



# MIASMA PHILATELIST

Quarterly Journal of Malaria Philatelists International

Jan.-March, 1986

Vol. 6, No. 1

Issue Number 20

Q - NOW !

## SYMPOSIUM



A three-day symposium on "quinine and quinidine in the treatment of malaria" has been organized by the Association Institute for Tropical Medicine, Rotterdam-Leiden, to be held June 11-13, 1986, at the Hotel "Huis ter Duin" in Noordwijk, The Netherlands. The symposium is being sponsored by the Dutch Government, private foundations, and industry.

The symposium will cover history and recent studies of the use of quinine and quinidine, as well as news and views on current problems, in treating falciparum malaria.

Speakers will include A. D. Malcolm (U.K.), K. Miller (U.S.), V. Bhasin (India), D. A. Warrell (Thailand), L. J. Bruce-Chwatt (U.K.), and N.J. Najera (WHO) on topics such as "Quinidine in Cardiology," "Side-effects of Quinine and Derivatives," "The Activity of Quinine at the Cellular Level," and "Treatment of Resistant Falciparum Malaria."

MPI members are urged to be on the lookout for covers arising from the symposium. Perhaps some of the malariologists in MPI will be in attendance at the symposium and can produce some covers for the members.

## NEW OFFICERS FOR MALARIA PHILATELISTS GROUP

The ballots for new officers for Malaria Philatelists International have been received and counted. The following list of board members assume duties as of January 1, 1986, and they will hold office through December, 1988.

President - John Moohr  
Vice-President - Don Pletsch  
Secretary-Treasurer - Cynthia Douglas

Director - Alan Steffen  
Director - Carol Turner  
Director - Ron Ward

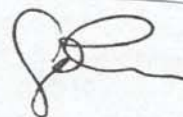
The election ballot included the question of a constitutional amendment to divide the duties of secretary and treasurer among two members. This amendment passed, but member Mike Seth has found it necessary to suspend his philatelic activities for an indefinite period of time. Cynthia Douglas has therefore agreed to take on both jobs since no other candidates were nominated for the treasurer position.



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

Being elected president of Malaria Philatelists International is an honor I never expected to attain when I mounted my first anti-malaria stamp. I purchased a small anti-malaria collection at a club auction and instantly became hooked on malaria philately.

The position of president is perhaps a bit over my abilities since a vast majority of members are doctors, entomologists, biologists, and the like who are involved or associated with man's insect enemies. Others, like myself, are simple collectors facing the challenge of developing meaningful collections through research, searching, and broadening our philatelic knowledge. I'm out of my league in this topic, but what I lack in knowledge and education I make up in enthusiasm. I pledge to make my tenure in office meaningful and productive. Following in the footsteps of Dr. Ronald Ward of the Walter Reed Hospital leaves me a giant pair of shoes to fill; but, with the help of you members of MPI, I'll do my best to fill those shoes.



MIASMA PHILATELIST is the official journal of Malaria Philatelists International.

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Annual Dues: \$6 for North American members; \$12 for others.

Editor: Mike Birrer, P. O. Box 486, Harlowton, MT 59036.

Board of Directors:

President - John Moohr, 10821 Central Park Avenue, Chicago, IL 60655

Vice-President - Don Pletsch, 8620-238 N.W. 13th Street, Gainesville, FL 32606

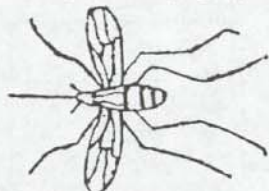
Secretary-Treasurer - Cynthia Douglas, Box 8-8005-07, Eglin AFB, FL 32542

Directors - Alan Steffen, 908 Moreland Drive, Belleville, IL 62221

Carol Turner, 10 Lower Park, Minehead, Somerset TA2L 8AX, England

Ron Ward - 1504 Carlton Road, Rockville, MD 20853

EL ZANCUDO TRASMITTE EL  
PALUDISMO - EXTERMINALO



SECUNDE AL GOBIERNO NACIONAL  
EN ESTA PATRIOTICA CAMPAÑA

*"The Mosquito Transmits Malaria - Exterminate It. Support the National Government in This Patriotic Campaign."*

This Venezuelan anti-malaria campaign slogan was applied to mail in at least two towns. Examples of several sizes of handstamps have been reported for 1937, 1938, and 1943. Can anyone supply information for a complete article?



## FOLLOW-UP ON

## MALARIA ADS ON INLAND LETTER CARDS OF INDIA

[When preparing Carol Turner's excellent article on India's inland letter cards and sheets with malaria ads (MP #17), the editor mislabeled some of the dialects. This follow-up is intended to correct the errors and add new information that has been received. A checklist for known types and varieties is also presented with proposed numbering for the malaria handbook. The letter sheets will be reviewed in the next issue.]

Based on the limited information thus far compiled, readers are herewith offered a first-draft listing of India's inland letter cards bearing malaria-related messages. Readers should compare the listed data with all cards they may have and then provide feed back to the editor for inclusion in any necessary revisions.

The listing for letter cards begins with "LC" to denote "letter card." Next is a numeral corresponding to the listed message types, and then comes a lower case letter corresponding to the illustrated types of franking. Finally a dash is followed by a two-letter code to designate the language or dialect used for the message.

Message types 1 and 2 are printed in red; types 3, 4, and 5 are printed in brown. All additional printing on the cards is likewise brown. The cards measure approximately 139x88mm high. They are of buff card stock.

## I. Franking Types



## II. Message Types



1

दुखार!  
हो सकता है मलेरिया ही हो!  
क्लोरोक्विन गोतियो लें  
(गोतिया खाली पेट न लें)

2



3

Help Control  
Malaria, Keep your  
surroundings clean  
and free from  
mosquitoes.

4

Fever  
Get Blood Tested  
for Malaria-  
Treatment.

5

(No. 2 is like no. 1, but with the added line "Not to be taken on an empty stomach.")

## III. Language/Dialect Types (For Message Type 1)

জ্বর!  
যোনেবীয়া হব পাৰে  
ক্লোৰোকুইন টেবলেট  
খাওক

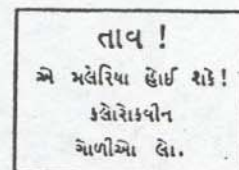
AS Assamese

জ্বর!  
ম্যালেরিয়া হতে পারে  
ক্লোরোকুইন ট্যাবলেট  
খান

BN Bengali



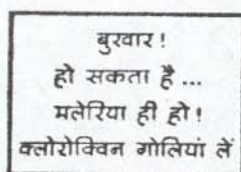
EN English



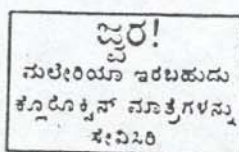
GJ Gujarathi



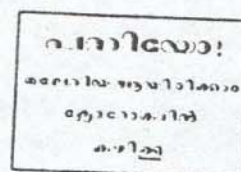
## FOLLOW-UP ON INDIAN INLAND LETTER CARDS - CONTINUED



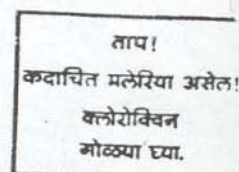
HN Hindi



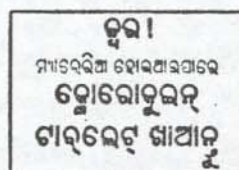
KN Kanarese



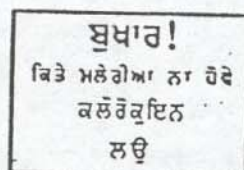
ML Malayalam



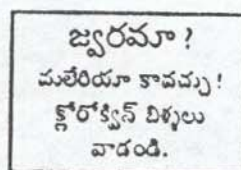
MR Marathi



OR Oriya



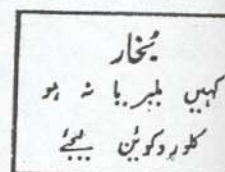
PN Punjabi



TL Telegu



TM Tamil



UR Urdu

## IV. Checklist (With Issue Dates)

Issued October 31, 1977

LCl a-AS  
LCl a-BN  
LCl a-EN  
LCl a-HN

Issued November 20, 1977

LCl a-OR

Issued March 30, 1978

LCl a-GJ  
LCl a-MR

Issued April 29, 1978

LCl a-PN  
LCl a-TM  
LCl a-UR

Issued May 15, 1978

LCl a-TL

Issued May 31, 1978

LCl a-KN  
LCl a-ML

Issued March --, 1980

LC2a-AS  
LC2a-HN

Issued March 28, 1984

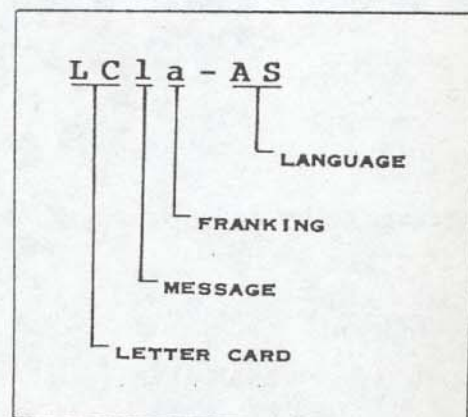
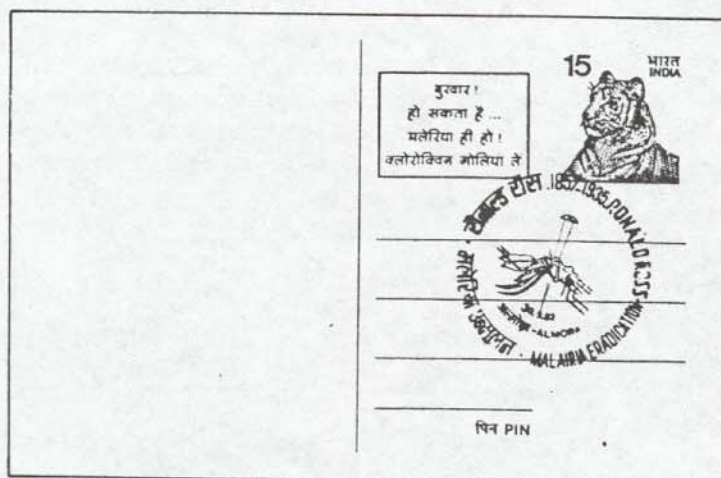
LC3b-EN

Issued March 27, 1985

LC4a-EN

Issued April 4, 1985

LC5a-EN





## PERSONALITIES ON POSTAGE

## THE AFRICAN EXPERIENCE

Although most of the early explorers of Africa can likely be related to the malaria topic, only the following from that list have thus far been verified as having had first-hand experience with malaria and are also shown on postage stamps.

**Mungo Park** (1771-1805), a Scottish-born doctor, first went to Africa in 1795; and that was when he first contracted malaria. Nearly all the members of his second (1805) expedition died of malaria. His son Thomas died of malaria while searching for the elder Park in Africa. Park, along with Richard Lander, is honored via a memorial on the Niger River Island of Jebba. [Gambia 353]

**René Caillié** (1799-1838), noted French explorer of Africa, contracted and suffered much from malaria. [Dahomey 108-110; French Guiana 161-163; French Sudan 113-115; Ivory Coast 160-162; Mauritania 109-111; Niger 84-86; Senegal 188-190; Togo 265-267]

**Richard Lander** (1805-1833) nearly died of malaria in the West Indies at age 12. In 1852 he accompanied Clapperton to Africa to find the mouth of the Niger River. Several members of the expedition died of malaria, and Lander suffered from the disease. He died in a battle during an 1832 trading expedition to Africa. [Gambia 353]

**David Livingstone** (1813-1873) set out for Cape Town in 1840. He was the first white man to see Lake Ngami (August 1849), and he discovered the Zambesi River (June 1851) and Victoria Falls (November 1855). Livingstone first contracted malaria in 1852; and, after no success with various native cures, he resorted to his own medicines. After the failed attempt to find a malaria-free site for a mission on the Zambesi River, he was so weakened by malaria in May of 1854 that he required four months' recuperation. His journal notes his twenty-seventh attack of malaria in June 1855. He returned to England in December 1856. His successes brought the government to send him again to Africa in 1858. When his wife went to join him there in 1862, she soon died of malaria. Deserters from his third expedition fabricated the tale of his demise that brought Stanley from America. Since porters for the expedition had stolen his medicine chest, he suffered frequent attacks of malaria until his death. [Botswana 100-101; Burundi C175-177, C177a; Great Britain 689; K.U.T. 237; Malawi 204-208, 207a, 208a; Rhodesia 299; Rhodesia & Nyassaland 157; Zambia 99-104]

**Richard Francis Burton** (1821-1890), along with John Hanning Speke, was sent to Africa in 1856 by Britain's Royal Geographical Society to locate Lakes Nyassa, Tanganyika, and Victoria. Burton, Speke, and most other members of the expedition were struck with malaria while at Kazé. Burton was at one time afflicted with partial paralysis attributed to prolonged malaria. [Dubai 109-112]

**Henry Morton Stanley** (1841-1904) went to Africa in search of Dr. Livingstone. He contracted malaria during his first days there. He recorded twenty-three attacks of malaria in thirteen months, some confining him to bed for days. He suffered from the disease for twenty-five years. [Belgian Congo 115-129; Botswana 101; Burundi 422-424; Great Britain 690; K.U.T. 237; Zaire 987; Zambia 99]





## THE READING ROOM

## A COVER, A REVIEW

The cover shown at right was mailed from Philadelphia on January 22, 1907. It advertizes what is likely the first textbook on tropical medicine. The U.S.'s involvement in foreign wars brought about the need for such a text.

Below is a review of the most recent textbook on malariology. Thanks to Dr. Ron Ward for his permission to reprint this review which first appeared in the *Journal of the American Mosquito Control Association*, Volume 1, Number 4 (December 1985), page 546.

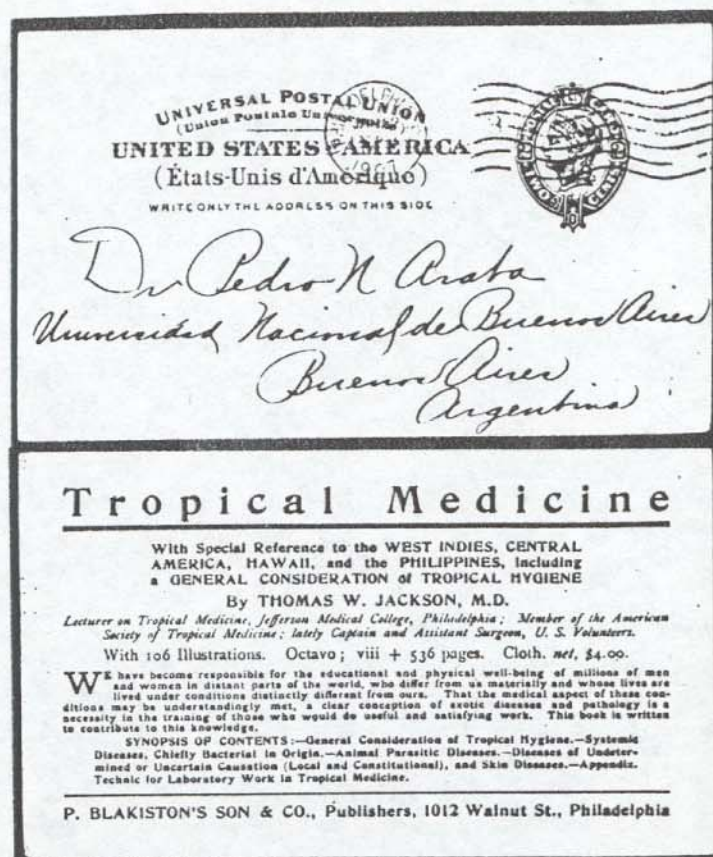
**ESSENTIAL MALARIOLOGY**, Second Edition, by Leonard Jan Bruce-Chwatt. 1985, William Heinemann Medical Books Ltd., London. 452 pages. £22.50. Published in the U.S. by Wiley Medical, a Division of John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York. \$44.90.

The second edition of *Essential Malariology* has been directed toward the needs of workers in the developing nations who require a succinct review of the prevention, diagnosis, treatment and control of malaria. Professor Bruce-Chwatt has presented the material in an easy to understand manner in a compact volume that will undoubtedly become dog-eared before a third edition is contemplated by the author.

There is a core of eleven chapters concerning the historical aspects of malariology, basic parasitology and clinical aspects of the disease in man, diagnosis, anopheline vectors and epidemiology, chemotherapy and chemoprophylaxis, malaria control and eradication, and future prospects. This is followed by a Selected Bibliography and Selected References. The former is especially useful as it even provides the mailing address for requesting WHO documents. Seven annexes (22 pages) provide proprietary and non-proprietary names and common formulations of antimalarial drugs, bionomics of major anopheline vectors, lists of common insecticides and their generic names, malaria risk by country or geographic area, formulations and dilutions of insecticides, and various conversion tables and nonograms.

The book is extremely well illustrated with a large number of photographs which have not been reproduced elsewhere. A photograph of the spleen palpation method (p. 181) serves to demonstrate more than would several pages of detailed description. The only color plate is of stained malarial parasites from thin film preparations, and it is produced with extremely high fidelity. I was especially pleased to see the figure (p. 170) showing the duration of sporogonic development of malarial parasites (*Plasmodium vivax* and *P. falciparum*) in *Anopheles* in relation to environmental temperature. This figure is not only useful for field epidemiological studies, but also for laboratory attempts at infecting mosquitoes from *in vitro* cultures of *falciparum* gametocytes.

Chapter 10, "Rationale and Technique of Malaria control, is the longest chapter (98 pages) in the volume. It is a well-balanced presentation with Biological Methods given an appropriate amount of space (slightly over five pages, of which larvivorous fish occupy almost



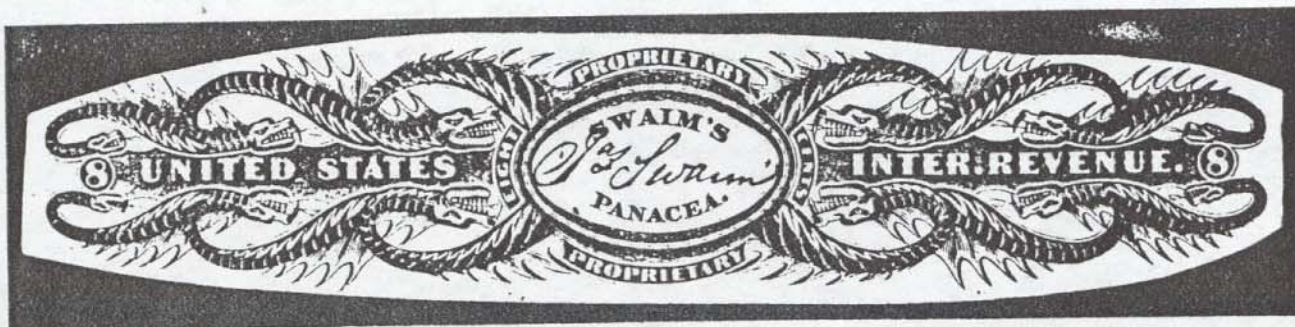


THE READING ROOM - CONTINUED

two pages) under the topic of Environmental Management for Mosquito Control. Definitions of the terminology in this area will materially assist personnel concerned with mosquito research and control. A portion of a paragraph from pages 273-274 is worth quoting here:

The relatively new term environmental management has been defined as 'planning, organisation, implementation and evaluation of deliberate changes of environmental factors, with the view to preventing the propagation of vectors and reducing the man-vector pathogen contact'. Any long lasting or permanent changes of land, water or vegetation aimed at the reduction of the habitat of the vector are often referred to as 'environmental modifications', while similar temporary or recurrent activity may be known as 'environmental manipulation'. The often used term 'source reduction' refers to any measure that will prevent or eliminate the breeding of mosquitos in their natural or man-made habitats.

In conclusion, if my library of literature on malariology had to be restricted to a single volume, it would consist of *Essential Malariology*. - Ronald A. Ward.



Jas. Swain



Wm. Swain

**LOST!** The last newsletters sent to the following MPI members have been returned for a variety of reasons, but mostly because members have moved and left no forwarding address. If anyone knows their whereabouts, please contact an MPI officer or the MP editor. Listed with the names are the last known addresses.

Harold C. Boykin (#189), 367 Cedar Street, New Haven, CT 06510.

Martin W. Anderson, 3049-A Stony Lonesome, West Point, NY 10996.

Alan B. Koslow (#160), 1968 Valera Court, Vienna, VA 22180.

Dr. Toshio Shono (#170), 1-4-4208 Iseigaoka, Yahata-nishiku, Kitakyushu, 807, Japan.

Robert Brandeberry, P. O. Box 9041, Wilmington, DE 19809.



## RUMOR OR FACT

## QUESTIONS ON THE MALARIA TOPIC IN NEED OF ANSWERS

6. Revenue stamps for malaria fund? Related drugs?

Previously reported were Mexico RA14, 16, and 19, postal tax stamps for a malaria fund. A stamp dealer from Illinois reports: "Puerto Rican revenue stamps of the 1938 series are known to have been overprinted SPECIAL TAX in sans serif caps and MALARIA FUND in serified caps. The stamps of this series were used to pay the special tax on molasses. Revenue stamps exist for many countries' medicines, and many were undoubtedly affixed to malaria medications. Those U.S. revenues thus far identified as having been so affixed are listed in an article in this issue. Others will be listed as reported. Argentina had at least one private die tax stamp for medicine: Hierro Quina Bisleri (a compound of iron and cinchona bark.) Finally, several druggists and/or their products were advertised on British tax stamps: Ashton and Parsons Phosferine (containing quinine sulfate and other cinchona extracts); Dr. Fleming's Quinine and Compound Pills; J. G. Erwin's QuinJulep and Pomade; Freake's Tincture of Bark; Dr. John Huxham, originator of Compound Tincture of Cinchona; James Fever Powders, prepared and sold by J. L. Kiddle; Thomas Keating, owner of Persian Insect Destroying Powder; Locock's Sarsaparilla and Bark; Pritchard's Fever Powder, which contained calomel; and Dr. Rooke's Solar Elixir "for the relief and cure of all diseases arising from nervous debility," which contained cinchona.

21. Reason for different colors and languages for overprint on Guinea a-m issue?
22. What is the significance of the three sets of numbers on Israel's a-m issue (Sc. 218)? How many different plate numbers exist?

Only a single plate number (221261) has been noted on several sheets seen. The other right hand margin number is likely a control number, such as a count of sheets printed. No ideas have been given concerning the number in the upper margin.

23. How many countries' a-m issues have been found in blocks of four on first day covers?

To date, just Canal Zone, Ceylon, Israel, Philippines, U.N., and U.S. Miniature sheets from Dubai and Hungary may also be counted in this group.

25. Sir Ronald Ross worked in India with *Plasmodium relictum*, a malaria parasite that usually infects only birds. What bird species did Ross work with? Do any stamps portray the bird(s)?

## OVERPRINT VARIETY REPORTED FOR GUATEMALA

Not a constant variety found in any of the seven sheets of Guatemala's 1962 a-m overprint issue, the "wide setting" was offered by a dealer. Can anyone verify whether this is genuine? Or is it just one more attempt - via forgery - to separate the collector from his money?

1962

EL MUNDO UNIDO  
CONTRA LA MALARIA

Narrow Setting

Overprint 8.5mm High



1962

EL MUNDO UNIDO  
CONTRA LA MALARIA

Wide Setting

Overprint 17.5mm High



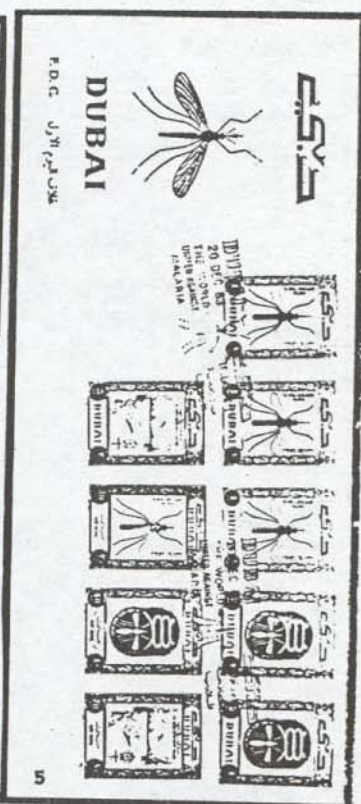
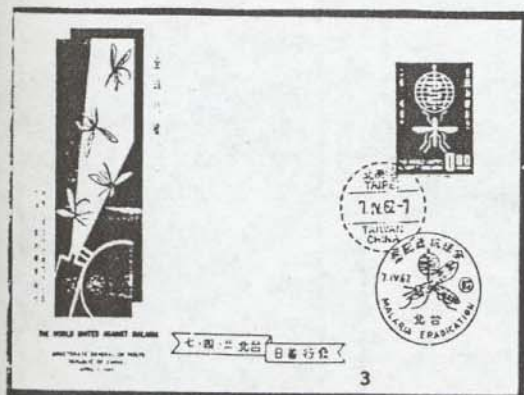
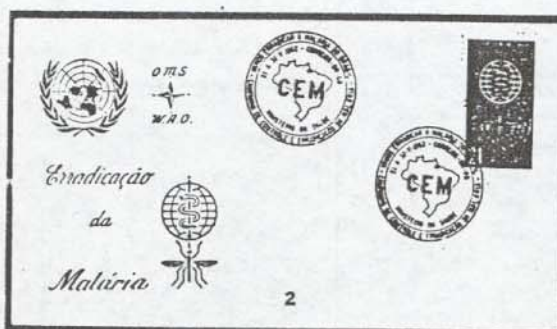


# XCHANGES AND SALES AVAILABLE

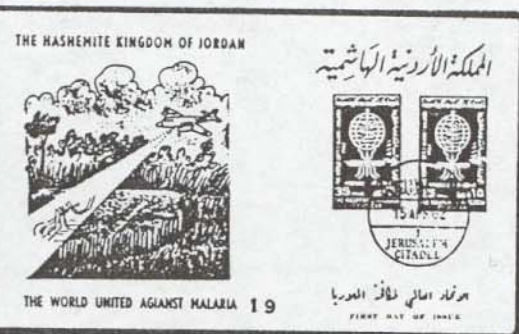
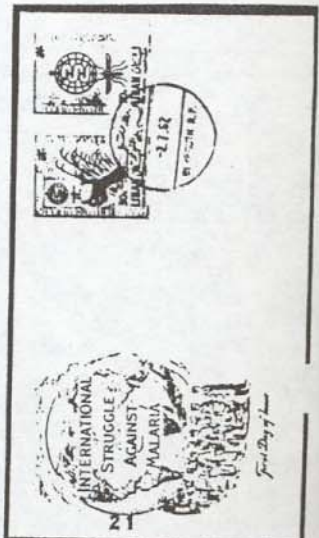
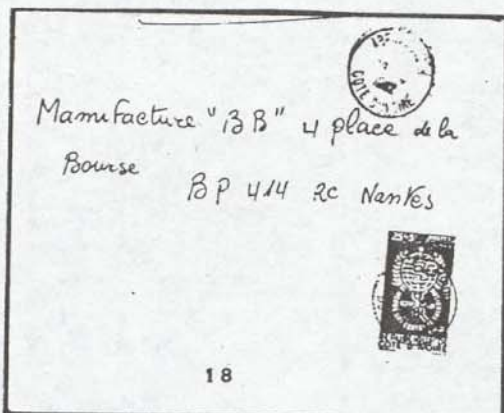
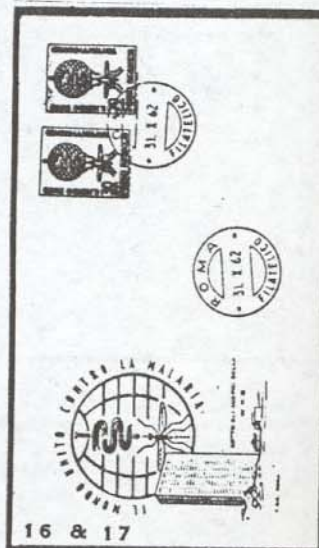
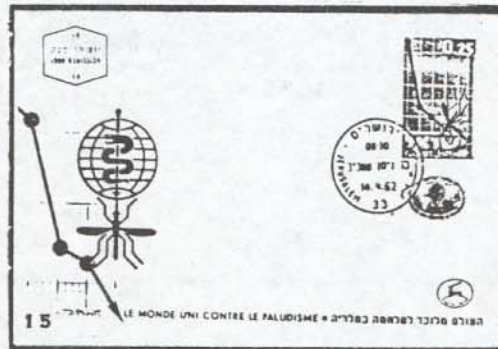
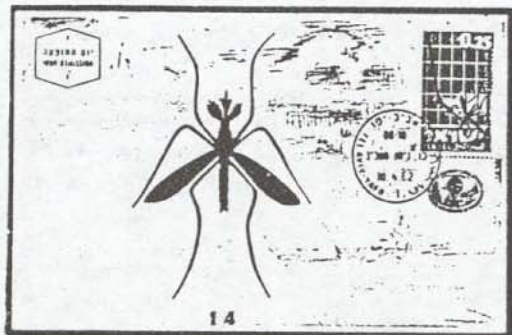
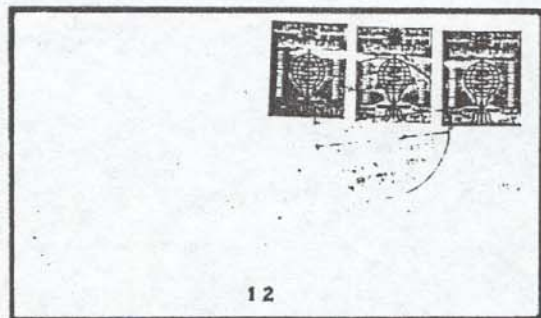
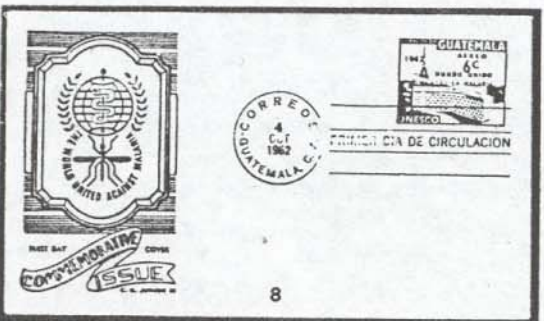
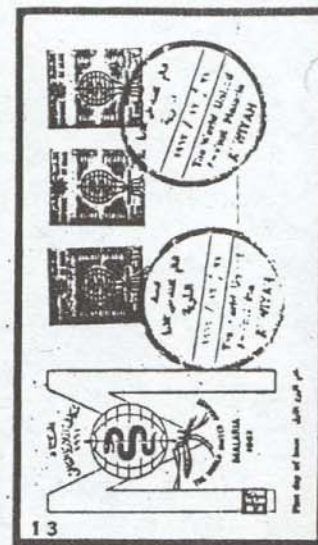
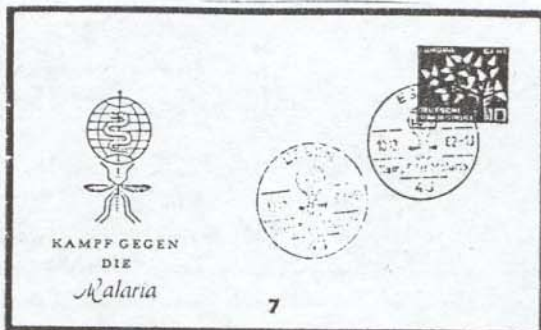
Exchange and sale offerings are listed free for MPI members and at \$1 per 40-character line for non-members. For exchanges, please include corresponding wantlist item(s), name, and address. (No confidential listings for exchanges.) For direct sales, include name and address. For confidential sales, send item(s) for listing under an assigned number. A 10% handling fee will be deducted from confidential sales. Payment or return will be made within 60 days after publication unless continuous listing is requested. Sale items may be listed with firm prices or for "best offer" (BO) above a listed minimum. Best offer sales are not auction sales; each offer is passed on to the owner, who makes the decision to accept, wait, or re-list.

## SALE 86-1 (see photos following)

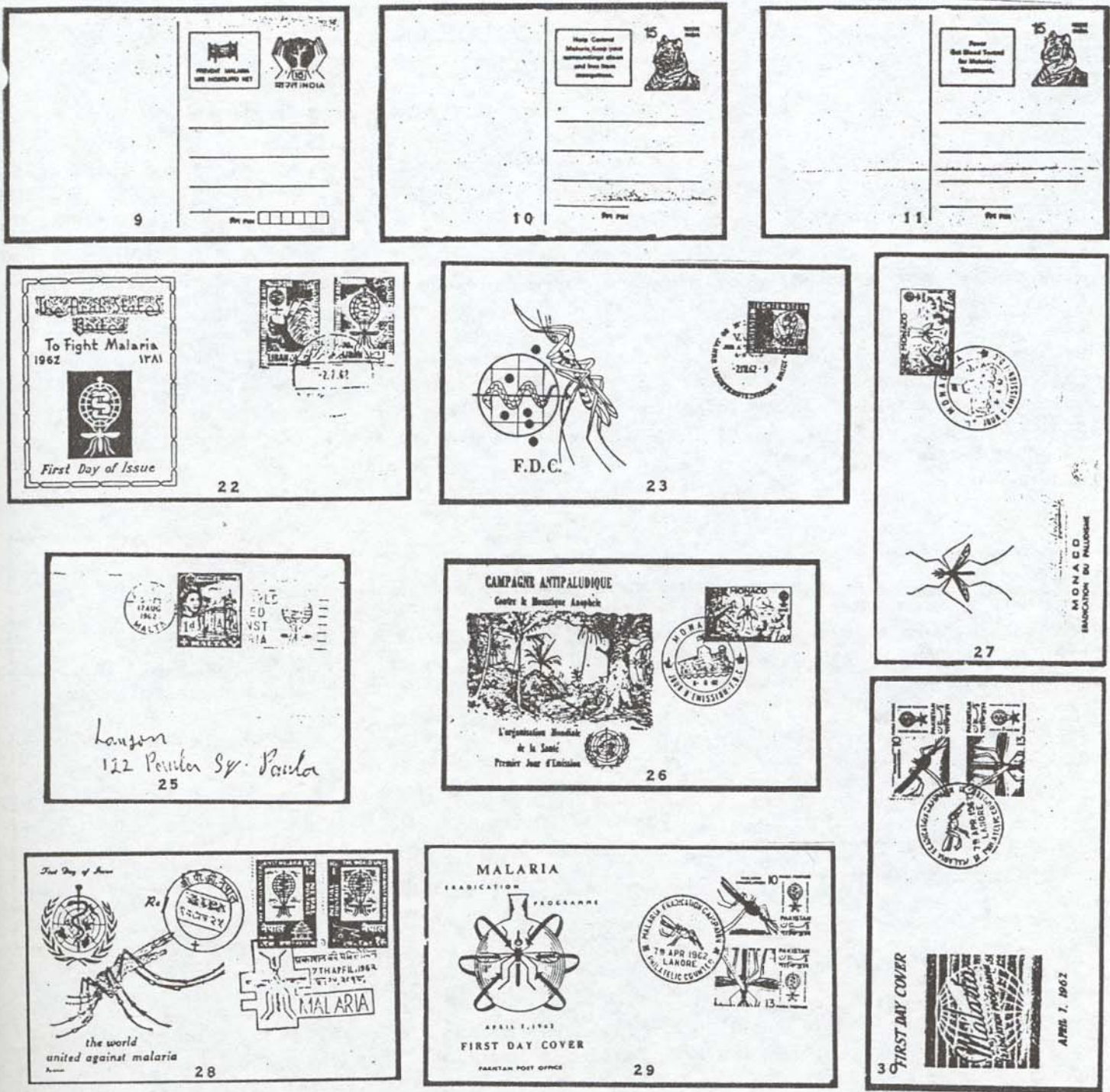
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Bolivia - blue cancel . . . \$ 1.50       | 16. Italy - violet cachet . . . \$ 1.25     |
| 2. Brazil - red cachet . . . 2.00            | 17. Italy - green cachet . . . 1.25         |
| 3. China - Taipei cancel . . . 1.00          | 18. Ivory Coast - postal use . . . 1.00     |
| 4. Czechoslovakia - 8VI62--7 . . . 1.50      | 19. Jordan - Jerusalem Citadel . . . 2.00   |
| 5. Dubai - complete set. . . . 6.00          | 20. Korea - s/s. . . . . 3.00               |
| 6. Fr. Polynesia - slogan. . . . 2.00        | 21. Lebanon - grey Artmaster . . . 2.50     |
| 7. Germany - Essen slogan. . . . 1.50        | 22. Lebanon - green Arab States. . . 2.50   |
| 8. Guatemala - blue & orange . . . 1.75      | 23. Liechtenstein. . . . . 2.50             |
| 9. India - slogan card (net) . . . 1.00      | 24. Malaya - Pitt St. registered . . . 3.00 |
| 10. India - slogan card (control) . . . 1.00 | 25. Malta - slogan . . . . . 1.50           |
| 11. India - slogan card (fever) . . . 1.00   | 26. Monaco - black cancel. . . . . 3.00     |
| 12. Iraq - Baghdad; no cachet . . . 1.50     | 27. Monaco - blue cancel . . . . . 3.00     |
| 13. Iraq - Alwiyah; gold cachet . . . 2.00   | 28. Nepal - red cachet . . . . . 2.00       |
| 14. Israel - maxi-card w/tab. . . . 1.50     | 29. Pakistan - official cachet . . . 1.00   |
| 15. Israel - w/tab. . . . . 1.50             | 30. Pakistan - gold & black cachet . . 2.00 |











DUES NOTICE



If an "X" appears in the box at left OR on your mailing label, your dues are now payable.



FEEDBACK

## READERS' INPUT ON PAST ARTICLES

[This column is for updates on articles previously published in MP. Readers are asked to provide any data available to them that can help fill the gaps in knowledge of malaria philately for the readers.]

Garland Riegel (MPI 179) has provided some corrections and additions for the Odonata checklist that appeared in issue #18. He points out that the following stamps originally included in the list DO NOT show Odonata: Brazil 1708, Bulgaria 1332-7, Romania 1615, and Switzerland B240. Not listed were the following stamps that DO show Odonata: China (ROC) 1896, Lebanon 439 and 459, Montserrat 493-6, and a six-value set issued by Salvador in 1985. Professor Riegel goes on to note that Aesculaphids, the insects shown on most of the erroneously listed stamps, are predacious both as larvae and adults on other insects, but they are not the mosquito hawkers that Odonata are.

\* \* \* \* \*

John H. Greve (MPI 137) has provided some input on the various queries posed in the last issue of MP. Of the Mosquito Reserve, he had this to offer: Mosquito Coast is the Caribbean coastal plain of Nicaragua, taking its name from the indigenous Miskito indian. Undoubtedly, the Nicaraguan government established a reservation for these people. The name, therefore, has nothing to do with Culicidae, but with the similar-sounding tribal name.

Concerning the slogan meters, Mr. Greve had the following to offer. "Chinin-Weil is a trade name for flavorless tablets for the flu. "Calisay" is a tonic for nerves and the stomach. "Chinin-Redoxin" is a trade name for the Roche company's preparation against chills and the flu.

Finally, member Greve informed MP that wormwood (mentioned in "Making Connections") is *Artemesia absinthum*, *A. afra*, and others. It is shown on a 1977 Transkei stamp and on a 1982 Algeria stamp (Sc. 691).

\* \* \* \* \*

Dr. Ernst Schlunegger, a Swiss doctor of pharmacy, provided additional input on the slogan meters shown in MP #19. (Readers may recall that he was the original contributor of these meters to MP.) He states that *chinin* translates "quinine" and that *Calisay*, besides a trade name for the product advertised, is also a reference to *Cinchona calisaya*, a quinine plant. *Calisay* was a liquor based on the original Dung's China-Calisaya Elixir, a combination of the total china alkaloid with selected tonic and stomach drugs. It was used as an appetizer, tonic, and stomachic. It is no longer marketed.

China-Redoxin was a product of Hoffman-La Roche. It contained vitamin C and quinine. It is likewise no longer available.

Dr. Schlunegger closes with the information that all three meters are printed in red. He presently has no knowledge of designers nor periods of use.

\* \* \* \* \*



EDITOR'S CHOICE

## U.S. PRIVATE DIE STAMPS AND MALARIA

[A previous issue (Number 18) of Miasma Philatelist noted a private die medicine stamp that advertised an ague cure, thus making the issue a malaria topical. Further research has revealed additional information on other stamps of the same type that can be related to malaria and/or quinine.]

In 1862 the U.S. federal government imposed taxes on medicines and certain other commodities to help meet expenses of the Civil War. The government provided stamps that were to have penned, printed, or punched cancels. (Those with identifiably pharmaceutical house cancels are listed as RB1//14b.)

Dr. L. R. Herrick of Albany, New York, was the first to request permission to provide his own tax stamps, knowing the advertising power these could bring. Butler and Carpenter, printers of the government's revenues, informed Herrick on October 15, 1862, that his would be the first private proprietary printed. As other companies followed suit, the government gave them a 5-10% discount since they had to pay for their own dies. (The resulting issues are listed here as RS2//273.)

The tax was repealed on March 3, 1883.

With the sinking of the U.S. battleship *Maine* on February 15, 1898, began the Spanish-American War. On June 13, President McKinley signed into law another tax on products that included proprietary medicines. In effect as of July 1, 1898, this tax generated additional private die revenues (here listed as RS278 and RS285) and the "battleship revenues" (here listed as RB1//31 with notable cancels). A few provisional issues are also noted (as numbers RS316-7 with certain overprints or cancels). These were produced due to a shortage of stamps in July of 1898.

Congress repealed this tax on April 2, 1901.

Regular issue revenues can also be found with pharmaceutical company cancels. (These are listed here as (R3//22 with notable cancels.)

Finally, some proprietary medicine firms used encased postage during the Civil War to advertise their products. Although a number of varieties exist for J. C. Ayer and Company, none advertise the company's ague cure.

Following, then, is a listing of U.S. revenue stamps presently believed to fit in with the malaria topic. The first group of stamps listed comprises issues for companies that offered malaria, ague, or fever cures. The second group lists stamps for companies that used cinchona or quinine in a product which may not have been a specific for malaria.

[The 1862-1883 issues were printed on various types of paper as noted by the lower case letters in the listings:

- a = hard, brittle paper varying from thick to thin (first issue, 1862-1871);
- b = soft, porous silk paper with threads of silk, mostly red, blue, and black, not less than ¼-inch long (second issue, 1871-1877);
- c = soft paper in pale to deep shades of pink (third issue, 1877-1878); and
- d = soft, porous paper showing a portion of the USIR watermark (fourth issue, 1878-1883).]



## PRIVATE DIE PROPRIETARY MEDICINE STAMPS AND RELATED MATERIAL



J.C. Ayer &amp; Co.



G.G. Green



Dr. Harter



Dr. Harter &amp; Co.



John F. Henry



John F. Henry



John F. Henry

# SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA, OR, BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP.

A peerless remedy for Scrofula, White Swellings, Cancer, Erysipelas, Gout, Chronic Sores, Syphilis, Tumors, Carbuncles, Salt Rheum, Malaria, Bilious Complaints, and all diseases indicating an impure condition of the Blood. This grand remedy is a compound of vegetable extracts, the chief of which are SARSAPARILLA and STILLINGIA. The Cures effected by SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA, or BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP, are absolute, and their record is undisturbed by failure.

Prepared by JOHN F. HENRY & Co.,

MINNERS, ILL., May 15th.

Gentlemen—Having used your medicine, Scovill's Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, or Blood and Liver Syrup, according to the directions given, for the purpose of enriching and purifying the blood and regulating the liver, and having found the medicine to do all that you claim for it, I cheerfully recommend its use to all persons afflicted likewise.

Very truly,

J. M. FORT.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS  
JOHN F. HENRY & CO.,

ALSO PROPRIETORS OF

Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, Henry's Carbolic Salvo,  
Baker's Pain Panacea, Mott's Liver Pills, etc.,  
24 COLLEGE PLACE, NEW YORK.

John F. Henry Advertising Card



Herrick's Pills



Manhattan Medicine Co.



Manhattan Medicine Co.



Hull &amp; Co.



Herrick's Pills &amp; Plasters



A.L. Scovill &amp; Co.



## EDITOR'S CHOICE - CONTINUED

## Issues for Companies Producing Malaria, Ague, or Fever Remedies

RS2a J. C. Ayer and Company, manufacturers of "Ayer's Ague Cure," which consisted  
 RS3a mainly of tincture of cinchona

RS4a,b,c,d

RS5a

RS6a

RS7a

RS8a

RS9a,b,d

RS10a,b,c,d

RS11a

RS12a

RS13a



J.C. Ayer & Co.

RB21 cancelled "J.C.A. & Co."

RB23 " "

RB25 " "

RB28 " "



T.H. Barr & Co.

RS27a T. H. Barr and Company, manufacturers of "Barr's Fever and Ague Cure"

RS59a,b Collins Brothers, manufacturers of "Collins Voltaic Plasters," said to relieve fever and ague

RS92d G. G. Green, manufacturer of "Green's Ague Conqueror" for malaria

RS93d

RB13a cancelled "G. G. Green"

RB21 " "

RB23 " "

RB25 " "

RB26 " "



Collins Bros.

RS97a,b Dr. Harter and Company, manufacturers of Dr. Harter's Fever, Ague, and Neur-  
 RS97b,c,d algia Specific," "Dr. Harter's Fever and Ague Pills," and "Dr. Harter's Wild Cherry Bitters," which contained cinchona

RS112a John F. Henry, proprietors of "Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup," advertised  
 RS113a as a remedy for malaria (See advertising card)

RS114a,b,c,d

RS115a,b,c,d

RS116a,b,c,d

R22 cancelled "J. F. Henry & Co."



Dr. C.C. Moore



Dr. C.C. Moore

RS117a,c,d Herrick's Pills, producers of "Dr. Herrick's Sugar Coated Vegetable Health  
 RS118a,c,d Pills," advertised for the cure of fevers

RB1 cancelled "H. F. M."

RB11a " "

RB11b " " (in red or black)



## PRIVATE DIE PROPRIETARY MEDICINE STAMPS AND RELATED MATERIAL



George Tailcot



George Tailcot



Edward Wilder



Edward Wilder



D. S. Barnes



Demas Barnes



D. S. Barnes



Demas Barnes



Dr. John Bull



D. S. Barnes



Demas Barnes



Demas Barnes &amp; Co.



Dr. John Bull



# EDITOR'S CHOICE - CONTINUED

- RS138a C. E. Hull and Company, manufacturer's of "Hall's Fever and Ague Pills"
- RS171d Manhattan Medicine Company (new name for John F. Henry Company as of 1877),  
RS172b,c,d owners of "Atwood's Quinine Bitters" (see Alvah Littlefield)
- RS173b Mansfield and Higbee, manufacturers of "Mansfield's Chill and Fever Tonic"  
RS174b,c,d S. Mansfield and Company
- RS183d C. C. Moore, producer of "Moore's Throat and Lung Pilules," sold for the  
RS184b,c,d treatment of "chills and all malarial diseases"
- RS220a,b A. L. Scoville and Company, owners of "Dr. Bennett's Invincible Ague Pills,"  
RS221a,b (firm purchased by John F. Henry Company, 1873)
- RS239d George Tallcot, manufacturer of "Magic Cure," "without quinine or other poi-  
RS240b,c,d son," for chills and fever
- RS265a,b,d Edward Wilder, manufacturer of "Wilder's Chill Tonic"  
RS266a,b,d  
RS267a,b  
RS268b,d  
RS269a,b,d

## II. Issues for Companies with Products Containing Cinchona or Quinine

- RS15a D. S. Barnes, outlet for "Atwood's Quinine Bitters" (bought out by John F.  
RS16a Henry, 1868, who continued as agent for the bitters)  
RS17a  
RS18a  
RS19a  
RS20a  
RS21a Demas Barnes (name used after 1864)  
RS22a  
RS23a  
RS24a,b Demas Barnes and Company (name used after 1866)  
RS25a,b  
RS26a

- R3 cancelled "D. S. B."  
R14a " "



Demas Barnes &amp; Co.



Demas Barnes &amp; Co.

- RS42a,b,c,d John Bull, owner of "Smith's Tonic Syrup," which contained quinine sulphate  
RS43a,b,c,d

- RS126d Holman Liver Pad Company, manufacturers of "Holman Liver Pads," which were  
RS127d prepared with cinchona



## PRIVATE DIE PROPRIETARY MEDICINE STAMPS AND RELATED MATERIAL



S. Mansfield &amp; Co.



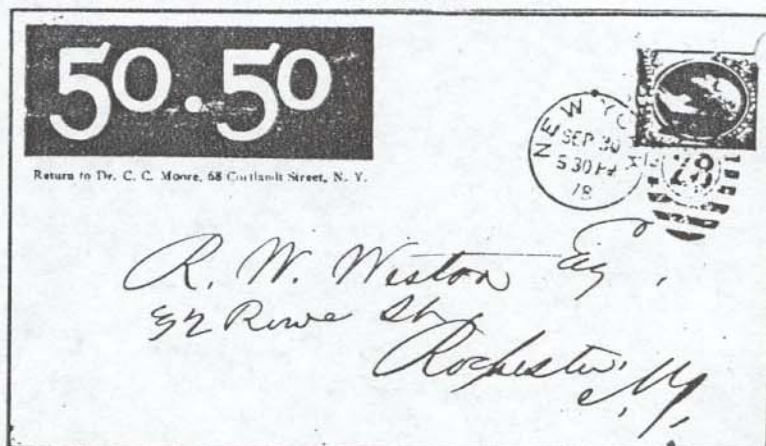
Mansfield &amp; Higbee (block of 4, imperf between, used as 4 cents)



Holman Liver Pad Co.



Holman Liver Pad Co.



Dr. C. C. Moore Advertising Cover



Hostetter &amp; Smith



Hostetter &amp; Smith



R. V. Pierce



R. V. Pierce



World's Dispensary Medical Assoc.



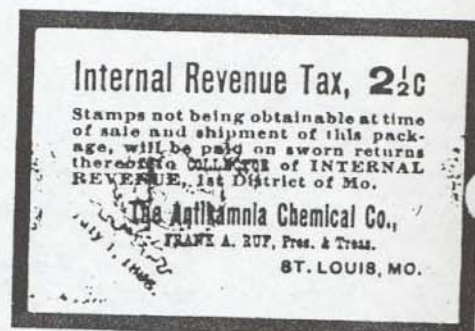
World's Dispensary Medical Assoc.



Antikamnia Co.



Johnson &amp; Johnson



St. Louis Provisional Label



## EDITOR'S CHOICE - CONTINUED

Bl1b cancelled "H.L.P. Co," (Holman Liver Pad Company)

RS132a,b,c,d Hostetter and Smith, producers of "Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters,"  
RS133a which contained cinchona

RS164a,b,d Alvah Littlefield, owner of "Atwood's Quinine Tonic Bitters"  
RS165a,b

RB20 cancelled "L. & Co."

RB21 " "  
RB22 " "  
RB23 " "  
RB24 " "  
RB25 " "  
RB26 " "  
RB27 " "  
RB28 " "  
RB29 " "  
RB30 " "  
RB31 " "



Alvah Littlefield



Alvah Littlefield



Dr. M. Perl &amp; Co.

RS188a Dr. M. Perl and Company, producers of "Peruvian Bark Bitters"

RS189b,c,d R. V. Pierce, manufacturer of "Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," which  
RS190a,b,c,d contained cinchona

RS272d World Dispensary Medical Association, new name for A. V. Pierce in 1879  
RS273d

RB20 cancelled "World Dispensary Med. Assn."  
RB23 " " " " "  
RB28 " " " " "

RS278 Antikamnia Chemical Company, producers of "Acetanilid," which eventually had quinine added

RS285 Hostetter Company (see RS132-3)

Rs316 provisional issues of July 1898  
Rs317

The Johnson and Johnson Company created a product called "Quiniform," which likely contained quinine. (RS286; RB20 and RB25 cancelled "Johnson & Johnson" in circle)

The firm of William and James Swaim adopted as its logo the symbol of Hercules slaying Hydra, a connection to the fact that this is thought to be the Greeks' representation of the ridding of the Lernean Swamps of malaria. (RS231a; RS232a; RS233a, RS234a,b,d; RS235a,b,d)