

❖ ❖ SUPERIOR TO PEPSIN OF THE HOG ❖ ❖

INGLUVIN

A Powder—Prescribed in the same manner, dose and combinations as Pepsin.

A Specific for Vomiting in Gestation.

The dose in such cases is 10 to 20 grs., mixed with water or sherry wine, in preference to placing the dry powder on the tongue.

. . . A potent and reliable remedy in 5 and 10 grain doses for the cure of

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, SICK STOMACH, MARASMUS.

It is superior to the Pepsin preparations, since it acts with more certainty, and effects cures where they fail

Prescribed by the most eminent physicians.

Prepared by WM. R. WARNER & CO., Phila.

From Prof. Roberts Bartholow's, M.A., M.D., LL.D., *Work on Materia Medica and Therapeutics*.

1879 INGLUVIN—This is a preparation from the gizzard of the domestic chicken—*ventriculus callosus gallinaceus*. Dose, gr. v.— $\mathfrak{D}$ j.

Ingluvin has the remarkable property of arresting certain kinds of vomiting—notably the vomiting of pregnancy. It is a stomachic tonic, and relieves indigestion, flatulence and dyspepsia.

The author's experience is confirmatory of the statements which have been put forth regarding the exceptional power of this agent to arrest the vomiting of pregnancy. It can be administered in inflammatory conditions of the mucous membrane, as it has no irritant effect. Under ordinary circumstances, and when the object of its administration is to promote the digestive functions, it should be administered after meals. When the object is to arrest the vomiting of pregnancy, it should be given before meals.

1889 and 1896 INGLUVIN is a * * preparation said to be made of the gizzard of the domestic chicken—*ventriculus callosus gallinaceus*. Dose, gr. v.— $\mathfrak{D}$ j. Ingluvin has the remarkable property of arresting certain kinds of vomiting—notably the vomiting of pregnancy. It is a stomachic tonic, and relieves indigestion, flatulence and dyspepsia.

Recent investigations have shown that Ingluvin owes its curative effects, not to any ferment corresponding to pepsin, but to a peculiar bitter principle. This result is the more satisfactory, since such an organ as the gizzard could hardly furnish the necessary quantity of a digestive ferment to effect the results now known to be produced by Ingluvin.

Under ordinary circumstances, and when the object of its administration is to promote the digestive function, it should be taken after meals. When the object is to arrest the vomiting of pregnancy, it should be given before meals.

But only the successful use of this agent and the apparent sincerity of the composition as given to the public would seem to justify its mention here.

INGLUVIN FORMULÆ.

Very frequently the physician deems it advisable, when prescribing Ingluvin, to add an adjuvant such as Nux Vomica, Gentian, etc. We therefore recommend the following formulæ:

℞ Ingluvin, 36 grs.
Ext. Nuc. Vom. $\frac{3}{4}$ gr.
Ol. Res. Ginger, $\frac{3}{4}$ gr.

m. et. ft. caps. xii.

Sig.—One or two as may be indicated.

℞ Ingluvin, 60 grs.
Ext. Gentian, 12 grs.

m. et. ft. caps. xii.

Sig.—One or two as may be indicated.

℞ Ingluvin, 36 grs.
Oxalate Cerium, 24 grs.
Bismuth Subnit, 24 grs.
Ext. Nuc. Vom. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

m. et ft. caps. xii.

Sig.—One or two as may be indicated.

Many physicians throughout the world are assuring us that Ingluvin is superior to Pepsin (a claim we have always asserted).

Joseph F. Edwards, A.M., M.D., Atlantic City, N.J., writes that he places more reliance on Ingluvin than on Pepsin, and has not been disappointed.