

PIONEERS AND EMPIRE BUILDERS: No. 290  
SEVENTH PERIOD—circa 2000 to 700 B.C.

TRADE  
MARK

‘TABLOID’ BRAND

TRADE

MARK

‘EMPIRIN’ COMPOUND

A combination of great utility. Prepared under strict scientific control from Acetylsalicylic Acid of exceptional purity, having the correct melting-point and being absolutely free from salicylic or acetic acids.

Disintegrates immediately and causes no gastric disturbance.



Supplied to the Medical Profession, in bottles of 25 and 100, at 1/3 and 3/9 per bottle, respectively

Particularly suitable when it is undesirable for the patient to see the word Aspirin.

B

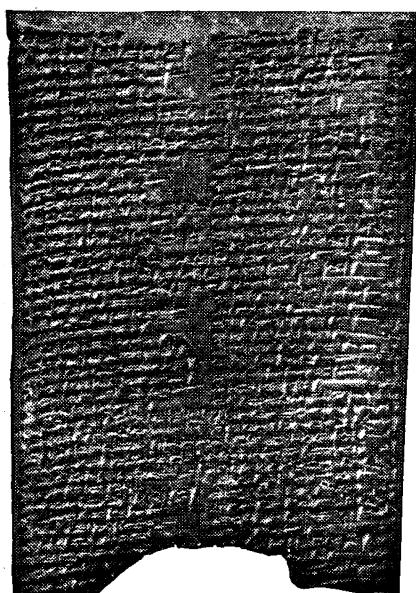
‘Empirin’ gr. 3-1/2 (0.227 gm.)  
(Acetylsalicylic Acid)  
Phenacetini, gr. 2-1/2 (0.162 gm.)  
Caffeinæ, gr. 1/2 (0.032 gm.)

See also Wellcome’s  
Medical Diary



BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON  
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All communications intended for the Head Office should be addressed to SNOW HILL BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.1  
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A BOOK FROM THE ROYAL LIBRARY OF NINEVEH.—The great empire builders of Assyria turned their energies, in the brief intervals between their military campaign, to the arts of peace. They may truly be termed pioneers in education. Thus, Sargon formed the nucleus of a library, to which Esarhaddon and Sennacherib later made contributions, while Ashurbanipal set himself the task to make a collection, which should include thousands of volumes. He sent scribes to all the ancient cities of Babylonia and Assyria, to copy every important work, upon every subject they could find. From two rooms in the ruins of his palace, more than 30,000 of the clay tablets, which were the books of the Mesopotamians, were excavated in the latter half of the nineteenth century. Ashurbanipal meant the books he collected to be read, and so he caused “dictionaries” to be compiled, consisting of vocabularies by means of which the old Sumerian language, in which many of the tablets were written, could be translated into Assyrian. The tablets seem to have been classified and labelled, and they were probably arranged upon shelves. The various classes of works could easily be recognised by their format, legends, incantations, grammatical texts and various books of reference being written upon large tablets in several columns, while the small pillow-like tablets represent astrological reports, letters and other documents. The tablet here reproduced forms a chapter in a book consisting of several tablets; it contains the story of the fight between Marduk and Tiamat. We owe a great debt to Ashurbanipal, for his library forms the chief source of Babylonian writings.

Date: c. 668-626 B.C.

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