



# MIASMA PHILATELIST

Quarterly Journal of Malaria Philatelists International

Oct.-Dec., 1985

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Issue Number 19

## PROTOZOOLOGY ISSUE INCLUDES MALARIA



The Seventh International Congress of Protozoology convened in Nairobi, Kenya, June 22 to 29, 1985. To publicize and commemorate the congress, Kenya's postal service issued four stamps depicting disease-causing protozoans, their vectors, and their victims. The multi-colored stamps were designed by Hameed Moghul and printed by Harrison and Sons Limited of London.

The one shilling stamp features malaria. It shows an anopheline mosquito, two views of plasmodium species, and a man suffering the effects of the disease. Lithographed in six colors, the design size is 25 x 42 mm. The stamp is perforated 14½ x 14½. Stamps were printed in sheets of four 25-subject panes with horizontal and vertical gutters between the panes. The sheets were then cut through the horizontal gutters. Plate numbers, one for each color plus a letter for each pane, were printed in the horizontal margins above positions 1.1 and 2 and 1.4 and 5, and below positions 5.1 and 2 and 5.4 and 5. The printers' name appears below positions 5.2 through 4 in each pane. (No other markings appear in the horizontal margins.)

The left margin of panes A and C bear color registration marks in vertical rows next to positions 1.1 and 5.1. The same marks appear in the right margin of panes B and D adjacent to positions 1.5 and 5.5. These marks also appear in the vertical gutters between panes A + B and C + D, along with vertical black lines.

Other values in the set feature leishmaniasis (3/-), tripanosomiasis (5/-), and babesiosis (7/-). Printing details for these are the same as for the malaria stamp. The number of sets printed has not been reported.

Official first day covers are 199 x 153 mm. They bear a red (text) and black (emblem) cachet, a citron arms and black first day note. The black first day cancel measures 27 mm.

Malaria philatelists would surely benefit if events such as the protozoology congress were reported to MP *before* they occur. Members could then have the opportunity to secure postal commemoration of the events.



## P R E S I D E N T ' S   M E S S A G E

This will be my final message as president, and I would like to express my appreciation to the members and officers of MPI for their generous support during my term of office. Amid the substantial progress we have made over the past few years, I count as most important the establishment of a recognized quarterly journal and the co-mingling of people with similar interests.

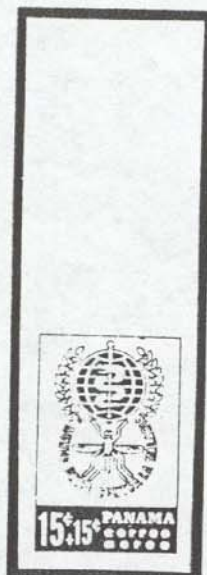
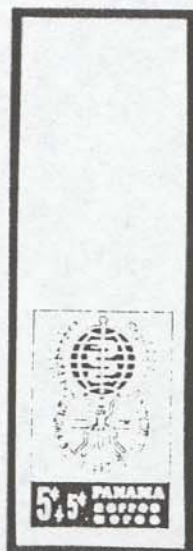
I look upon the latter to be extremely significant. Within our organization we have had the opportunity for the specialized collector of philatelic material to associate with professionals actually working within the fields of malaria research and medical entomology. This fortunate circumstance has revealed much new postal history material, some of which remains to be described on the pages of our journal. In the pages which we read are mention of much new progress in terms of malaria control, prevention, and possible eradication. This should provide the reader with greater appreciation of both the basic and applied research that will ultimately enrich our lives.

Ours is the only organization that I know of within philatelic circles which has such lofty goals. I am most appreciative of our founder and first editor, Jim Dellinger, who ably carried the difficult responsibilities of combining several diverse functions for several years. Now that elections are over and more individuals will be serving as officers, the organization should become more efficient.

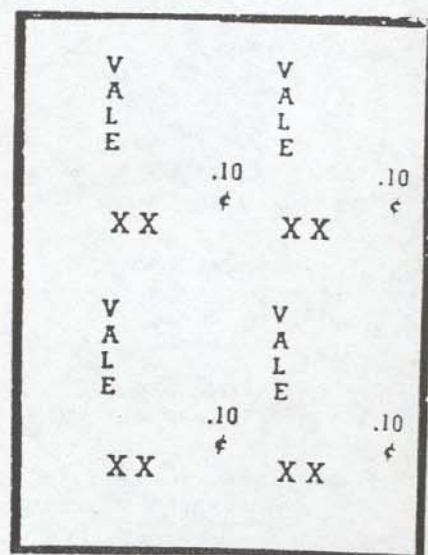
For the future, I urge our members to continue the support of our organization through increased input to our editor and officers. Do not think your contribution is insignificant. Even if you only have a question for "Rumor or Fact," send it in to the editor. These queries often open new areas for study and ultimate publication even though you may not have the means to explore them.

*Ran*

## A - M   V A R I E T I E S   F R O M   P A N A M A



IMPERFORATES



OVERPRINT PROOF



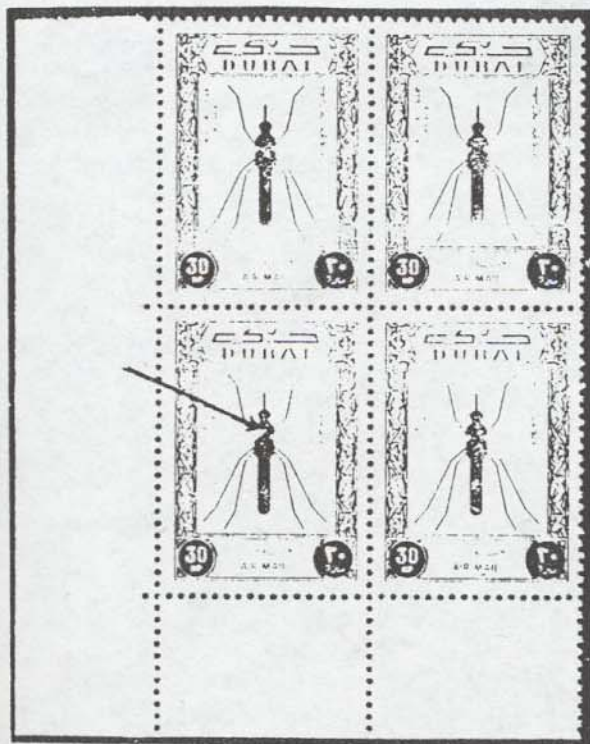
## DUBAI VARIETIES REPORTED



Most collectors of anti-malaria topicals are aware of the miniature sheets of four bearing imperforate examples of Dubai's a-m airmail stamps in changed colors, but now some additional varieties have been reported.

Shown first is an example of the red-and-blue 1NP value of the set with a complete offset of the ink on the reverse. This is particularly striking due to the strength and clarity of the offset. The obverse is printed normally - no excess of ink to show that the plate was over-inked.

Next is an imperforate pair of the 40NP airmail stamp. Although heavy inking on this pair may indicate that it is in fact from a sheet discarded before perforating (*printer's waste*), it may nonetheless be a true variety. Additional values of the set may also exist imperforate, and readers are asked to submit photos of any that they have.



The final variety thus far reported is a constant printing flaw on the 30NP airmail stamp. The lower left stamp in each sheet of this value shows the "broken wing" variety. The result of a dirty or mal-produced subject on the printing plate, the result is a missing area of the green ink adjacent to the mosquito's left wing. This variety has also been reported on first day caover, but it is ideally collected in a margin pair or block, as shown.



Gutter strip from Kenya's protozoology issue showing plate numbers, inscriptions, and color registration marks.





RECENT DISCOVERIES

## I N F O R M A T I O N , P L E A S E

*(The malaria-related items featured in this article have come from MPI members and other contributors. All are new to MPI files, but hopefully some reader has previously encountered and researched them. If you can provide any background information, please inform the editor so the information can be passed along to others. Refer to the following page for illustrations.)*

The first item (Figure 1), though non-philatelic, is the kind of addition that many collectors like to "spice up" their collections. It is a poster-like adhesive with quinine, depicted by a sword, slaying malaria, depicted by a dragon. The lettering is black; the sword is dark green; the dragon is light green. The background is flame-colored against black. The border is brown; the banner is yellow. QUESTIONS: What is the source of the label? When was it produced? (One guess is about 1900.) Was the label ever used on a postal cover? What was its purpose?

The next two items are revenue stamps - from Mosquito Reserve, Nicaragua. The perforated stamps (Figure 3) are known in 5, 10, and 25-cent values. The round adhesives (Figure 4) are found on supreme court export forms for alcoholic beverages. They are known in 5, 10, and 50-cent denominations. All texts, including those on the export forms, are in English. The export forms are datelined in the 1890's at "Bluefields." QUESTIONS: Who produced the labels? What was their purpose? Did they generate revenues for mosquito control work? Are there other denominations? What are the printing colors? What was the period of use?

Figure 2 is a photo of a censored cover from U.S. APO 210 with "36th Malaria Survey Unit" in the return address. A number of these units were employed during WW II, but their scope and function have as yet been unreported for MP. The following questions thus arise: How many units existed? When and where did they operate? What APO numbers were used? Were there any cachets? Do official covers exist? (MPI member Don Pletsch served with one of these units. He will be providing some data that will appear in the next MP.)

Next are three postal meters, all from druggists or pharmaceutical houses in Germany. The first is from the firm of Drs. R. and O. Weil (Figure 5). The inscription "Chinin" seems to indicate quinine. A full translation of the meter is needed. The second meter is from Albert C. Dung (Figure 6). "Chinarinde" here seems to indicate quinine. Finally, an example of a meter used by a German branch of Hoffman-LaRoche is shown (Figure 7). Here the inscription "Chinin" might indicate quinine. QUESTIONS: Who designed each of the meters? What companies serviced the machines? What was the period of use for each meter? What ink color was used?

The last item shown is a maximum card from Liechtenstein (Figure 8). It features a drawing of mosquitoes and a swamp. QUESTIONS: Who designed the cards? Who printed them? How many were prepared? How many differently colored cards were prepared? (Two colors are known.)

*(Thanks to John Moohr and Dr. Ernst Schlunegger for photos of the items presented.)*

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Malaria Philatelists International has a meeting room reserved for 3 p.m. on Saturday, May 31, at the Ramada O'Hare during the ATA Convention at AMERIPEX. MPI will hold a general meeting at this time. Make plans now to attend.





Figure 1

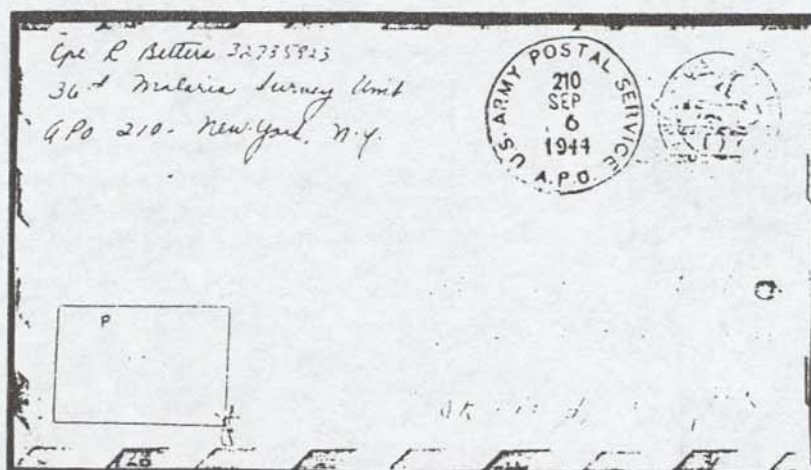


Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5

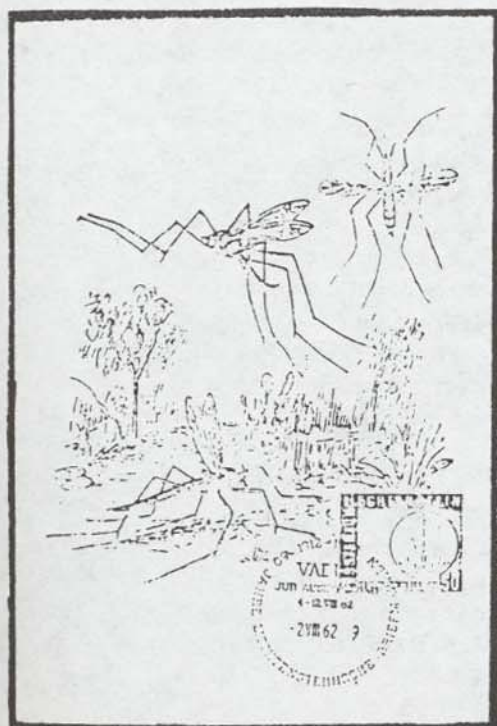


Figure 8



Figure 6



Figure 7



## Malaria: One of the Last Diseases Still To Be Conquered

A philatelically illustrated history of malaria, compiled by G. VERVEEN, Delft, The Netherlands

(Continued from MP #15, page 5)



Sweden, 1962



Italy, 1955



Comoro Islands, 1977



Ryukyu Islands, 1962



Swaziland, 1973

### Ross (1857-1932)

found in 1897, in his experiments with *Anopheles* mosquitoes in India, sporozoites on the stomach wall of a mosquito four days after the blood-taking of the mosquito in a malaria patient. Herewith he proved the vector role of this insect. For this important work he was awarded the Nobel prize in 1902.

### Grassi (1854-1925)

determined in 1900 the life cycle of various kinds of *Plasmodium* in the stomach and body of the mosquito in his transmitter experiments. Only in the years between 1935 and 1960 did it become possible to gradually obtain a complete picture of the malaria cycle through the experiments of many investigators all over the world.

### Müller (1899-1965)

synthesized in 1939 the insecticide DDT (dichlorodiphenyl trichloroethane). In the Second World War this insecticide was of inestimable value as a delousing agent; typhus could be repelled largely by its use. In the battle against malaria DDT has brought about a straightforward revolution. Müller received the Nobel prize in 1948.

### World Health Organization

In 1955 the WHO drew up a plan which was perhaps the most important in the history of medicine, viz. the systematic fight against malaria, under the slogan *The world united against malaria*.

Although 750 million humans were rescued from the malaria threat by this project, about 1 million are still dying from this infectious disease and 400 million are still getting insufficient protection. This action of the WHO was supported in 112 countries by the issue of antimalaria postage stamps in 1962.

### Fight against mosquitoes

This is one of the most important preventive measures which can be taken. It can be effected by drainage of marshes, sanitary measures (i.e. water purification and mosquito-nets) and by spraying of DDT or more recent insecticides.



## MALARIA... (continued)



Solomon Islands, 1977



Poland, 1962



Malaysia, 1976



Austria, 1957



Cuba, 1962



Nicaragua, 1973

*Diagnosis of malaria*

can be made by microscopic examination of a Giemsa-stained blood smear or of a thick-drop test, also called Field's stain (mentioned on the bottles depicted on the Malaysian stamp).

*Malaria as a therapy*

was introduced by WAGNER VON JAUREGG (1857 to 1940) after four years of experiments in 1917 in the treatment of progressive paralysis, one of the stages of neurosyphilis. He received the Nobel prize in 1927.

*Modern therapy*

The earlier treatment with quinine has been abandoned because of (often serious) side effects (e.g. blackwater fever). Moreover quinine was not effective against all the life forms of the various *Plasmodium* species. In the last decades many drugs against malaria have been synthesized, such as pamaquine (1924), mepacrine (1930), chloroquine (1934), proguanil (1945), primaquine (1946), pyrimethamine (1951), mefloquine (1975) and the combination of pyrimethamine and sulfadoxine (1971).

The need for the development of new drugs is due to the increased resistance of the parasites. Worth mentioning is the fact that some antimalaria drugs are also administered in the treatment of other diseases, i.e. in rheumatoid arthritis and lupus erythematosus.



# MALARIA... (conclusion)



Bulgaria, 1971



Swaziland, 1973



Nigeria, 1968

## The future?

Despite twenty-five years of intensive fighting against malaria the WHO has not yet succeeded in eradicating the disease; this is due to the fact that the mosquito appears to be able to develop resistance against more recent insecticides.

The preparation of a malaria vaccine has therefore become necessary. There are already promising developments in this field. On the one hand, this might be a conventional vaccine against *P. falciparum*, on the other hand, a vaccine might be produced by means of the modern recombinant DNA technology. The two stamps from Swaziland and Nigeria clearly anticipate these possibilities by mentioning 'malaria vaccination'. Another (Dutch) plan aims at investigating the possibility of selecting and cross-breeding malaria mosquitoes which can no longer transmit the malaria parasite.

It may be concluded that everything is being undertaken to conquer this dreaded disease.

(This survey of the history of malaria was illustrated with philatelic material from a collection called 'Medicine in Philately'.)

## CYCLOSPORINE SHOWS PROMISE FOR MALARIA

by Kurt Lekisch, MD, MPH, FACP

Cyclosporine appears to disrupt an early stage of schizogony, thereby killing the malaria parasite or keeping it from "bumping into" a red blood cell, sticking, and infecting it. Cyclosporine's anti-parasitic effects and its immuno-suppressant effects turn out to be separate mechanisms.

A Dutch physician who studies malaria in Vietnam has administered cyclosporine to patients with malaria with considerable success.

Landoz Pharmaceutical Co. is working on the anti-parasitic, non-immunosuppressant analog of cyclosporine with the World Health Organization. The new drug was approved by the Food and Drug Administration in 1983. Cyclosporine's main toxic effect is on the kidneys.



# DOMINICAN REPUBLIC PERFORATION VARIETIES

The Dominican Republic's 1962 anti-malaria issue has been reported with a number of perforation varieties. First is a value with a double row of perforations along the left margin. Another value has been reported in horizontal pairs imperforate between. A perforated souvenir sheet with the perforations omitted between the first two stamps has also been reported.

**WARNING!** Although errors and varieties make attractive additions to any collection, items like the double perforations and the souvenir sheet with missing perforations can easily be manufactured by those who would take advantage of the collector's desire to "dress up" his collection. The buyer must therefore proceed cautiously when purchasing such material. He may rely on his own judgment or submit possible forgeries to an expertizing committee.



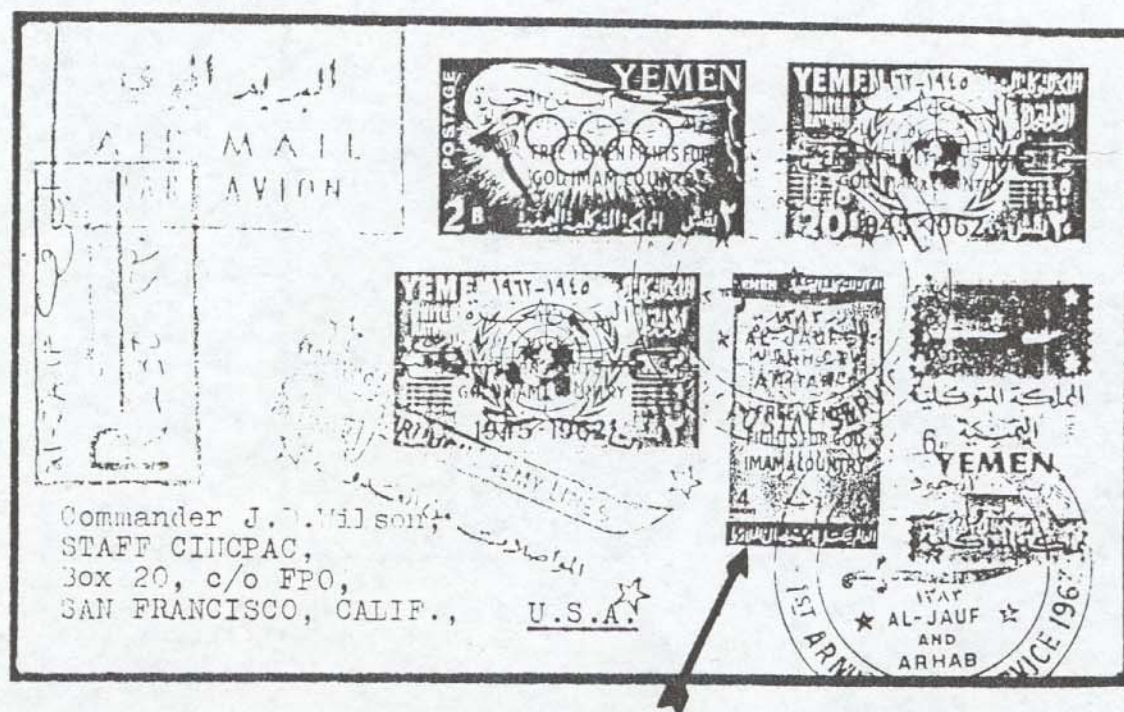
## CATALOG CROSS-REFERENCES

The handbook will contain a cross-reference to the major catalogs used by collectors around the world. Planned for inclusion are Scott, Minkus, Gibbons, Michel, and Yvert catalogs. Much of the cross-reference work has been done by various MPI members, but none of the catalogs has yet been completely cross-referenced.

If any reader is willing to assist with the job for any catalog, he is urged to contact the editor of MP to volunteer. Worksheets for what has all ready been accomplished will be forwarded so the volunteer can insert missing numbers.



# POSTAL USE OF OVERPRINTED YEMEN ISSUE



Shown on the above cover are several Yemen issues with the "Free Yemen..." overprints of 1962. Although first day covers for the overprinted malaria issue have as yet not been reported, a scarce copy of one of the stamps (Yvert 148) has been found on a postally used cover.

The overprints were not authorized by the recognized government of the time; so, as shown on the saber handstamp, this cover was "carried through enemy lines" and placed in the mail stream outside Yemen.

Although registered and backstamped with the appropriate San Francisco receiving mark, covers like this are apparently nonetheless philatelic in nature. All known examples bear a variety of issues with overprint; all are registered; all are addressed to the same person; all bear the same cancel and saber message; all have the same return address; and none is known to have carried a letter or other correspondence.

## IN SEARCH OF

MPI member Antonio Leite Cruz, Caixa Postal 415, Aracaju - Sergipe, 4900 - Brazil, seeks the a-m items listed below. Members who can supply any of these are asked to offer them to him.

Afghanistan 518-9 imperf, B61-71 imperf, Mk845-52 imperf. Cambodia 106-8 imperf. Ecuador C401-3 imperf. Gabon C41, C41a. Guinea B25-9 imperf. Haiti CB3-8, CB7a-8a. Iran 1480-1. Laos 74-6 imperf, 76a. Morocco 66-7 imperf. Nicaragua CB8. Rwanda (1970) imperf. Saudi Arabia 249-51 w/opts. Singapore (1962) fish (Toxotes). Comoro Is. Yv187 (Muller). Philippines Yv462 (Antonio Luna)

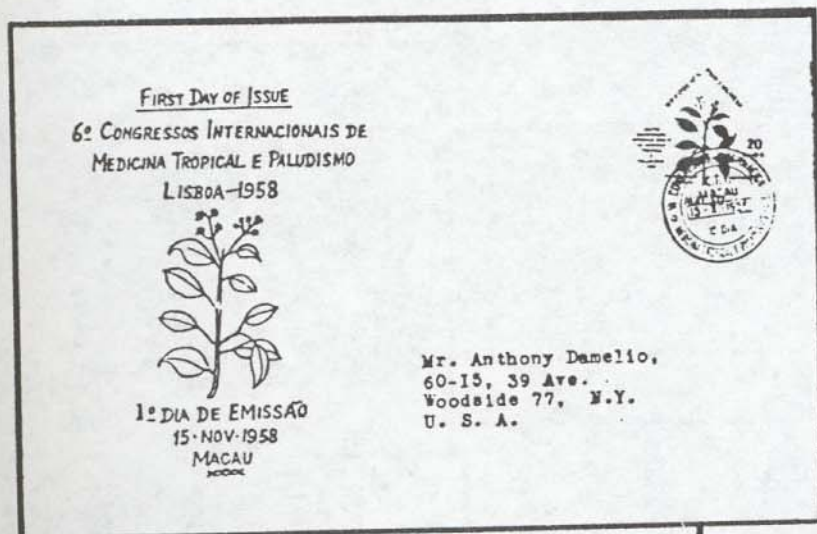


## XCHANGES AND \$ALES AVAILABLE

Exchange and sale offers are listed free for members and at \$1 per 40 character line for non-members. For exchanges, please include corresponding want list item(s), name and address (no confidential exchange listings). For direct sales, include name and address. For confidential sales, send item(s) for listing under assigned number. A 10% handling fee will be deducted from all confidential sales. Payment or return will be made by 30 days after publication, unless continued listing is requested/paid for. Sales items may be listed with firm prices or at best offer (BO) above a listed minimum. PLEASE NOTE: Best offer sales are not auction sales. Each offer is passed on to the owner, who makes the decision to accept or wait or re-list.

SALE #85-4 (see photos on next page)

- |                                       |                                       |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Afghanistan 483-8 fdc.....\$1.75   | 16. Poland set on fdc.....\$3.00      |
| 2. Afghanistan 489-93 fdc..... 1.50   | 17. Poland s/s on fdc..... 3.00       |
| 3. Bolivia 467, C245 fdc..... 1.25    | 18. Russia imperf on fdc..... 2.00    |
| 4. Bulgaria 1218-9 imperf fdc.. 5.00  | 19. Somali Cst fdc..... 3.00          |
| 5. Colombia 740-1, C426-8 fdc.. 2.50  | 20. Switzerland fdc..... 1.50         |
| 6. Congo 414-6 fdc..... 2.50          | 21. Switzerland 5035 fdc..... 3.00    |
| 7. Dahomey fdc..... 1.50              | 22. Sitzerland 1973 WHO slogan.. 5.00 |
| 8. Ethiopia fdc..... 2.00             | 23. Togo fdc..... 2.00                |
| 9. Guatemala fdc (red & blue).. 2.00  | 24. United States 1194 fdc..... 1.00  |
| 10. Haiti 486-8, C188-90 fdc.... 2.00 | 25. same, Artmaster cachet..... 1.00  |
| 11. Herm Island fdc..... 2.50         | 26. United Nations 102-3 (2cvrs) 1.75 |
| 12. Iran 1204-6 fdc..... 2.95         | 27. Yemen fdc w/grey cachet..... 2.50 |
| 13. Maldive Islands on 2 fdc's.. 4.00 | 28. Canada Montreal slogan Fr... 2.00 |
| 14. Mexico RA on postal use cvr. 2.00 | 29. Ceylon fdc..... 1.00              |
| 15. Mongolia fdc..... 6.00            | 30. India fdc..... 1.00               |



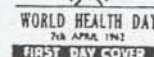
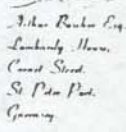
Macao. 1958 Tropmal fdc with hand-drawn cachet.



Kenya. 1985 Protozoology Congress fdc with official cachet.









BRITISH CLUB.  
APARTADO 423  
MEXICO, D. F.

C. G. P. H. E. S. C.

APRIL 20 1984

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M. A. SICHON  
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LEONIA, N. J.

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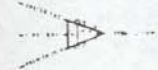
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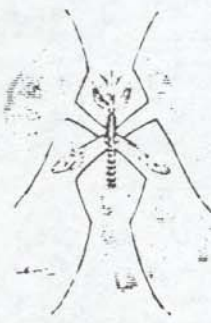
UNITED STATES POSTAGE  
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18



LE MONDE UNI CONTRE LE PALUDISME



19



UNITED STATES POSTAGE  
UNITED STATES POSTAGE



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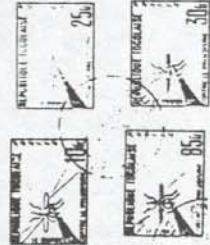


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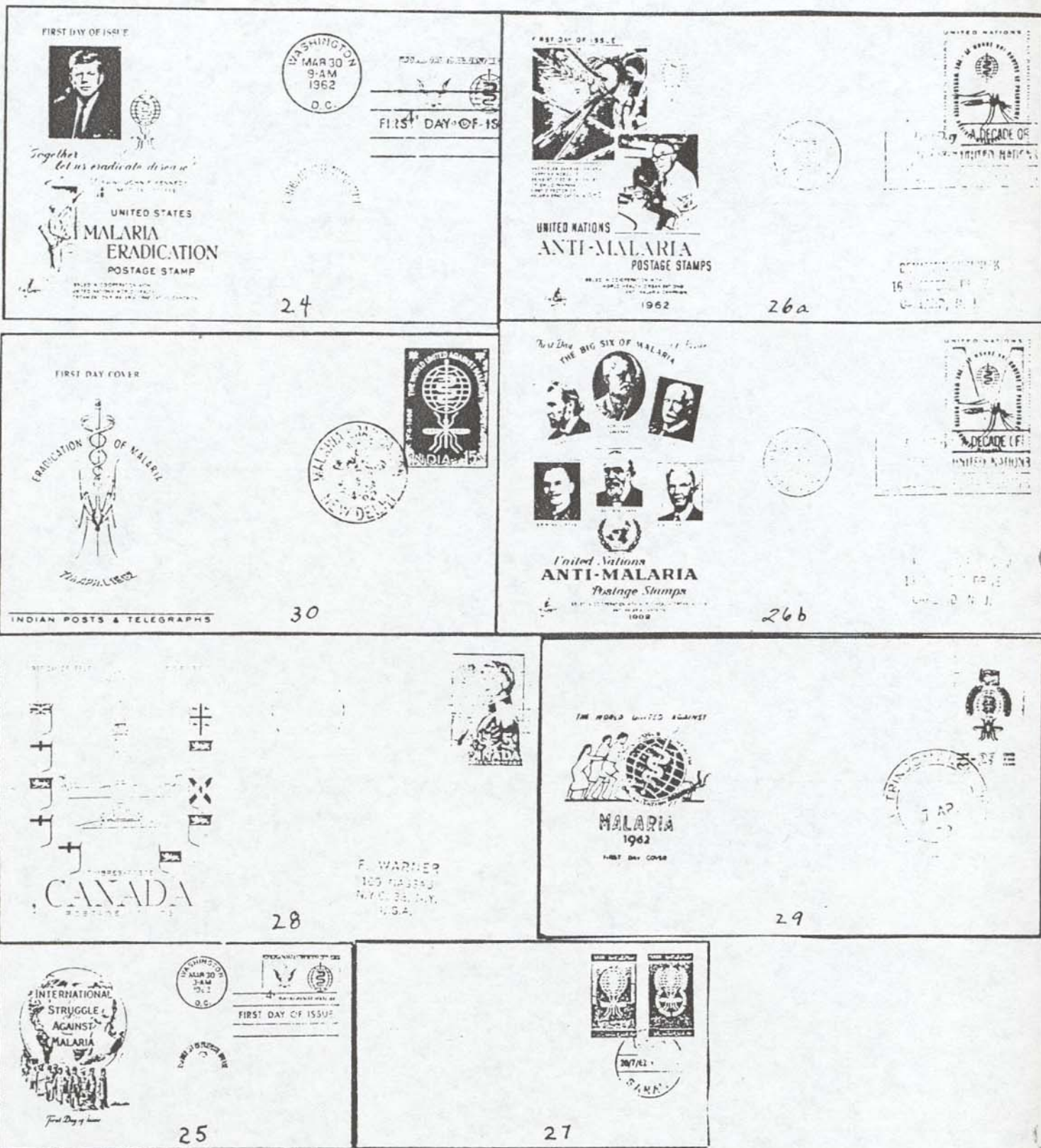
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Postage  
Stamps  
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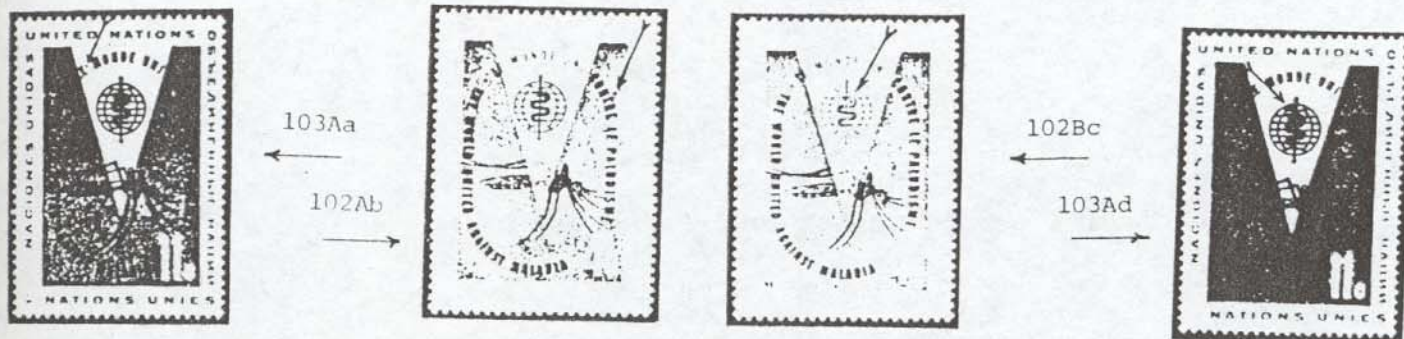






## EDITOR'S CHOICE

## U. N. VARIETIES AND PLATE FLAWS



Specialized catalogs of United Nations postage stamps list several varieties for the 1962 anti-malaria issue from that entity. The following is a listing of those varieties as currently recorded in MPI files. Catalog numbers are those presently intended for the malaria philately handbook. Adjustments and additions to this list may be required by future discoveries.

Of primary note is the fact that the issue saw two printings. As can be seen from the listing, the first printing contained many plate flaws. The second printing, aimed at correcting the flaws, produced additional varieties of its own. (For plate positions other than those listed, however, the editor knows of no record of whether they are constant or otherwise.)

The most readily identifiable, and therefore likely the most common, of the plate flaws is commonly referred to as a "fly speck." It is listed as the variety "point between LE and MONDE." This flaw exists in both values from the first printing, and it is only one of several minor plate flaws.

The most striking varieties are actual printing errors rather than plate flaws. First are the types "Russian text at left, right blank" and "left and right borders blank." These occur only in the first printing of the 11¢ value. Shifted emblem and text varieties are found in the 4¢ value of the second printing and the 11¢ value of both printings.

The two printings can be differentiated by examining the a-m emblem. It is bright reddish maroon in the first printing and dull brownish maroon in the second. The second printing of the 11¢ stamp was placed on sale in the afternoon of August 16, 1962, and cancelled covers exist.

The following is a complete listing, with MPI numbers, of varieties presently known, but samples or photos of many of the varieties are not yet in MPI files. (Numbers in parentheses are plate positions.)

- 102A-3A first printing
- 102Aa point between LE and MONDE (4.1)
- 102Ab point over T of CONTRE (4.8)
- 102Ac damaged AGAINST MALARIA (2.6)
- 102Ad damaged UNITED (2.1)
- 102Ae damaged MALARIA (2.2)



"pregnant mosquito" variety

Continued on page 17



MAKING CONNECTIONS

## TIE THESE TIDBITS TO PHILATELY

Presented here are a number of facts related to malaria, its history, and its treatment. Hopefully readers can supply philatelic connections by offering lists of stamps, covers, or cancellations relating to these tidbits. Please inform us of any connections you are able to make.

Early Romans afflicted with malaria made sacrifices to the goddess Mephitis.

Alaric reportedly died of malaria.

Al Mutanabi, a tenth century Arab poet, suffered from malaria.

Lettuce, wormwood, linseed, and crocus were all treatments for malaria during the Middle Ages.

Peter Damian, Bishop of Ostia, wrote about malaria in 1060.

Lewis and Clark's medical kit contained fifteen pounds of Peruvian bark. [U.S. 1063]

Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of England, died of malaria in 1658 after refusing treatment with Peruvian bark.

The Venerable Bede described the nature of fevers in terms of the true health given by God.

Early Romans associated Sirius, the Dog Star, with fevers.

Cinquefoil (*Potentilla* sp.) was one of Hippocrates' malaria cures.

Willow bark, a source of salicylic acid, was used as a fever remedy as early as 400 B.C.

Oil of Wintergreen, which contains methol salicylate, was long recognized as a fever remedy. [DDR 1199]

In 1883, German chemist Ludwig Knorr, trying to synthesize quinine, developed the first effective artificial drug, antipyrine. Although it proved -o match for malaria, it was the basis for the synthetic drug industry.

The biblical Book of Leviticus, written about 500B.C., probably refers to malaria in the passage, "I will soon even appoint over you terror, consumption, and the burning ague."

Horace Walpole introduced the word *malaria* into the English language in 1740.

During the Middle Ages, malaria was considered a form of demonic possession.

Calomel as a purgative was part of the conventional treatment for malaria in the 17th century.

Daniel Defoe called ague "the scourge of the land."



## EDITOR'S CHOICE (continued from page 15)

- 102Af emblem touches orange at left  
 102Ag emblem touches orange at right  
 102Ah ink spot on snake  
 102Ai double printing of maroon ink
- 103Aa point between LE and MONDE (4.1)  
 103Ab point under M of MALARIA (5.6)  
 103Ac point above M of MALARIA (3.5)  
 103Ad point in emblem above snake (4.5)  
 103Ae maroon shifted up 2 mm or more  
 103Af maroon shifted down 2mm or more  
 103Ag emblem touches green at left  
 103Ah emblem touches green at right  
 103Ai maroon shifted right 2mm or more  
 103Aj yellow shifted right, first l of 11¢ is yellow instead of white  
 103Ak Russian text (grey) at left, right blank  
 103Al right and left borders blank

- 102B-3B** Second Printing  
 102Ba emblem touches orange at left  
 102Bb emblem touches orange at right  
 102Bc damaged snake  
 102Bd pregnant mosquito
- 103Ba emblem touches green at left  
 103Bb double printing of maroon ink  
 103Bc two-eyed snake (3.5)  
 103Bd point under L of MALARIA (1.2)  
 103Be pregnant mosquito



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WHAT'S THE BUZZ?

## A BOOK, A COVER, A REQUEST

George V. Shalimoff, Publicity and Sales chairman for the Collectors Club of San Francisco, has informed MPI of a new book that may be of interest to MP readers. Following are the notes he sent about the book.

*From the Winged Heels of Mercury* by Zaven M. Seron, M.D., is a story of the evolution of the stamp from antiquity to modern times by a collector who admits that stamps are a lifelong love affair rather than simply a hobby. Beginning with the cylinder seals of Mesopotamia of 3500 B.C., Seron traces the "firsts" of postal history. Among these are seals, early routes, disinfected mail, ship mail, handstamps, stationery, and the myriad of postal developments in Europe during the Middle Ages and Renaissance prior to the better-known adhesive stamp era.

With the introduction of postage stamps, we find the classics of the world, the "firsts" that have excited many philatelists. North American "ancient" postal history is reviewed beginning with the revenues of the Massachusetts Colony of 1755. Finally, there is a series of more than 80 worldwide "firsts," from the pony express, balloon and air mails, through bicycle and rocket mails, with a fair share of back-of-the-book material.

Doc Seron has been the sparkplug of Central California philately for most of his 81 years. Anecdotes of many of his personal experiences are found throughout the book, which is based on his gold-winning collection.

The book is hard bound, 7 x 9 inches, with 192 glossy pages and profuse illustrations. It is available from the Collectors Club of San Francisco, P.O. Box 5518, Redwood City, California 940603, for \$19.50 postpaid (bookrate).

*(Besides indicating a wealth of generally interesting material, the table of contents of the book indicates some topics that might be of interest to MPI members: disinfection marks and stamps, U.S. Sanitary Commission, sanitary fairs, and charity Stationery.)*

\* \* \* \* \*

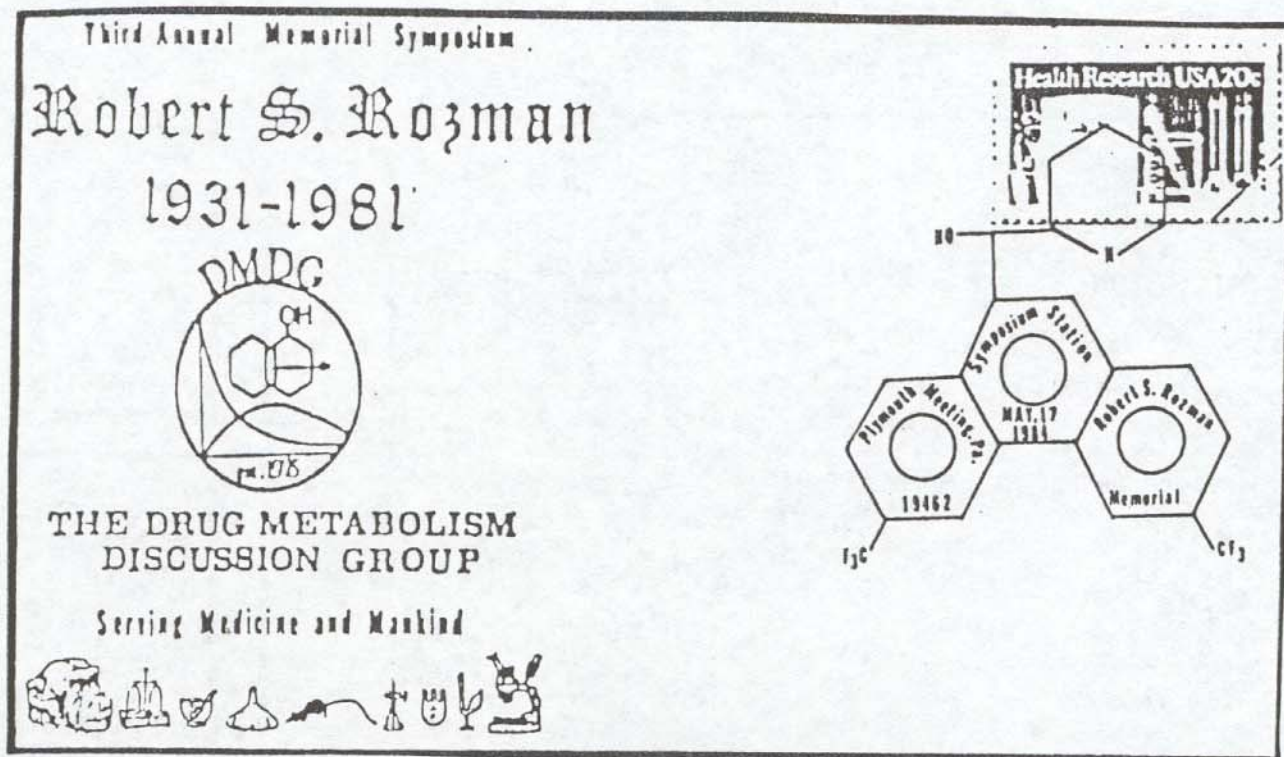
Tom Wilson, editor of the British medical-topic journal "Medi-Theme," has asked the British Post Office to issue a stamp marking the tercentenary of the death of Thomas Sydenham (1624-1689). He asks that medical philatelists lend their support for such an issue by writing to the British Philatelic Bureau, 20 Brandon Street, Edinburgh, Scotland EH3 5TT, United Kingdom.

Sydenham is a personality related to the topics of malaria and quinine. He gave a good description of malaria, and he popularized the use of cinchona bark in Europe.

\* \* \* \* \*

From James Politowski comes the cover shown at the top of the next page. The pictorial cancel was used at the Symposium Station, Plymouth Meeting, PA 19462, on May 17, 1984, to mark the third Robert S. Rozman Memorial Symposium sponsored by the Drug Metabolism Discussion Group. Mr. Politowski designed the cachet and the cancel. The symposium date coincided with the USPS' scheduled release of the Health Research commemorative, so the illustrated cover is an unofficial first day cover. The cacheted cover is available with the regular first day cancel for \$1.25, with the symposium cancel for \$1.75, and with both cancels for \$2.25. All orders must include a number 10 SASE.





Covers may be ordered from: James Politowski, Wyeth Laboratories, Box 8299, Philadelphia, PA 19101.

The special cancel, containing a series of hexagons, is an adaptation of one of a series of antimalarial drugs developed at the Walter Reed Hospital. It is one of the drugs with which Dr. Rozman's own work was associated. The compound is alpha (2-piperidyl)3, 6-bis (tri-fluoromethyl)-9 Phenanthrene Methanol.

WORLD UNITED  
AGAINST MALARIA

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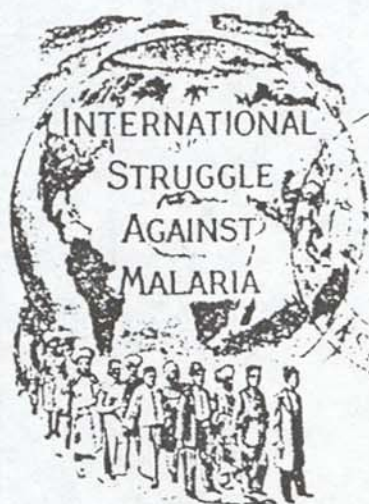
WORLD UNITED  
AGAINST MALARIA

Mrs. J.N. Freegard,  
"Crowdenlea",  
Edale,  
via Sheffield,  
UNITED KINGDOM.





## WHAT HAVE YOU FOUND LATELY?



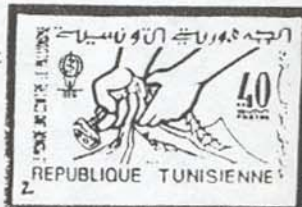
First Day of Issue

1

الشارقة ومماحقاتها



1. Sharjah a-m sheet on fdc w/Artmaster cachet (cachet known in dark blue and grey-green)
2. Tunisia a-m set imperforated
3. Saudi Arabia w/inverted overprint
4. Guinea ss w/misaligned mosquito
5. Guinea ss - unsevered pair



5



4

