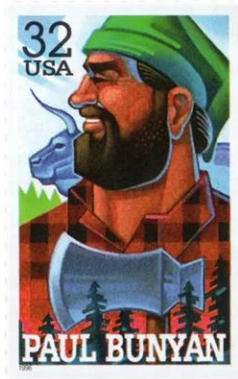


Birmingham – Ferndale Stamp Club Newsletter



March 2025



Scott #3084

Logging was the principal work on the frontier after the great days of exploration and fur trapping. The cry for lumber at home and abroad kept loggers pushing deeper into the woods. It was during this push across the northern continent

that Paul Bunyan became the lumberjack's hero. The first recorded reference to Paul Bunyan appeared in the *Gladwin County (Michigan) Record* on March 17, 1893.

Notes from our club meetings –

It is with deep sadness that we report the loss of two member spouses. Bob Cordaro's life partner, Mary Ellen Rood passed on February 14th and Bobby Adler's wife, Betty Sue Adler passed on February 16th. Both families were served by Wint Funeral Home in Clarkston. Mary's service was on February 19th and Betty's on February 20th.

According to President Rusch, FERNPEX 2025 on February 14th & 15th was successful despite the cold and snowy weather. No complaints were recorded from dealers nor the nearly 70 attendees.

Preparations now begin for BIRMPEX 2025, scheduled for Friday and Saturday, December 5th and 6th at Sokol Cultural Center.

Club Meetings –

March 4th and 18th, 6:00 p.m. at the NEXT Senior Center, Birmingham. We meet in Room #4 at the rear of the building.

Upcoming Events –

Modern Stamps Public Stamp Auction #526, March 1st, at their Oak Park facility.

Michigan Stamp Club, *MICHIPEX 2025*, Friday and Saturday, March 7th & 8th, 10/4, at Sokol Cultural Center, Dearborn Heights 48217.

Essex County Stamp Club, *WINPEX 2025*, Saturday, March 8th, at the Caboto Club, 10/4, 2175 Parent Ave., Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

Garfield-Perry Stamp Club *March Party 2025*, Friday-Sunday, March 14th-16th at Best Western Hotel, Strongsville, OH 44136.

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Ken Rusch, President; Fred Como, Vice-President
Phil Kwasny, Secretary; Robert Helbig, Co-Treasurer
Faisal Qureshi, Co-Treasurer; Michael Swope, Editor

Canadian Last Flight Covers

Walter Koster

The worldwide Great Depression of the early 1930s left millions unemployed, hungry, and often homeless. Particularly hard hit were Canadian citizens where it was estimated that one in every five Canadians depended on government relief to survive. Thousands of unemployed rode freight trains to the west looking for work which didn't exist. Air mail service to many locations was either cutback, suspended or cancelled indefinitely.

Just as Canada's Post Office sponsored cachets to announce new routes, experimental service, and airport dedications, postal societies and clubs also sponsored unofficial cachets to announce "last flights." The covers shown below are two examples.



The first, with an octagonal cachet created by the Aero Philatelic Postal Society (A.P.P.S.), was issued to announce cancellation of air service eastbound from Edmonton, Alberta, to Winnipeg, Manitoba, a distance of 1198 km (744 miles). It features double "Edmonton, ALTA, 16, March 30, 1932" circular cancels. *The Air Mails of Canada and Newfoundland*, published by the American Air Mail Society (AAMS), identifies this cover as #3209a.

The second, with a square cachet also created by the A.P.P.S., was issued to announce cancellation of air service westbound from Winnipeg, Manitoba, to Edmonton, Alberta. It features a "Winnipeg, Manitoba, 7 PM, Mar 30, 1932" circular cancel and a seven wavy line machine cancel. *The Air Mails of Canada and Newfoundland* identifies this cover as #3209d.

Each cover is franked with a 1¢ deep green Portrait of King George V “Arch and Maple Leaf” postal stamp and Canada’s first air mail stamp, the 5¢ brown olive “Winged Figures over Globe” (Scott C1). The 6¢ per ounce air mail rate of the day was increased from 5¢ per ounce only a few weeks before.



The Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta were first linked by a series of experimental flights in December, 1928. Scheduled air service began in March, 1930. After cancellation in 1932, mail was carrier by the transcontinental railroad.

Scheduled air service was again established in October, 1938, when a contract was awarded to Trans-Canada Airlines for service between Winnipeg and Vancouver with two stops enroute at Regina, Saskatchewan, and Lethbridge, Alberta. A spur service was operated from Lethbridge nonstop to Edmonton. No official cachets were authorized.

Ref: Covers from Author's collection; The Air Mails of Canada and Newfoundland, published by the American Air Mail Society; The Canadian Encyclopedia: The Great Depression in Canada



Happy Saint Patrick's Day

Spring Ahead

Michael Swope



On Sunday, March 9, 2025 at 2:00 a.m., daylight saving time (DST) will go into effect and last for 240 days to November 2nd. It is the practice of advancing clocks to make better use of the longer daylight available during summer so that darkness falls at a later clock time.

The U.S. 1918 Standard Time Act was implemented to conserve energy during World War I and was discontinued nationally after the war. But individual states continued to turn clocks ahead one hour in spring and back one hour in fall. During World War II, daylight saving time again became the law of the nation, but was repealed on September 30, 1945. However, individual states once again imposed their own “standard” time. It was not until 1966 that Congress passed the Uniform Time Act, setting a standard time that permanently superseded local habits.

It is a common myth in the United States that DST was first implemented for the benefit of farmers. In reality, farmers have been one of the strongest lobbies against daylight saving time.

The featured color lithograph post card shown above has no publisher marks and seemingly bears a clear message to the Spring change to daylight saving time. However, the blue-green, 1¢, Franklin postage stamp (Scott #300) is cancelled at Jamestown, New York, on December 5, 1908, ten years before DST was adopted in the United States.



Ref: Postcard from Author's collection. Wikipedia.org