ Treasurer John Grace, 734 Aspen Rd.
Pickering, On. L1V 4H2 E-mail jandmgrace@sympatico.ca

All information for the newsletter, and correspondence about the study group, should be addressed to Dick Staecker, 384 Regal Drive, London, On. Canada N5Y 1J7, phone (519) 455-9715, E-mail may be sent to dstaecker@rogers.com



New Varieties for the Carleton and Government of Ontario Xpresspost Envelopes

by Chris Ryan

I have recently acquired a new variety of the private-order prepaid Xpresspost envelope used by Carleton University in Ottawa (illustrated at 25%). Both this item and the earlier variety are of the regular 305 by 394 mm pack-size with threads in the paper, but have an inscription on their backs that is much simpler than that found on the regular packs, lack a UPC bar-code and contain a red recycled paper logo at lower-right. In addition, the Carleton packs have stated maximums of 1 kg "weight" and 20 mm thickness, which correspond to those of the old GO Packs. The identifying characteristics for each of the two types of Carleton packs are as follows:

Carleton Type 1: (Reported in PSSN Vol. 17, N^o3, Nov 2001)

- Rounded corners on each of the four flaps comprising the envelope.
- The lower horizontal body-flap overlaps the upper body-flap.
- Stock number 102068 in purple on the back at lower-left.
- Hidden number: DK# 513753 08/00

Carleton Type 2: (New item.)

- Angular corners on each of the four flaps comprising the envelope.
- The upper horizontal body-flap overlaps the lower body-flap.
- No stock number present.
- No hidden number present.

Another new item has just come to hand that requires me to amend the list of Government of Ontario private order prepaid Xpresspost envelopes presented on pages 13 and 14 of *PSSN* Vol. 18, N^o 2. The new variety was part of the same printing as the previously described Government of Ontario Type 2, but has a larger Canada Post logo box. This box, at 83½ mm long, is comparable in size to that found on the Type 3 envelopes (see page 13 Vol. 18-No.2) but with a thinner font. It can be speculated that during the March 2001 printing of the envelopes a decision was made to increase the size of the Canada Post logo. It is also possible that the printer had more than one press in simultaneous operation with different settings for the design.

As a result of the newly discovered variety, the previous Ontario Type 2 will now be divided into Types 2A and 2B, representing the small and large logos, respectively, as follows:

Ontario Type 2A: (Previously listed as Type 2.)

- Purple date clock "01", missing "3", under the sealing flap at centre.
- Canada Post logo box is 76 mm long, with font "B".
- Type "B2" roulettes on sealing flap.
- Trillium logo is medium green.
- "Thick" font used for text, dashes and stock number on back.

Ontario Type 2B: (New item.)

- As Type 2A, but Canada Post logo box is now 83½ mm long, with font "C" (thin). (The font used for the Canada Post logo box on Type 3 is now designated as "D" (thick).)

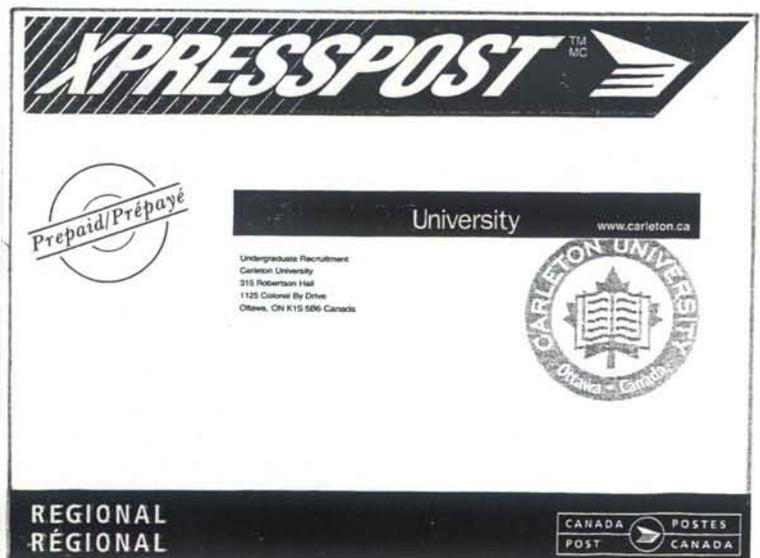
As for "brandings", the following are known to this writer:

Ontario Type 2A:

- Ryerson University.
- University of Guelph-Humber (in black). ("Welcome. Learn more. Do more." in red-brown with circle and horizontal bar in navy-blue.)
- University of Waterloo ("join us and make Waterloo the next step in your future") in black.

Ontario Type 2B:

- Ryerson University.



Postcard Factory® Issues: Some Order Out of Apparent Chaos

William Geijsbeek and Robert Lemire

This has been an interesting year for collectors of the prepaid Postcard Factory® (PCF) issues. With considerable persistence, and with much assistance from Pierre Gauthier, Clarence Wigmore, Earle Covert and Andrew Chung, we are gradually getting a good picture of what is and is not available, and in some cases we even think we understand why certain items are hard to find. This article deals primarily with the cards issued in 2001 and 2002, although summary information is provided on the earlier issues. Also, a list is provided of the borderless cards issued in the last year and a half.

First, an overview:

The Postcard Factory is a privately owned publisher of commercial (non-prepaid) postal cards that are sold throughout Canada in gift shops, card shops, drug stores, etc. Their cards are also sold to a lesser degree in the United States.

- In early 1997 thirty-five different white-border prepaid PCF postal cards were issued through Canada Post. They were available through the Philatelic Centre at Antigonish as five sets - Montréal (5), Ottawa (5), Toronto (5), Canada #1 (10), and Canada #2 (10). They were eventually available to postmasters to order individually. All cards had the same UPC bar code but each view had a different card number.
- In 1998 another sixteen cards were released. As some of these new cards were released, and as other older cards were reprinted, it was noticed that the colour on the backs of the cards had changed to brown ink rather than the Canada Post mandated black ink.
- During this limited period of time, forty-three of the first fifty-one released cards were either initially printed or reprinted using brown ink. Brown is the colour of ink that the PCF uses for most of their commercial (non-prepaid) cards.
- There was one private order card prepared. It exists only with a brown back.
- Later in 1999 thirty-three additional views appeared (all with black backs) making a total of eighty-four different view cards with white borders. No new views with white borders have been issued since 1999.
- In 2000, Canada Post decided that all prepaid cards sold through their offices should have a unique bar code to distinguish one view from another by the scanning equipment. Stickers were prepared with the new UPC bar codes and applied to all cards in Canada Post's stock. This was not done to cards in the Postcard Factory's stock. All eighty-four of the black-back, white-border views are known with bar-code stickers. A few of the brown-back views have also been found with bar-code stickers.
- Except for ATC206, ATC209, ATC210, CR272, CY35, CY46, CY55, ED032 and WED007, all white-border cards were eventually reprinted in 2000 and early 2001 with individualized UPC bar codes. The backs of these reprinted cards were in black ink, and had other minor differences from the universal UPC bar-coded cards.
- Borderless view cards were first issued in 2001, and there are now more than sixty different borderless views on prepaid PCF cards.

It appears that there are four different types of prepaid PCF card distribution channels. They are:

- (a) Cards that are distributed through Canada Post and that are available to any post office that orders them. These cards are probably based on standard PCF stock views (i.e., the view is one of PCF's normal unstamped post cards or from PCF file pictures). These cards are usually available to collectors through Antigonish.
- (b) Cards that are distributed directly by the PCF through its distributors/agents to gift shops and tourist locations by the PCF.
- (c) Cards that are ordered and distributed by Canada Post to one (or more) specific post offices on a restricted basis (usually geographical) *only*. These are referred to by the PCF as "custom" cards, and the numbers on these cards have a CST prefix. Other post offices and collectors may not have access to them.

- (d) Cards that are specially ordered by a private company (“printed-to-order”). One such card was prepared to order for a specific firm (i.e., Dick Staecker’s report on the African Lion Safari card in PSN Vol. 17, No. 6, pg. 52).

Some generalizations can be made about distribution of the cards:

- Most cards are distributed in both channels (a) and (b) simultaneously.
- A few cards are distributed only using channel (a) or channel (c) – thus making them exclusive to Canada Post.
- A few cards are distributed only using channel (b) – thus making them exclusive to the PCF. These are: ATC005, ATC218, BNG003, CB023V, HFX026, HFX027, NFLD069, NFLD075, NS068, NS0132, and NS142.
- One card was distributed using channel (d).

Cards in category (a) can usually be ordered from Antigonish if you know the item number provided that they are not sold out. Unfortunately, not all the item numbers are provided in the Canada Post publications “Details” or “Collections”, or even in brochures sent to Canada Post personnel. The list below should help. For many of the cards, the Canada Post order number is 2xxxxx, where xxxxx represents the last five (large) digits of the UPC bar code printed on the card. However, there are exceptions because Canada Post and PCF didn’t keep their numbers straight for some cards issued in late 2001 and early 2002.

The following cards are reported to have been printed and distributed, but no copies have yet been reported: CST7010 Trout Lake and CST7012 Wood Bridge.

The following cards apparently have not yet been printed, but numbers have been assigned by the PCF: CST7013 Ocean Wave, CST7014 Tofino aerial view, CST7015 Tofino marina, and CASN001 Casino Niagara (probably a private order card). Watch for these cards—there is a good chance some, or all, will **not** be available through Antigonish!

Comments on Specific Cards

MTL154 was supposedly to be released in late 2001 or early 2002. Other cards from the same release were available in February 2002, but requests for MTL154 (from collectors to Antigonish, and from postmasters) were met with the words “backordered”, and later “sold out”. At least one person received their backordered copies in April 2002—most (including postmasters) did not. Finally, in mid-summer the cards were distributed to post offices. The reason for the delayed distribution of this card is not known.

A Canada Post brochure to post offices listed a card of Percé Rock, Gaspé (with **Canada Post order number 260154**) for release in mid-summer 2002. The card was not available (even to the postmasters in the Gaspé region, as confirmed by Pierre Gauthier) at the time other cards from the same list were released. A few weeks later a small number of the cards was received in at least two post offices in the Gaspé. However, one of the postmasters felt the description on the card was in error, and the cards were recalled. Another postmaster reported having sold two cards over the counter before the recall. The recall has been confirmed by Canada Post personnel in Ottawa. It is now believed that this card was CST7018 and was scheduled by Canada Post for regional distribution. There is no indication as to whether this card will be re-issued, or if existing copies will be destroyed or returned to the PCF.

If the PCF cards above present an inadequate challenge, PCF has also issued 101 pictorial, prepaid Cuban cards. A list is available from the authors.

PCF Borderless Cards Description	Card #	UPC Code	CP Order #	Reported
Three jolly fishermen	ATC005	60112	NA	early 2002
Atlantic Canada lobster	ATC052	60113	260113	early 2002
Autumn leaves	ATC218V	60114	NA	early 2002
Banff gondola	BNG003	60134	NA	early 2002
Native Indians	C108	60150	260150	mid-late 2002
Kissing black bear cubs	C120	60093	260093	late 2001
Moose and calves	C124	60094	260094	late 2001
Garibaldi Mountain	C176V	60095	260109	early 2002
Tuktoyaktuk child	C177	60096	260111	early 2002
Ste-Anne de Beauré Basilica	C178V	60097	260112	early 2002
Baffin Island	C179	60098	260114	early 2002
Mountains of ice	C180	60099	260116	early 2002
Mackenzie Mountain highway	CB012	60122	260122	early 2002
The Cabot Trail	CB023V	60121	NA	early 2002
Bow Valley	CR030	60085	260085	early 2001
Sunset over Lake Louise	CR222	60148	260148	mid-late 2002
Mount Edith Cavell	CR249	60136	260136	mid-late 2002
Moraine Lake	CR291V	60086	260086	early 2001
Peyto Lake	CR317	60135	260135	mid-late 2002
Wood bridge ...	CST7010	?60142?	NA	not yet reported
Brackendale bald eagles	CST7011	60143	NA	mid-late 2002
Trout Lake	CST7012	?60144?	NA	not yet reported
Gaspé, Percé Rock	CST7018(?)	60154	260154	mid-late 2002, recalled*
Humpback whales	G044	60147	260147	mid-late 2002
Halifax Citadel	HFX026	60123	NA	early 2002
Halifax waterfront	HFX027	60124	NA	early 2002
Halifax skyline (twilight)	HFX040	60125	260125	early 2002
Kingston City Hall	KI011	60149	260149	mid-late 2002
Whiteshell Provincial Park	MAN012	60104	260099	late 2001
Downtown Montréal aerial view	MTL148V	60100	260095	late 2001
Place Jacques Cartier	MTL154	60102	260096	late 2001
Montréal and Mount Royal	MTL166	60101	260097	late 2001
New Brunswick Lighthouse	NB014	60126	260126	early 2002
Maid of the Mist	NF166	60087	260087	early 2001
Horseshoe Falls	NF186V	60088	260088	early 2001
American and Horseshoe Falls	NF187	60089	260089	early 2001
Iceberg at Salt Harbour	NFLD002	60108	260117	early 2002
Newfoundland dog at Cape Spear	NFLD069	60109	NA	early 2002
L'Anse aux Meadows	NFLD072V	60110	260110	early 2002
Cabot Tower	NFLD075V	60111	NA	early 2002
Bluenose II	NS018V	60120	260120	early 2002
Peggy's Cove Lighthouse	NS064V	60115	260115	early 2002
Peggy's Cove lobster traps	NS068	60116	NA	early 2002
Lunenburg	NS130	60118	260118	early 2002
Ocean crashing onto rocks	NS132	60117	NA	early 2002
Peggy's Cove panorama	NS142	60119	NA	early 2002
Prairie farms	PRA005V	60103	260098	late 2001
Prairie sunflowers	SASK002	60106	260106	late 2001

Lake Waskesiu	SASK006V	60107	260107	late 2001
Nathan Phillips Square	T058	60090	260090	early 2001
Toronto's Harbourfront	T109	60091	260091	early 2001
CN Tower / skyline	T147V	60092	260092	early 2001
Toronto financial district	T172	60137	260137	mid-late 2002
Toronto Skydome	T175	60138	260138	mid-late 2002
Toronto skyline (twilight)	T196	60127	260127	early 2002
Aerial view of downtown Toronto	T197	60128	260128	early 2002
Aerial view of Toronto and island	T198	60129	260129	early 2002
Toronto skyline (day)	T203	60139	260139	mid-late 2002
Vancouver skyline (night)	VAN084	60132	260132	early 2002
Cruise ship at Canada Place	VAN506	60130	260130	early 2002
Vancouver skyline (day)	VAN530	60131	260131	early 2002
Victoria Harbour aerial view	VCT077	60133	260133	early 2002
Whistler skyline	WHS007	60146	260146	mid-late 2002
Whistler Blackcomb Mountain	WHS040V	60140	260140	mid-late 2002
Winnipeg skyline	WPG069	60145	260145	mid-late 2002
Forks Marketplace (day)	WPG071	60141	260141	mid-late 2002
Forks Marketplace (evening)	WPG072	60105	260108	late 2001

* see text

continued from page 21 (#5. ILLUSTRATED CARDS)

They travelled to Sacramento to set up a tannery which unfortunately, was consumed in a fire which destroyed much of the city. Smart found himself in the lumber business and for a time, worked a gold mining claim which did lead to some success. In 1854 he returned home, intent on moving his family to California. However, his wife did not want to leave Canada.

Visiting his sister and brother-in law in Vermont, Smart learned something of the foundry business and decided to set up a company in Brockville. He purchased an existing foundry at the west end of town on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, expanded the wharf facilities, and began as the Brockville Novelty Works. Stoves, furnaces and various lines of builder hardware were major product lines, and a good market in the 1860s, partially due to the American Civil War, led to a flourishing company which dealt with customers throughout eastern Canada. Smart not only ran the plant but also travelled extensively throughout that region as chief salesman. By 1871 the company was producing \$140,000 in goods annually and its 140 employees made it the 32nd largest manufacturer in Ontario. In the late 1870s, Smart exhibited his products at several industrial expositions, even travelling to Paris for the great Universal Exposition of 1878 where he was awarded the French *Legion of Honour* (see accompanying picture of Smart wearing this medal). Smart's eldest son, James Allan (b. 1858), also began working in the firm at this time. He managed the company during his father's absences and eventually, moved to Manitoba where the company had expanded its business. Leaving his father's firm to set up his own hardware business in Brandon, James Allan eventually became Mayor of that city, a member of the provincial parliament, and later, Deputy Minister of the Interior and Indian Affairs in Ottawa.

A business depression began in Canada in the late 1870s which created problems for the James Smart company as customers defaulted on their bills. As a result, Smart was forced to take in business partners, John and Robert Gill of Brockville and reorganize the company. Eventually, this led to its incorporation as "The James Smart Manufacturing Company" in 1881 and James Smart himself actually lost control and left the company. Needing employment, he became Sheriff for Leeds and Grenville Counties in 1884, a position he held until forced to resign by the Ontario government because of his age in 1899. He died on January 27, 1906.

Meanwhile, the company which still bore Smart's name, continued and was very successful. Throughout the 1880s they continued to expand, sometimes by incorporating other companies. Extensive product lines were produced as is evident in annually produced series of hardware and furnace catalogues. The hardware catalogues of the 1880s exceeded 200 pages and offered a range of manufactured or distributed nickel, brass and iron products ranging from bird cage hooks, to railway hand cars, to paper weights, to lawn mowers. Around 1910 the company was bought out by Canadian Foundries and Forgings of Montreal who continued to operate the Brockville factory as the "James Smart Plant." The plant continued to operate until closed in 1967 by its then parent company, Brock Engineering of Montreal. The plant was demolished and is today a public park.

Although I have seen much business mail for this company, James Smart only seems to have commonly used postal stationery cards with front advertising during the Victorian period (Webb P18) and more rarely, during the early Edwardian period (on P23). I know of seven different card types, all used between 1900 and 1903:

1) On P18 in black ink (shown). Text at upper left reads in thick, stylized lettering: "The James Smart Mfg. Co./ Limited./ Brockville, Ont., Canada." (slashes show line breaks). Beneath this text is a solid black horizontal line and beneath that at left is word: "HARDWARE" followed by a large bracket of this form: { . To the right of the bracket are three lines of text reading: "'PERFECTION"/ STOVES, RANGES/ FURNACES." At the left of the address space below the "HARDWARE" text is an illustration of a furnace in a cutaway view showing its interior structure. The furnace's outer casing is clearly visible in outline at the sides and top and between that outline and the inner workings at top are four arrows pointing up and the words, poorly engraved, indistinct and oriented horizontally, reading: "WARM AIR". In front of the generator at lower right is a linear cutaway segment with a wedge-shaped cross-section which shows the interior structure of the device and has its long axis oriented vertically. Below the illustration is the text: "And THE KELSEY/ Warm Air Generator."

2) On P18 in blue ink (shown). At upper left is same illustration as on #1) but at a slightly smaller scale. Between the illustration and the stamp impression is the text, all quite small, reading: "THE JAMES SMART MFG. CO., Limited./ Brockville, Ontario, Canada," below which is a short thin horizontal line. Below the line is the text: "HARDWARE./ "PERFECTION" STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES/ AND THE/ KELSEY WARM AIR GENERATOR."

3) On P18 in green ink. Same as #2) except in green ink and some slight differences in the spacing of words on the various lines.

4) On P18 in green ink (shown). Text at upper left of company name and location same as #1). There is however, no horizontal line beneath that text. Under the company name, still in line with the stamp impression is text restricted to the area left of the address space area which reads: "HARDWARE./ "Perfection" Stoves, Ranges,/ and Furnaces." Below that text is the same illustration as on previous cards underneath which is the text: THE KELSEY/ Warm Air Generator."

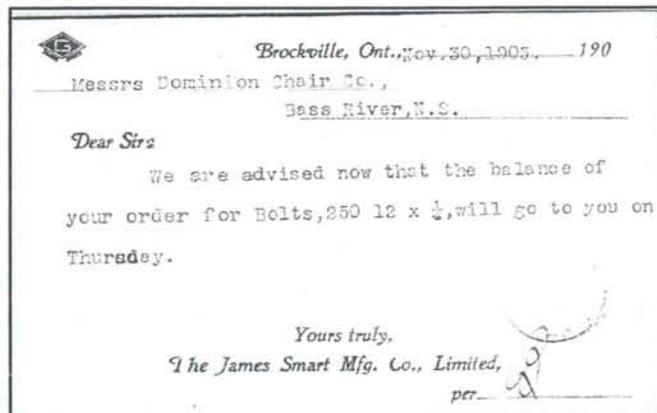
5) On P18 in blue ink. At upper left is illustration similar to that on cards listed above but which differs in that the outer casing is not visible in outline, there are only two arrows point up from the top of the furnace, and the text "WARM AIR", although horizontal, is clearly engraved and printed and is repeated twice, once at upper left and once at upper right. Text occurs only between the illustration and the stamp impression and reads same as 2) but with some differences in font and capitalization of the first two lines: "The James Smart Mfg. Co., Limited./ Brockville, Ontario, Canada," Below this text is a short thin horizontal line under which is the text: "HARDWARE./ "PERFECTION" STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES/ AND THE/ KELSEY WARM AIR GENERATOR."

6) On P18 in blue ink. Text very similar to 2) with only minor spacing and size differences. At upper left is warm air generator illustration which differs from 2) in that it is larger and extends down to a point below the level of the "address space only" text. The illustration itself possesses the outline of the generators outer casing as in 1) to 4) but unlike those other illustrations, the linear cutaway segment with a wedge-shaped cross-section showing the interior structure of the device is laying on the floor in front of the generator and as such, has its long axis oriented

but unlike those other illustrations, the linear cutaway segment with a wedge-shaped cross-section showing the interior structure of the device is laying on the floor in front of the generator and as such, has its long axis oriented horizontally. There are also only three arrows described in text as illustrating "warm air" circulation at the top inside the outer casing outline and the floor appears more cross-hatched. Also, the "warm air" text is repeated three times on each side of the arrows and the text is oriented vertically rather than horizontally as on other types.

7) On P23 in blue ink (*shown*). Same as 6) except on Edwardian card. (*see the back of that card below*)

Acknowledgements: I thank Gerald Wiley and especially, Dick Staecker for their assistance with aspects of this article. I relied on several sources for the historical information found in this note but a primary source was a mimeographed privately produced booklet written in 1977 by James Smart's grandson, Grant Smart, entitled: "*Family Tree of the Descendants of Robert Smart and Margaret Crawford together with a Short Account of the Life of James Smart 1819-1906*" which is on deposit at certain Ontario libraries such as the Robarts Library at the University of Toronto and the Weldon Library, University of Western Ontario, London.



«««« O »»»»

THE MULTICOLOURED FLAG ISSUE. Update.

Listing is in PSN Volume 17, #4, page 34

1. Under **Webb #** change EN600-10 and ff. to EN601-10 etc.
2. Amend **User and Notes** as follows: ☞(to be added) ☞

EN601-20:

☞(Note: In spite of Webb, size is probably 190 x 108) ☞

EN601-27:

RD: 1. S95-BGPS: French

2. ☞(S95-BDIPS: French, speckled on white paper) ☞

3. English equivalent?

EN601-40

RD: 1. M95-WST: English: ☞1,380,000 ☞

☞2. M95-WFP: English: 62nd SWEEPSTAKES ☞

3. S95-WFP: French