COMBATS SERIES, 239-INDIAN

There is much less to inject if you use

TRADE 'WELLCOME' BRAND Concentrated Diphtheria Antitoxin

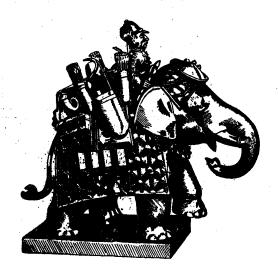
10,000 units (in 25 c.c.

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<i>ا</i>	1 c.c.	1 C.C.	1 c.c.	Ic.c.	1c.c.
	1c.c.	Ic.c.	1c.c.	1c.c.	1c.c.
	1cc.	1c.c.	ic.c.	1c.c.	Ic.c.

10,000 units in 10 c.c. Note the difference in the bulk

The 'Wellcome' Concentrated product, represented by the shaded squares, has only 2/5 of the bulk of an ordinary serum.

Supplied in hermetically-sealed phials as follow: 1000 units, 2/0; 2000, 3/6; 3000, 5/0; 4000, 6/0; 5000, 7/0; 6000, 8/0; and 8000, 10/0 per phial



Anti-meningococcus Serum

Prepared from cultures of all the various types of meningococci and parameningococci obtained during recent epidemics in England and Europe. Contains a high anti-body titre when tested against all the recognised types. Suggested dosage—20 to 25 c.c. intrathecally.

Supplied in phals of 25 c.c. at 6/6 each

Prepared at the Wellcome Physiological Research
Laboratories, London

Distributing Agents:



BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. LONDON

NEW YORK MONTREAL SYDNEY CAPE TOWN MILAN SHANGHAI BUENOS AIRES BOMBA!

All communications intended for the Head Office should be addressed to

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ARMOUR-CLAD ELEPHANT FROM SOUTHERN INDIA. This reproduction of an eighteenth century brass figure shows the body of the elephant protected by a coat, probably of leather, padded and quilted, and studded with brass nails and bosses. His head is provided with a circular steel frontlet to protect it from the spikes which were placed upon the gates of fortified towns to prevent their being battered by elephants. At each corner of the howdah is a quiver of arrows for the use of the warrior; a bow is also attached. A firearm is seen at the back with a powder horn near by. The chest no doubt contains ammunition. The mail-clad driver carries an elephant goad. The shafts of these instruments were sometimes hollow and contained tiny bells which rolled up and down with the movement of the goad. Akbar's time elephants carried archers and musketeers, but after him the practice declined, though elephants continued to be brought into the battlefield to carry the general and great nobles in order that they might be seen at a distance by all their troops. As late as 1718 and 1720 they were used to carry small cannon,