Supplement to Government Gazette

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WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

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PERTH: FRIDAY, MAY 1. [1903. CONTENTS: SUBJECT. Alphabetical list of Patentees 1007 Complete Specifications accepted ... 1005 Alphabetical list of Inventions for which Patents Renewal Fees paid, Patents ... 1006 ... 1008 have been granted Application Abandoned, Patents ... 1006 Applications for Registration of Trade Marks... Provisional Specifications accepted Application withdrawn, Trade Mark 1010 Applications for Patents 1006 Alphabetical list of Applicants for Patents Alphabetical list of Registrants of Trade Marks 1011 Alphabetical list of Inventions for which Patents. Alphabetical list of Goods for which Trade Marks have been applied for have been registered 1011

Note.—Throughout this Gazette the names in Italics within parentheses are those of Communicators of Inventions.

Complete Specifications.

Patent Office, Perth, 1st May, 1903.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Applications for the Grant of Letters Patent, and the complete Specifications annexed thereto, have been accepted, and are now open to public inspection at this

Any person or persons intending to oppose such applications must leave particulars, in writing, in duplicate (on Form D), of his or their objections thereto, within two calendar months from the date of this *Gazette*. A fee of Ten shillings (10s.) is payable with such notice.

Application No. 4351.—Jokichi Takamine, of 1611
Amsterdam Avenue, New York, U.S.A., Chemist,
"Glandular Extractive Product and process of preparing
the same."—Dated 31st March, 1903.

the same."—Dated 31st March, 1903.

Claims:—

1. The herein-described process of obtaining the active principle of suprarenal glands, which consists in treating said glands in the manner herein set forth.

2. The herein-described process of obtaining the active principle of suprarenal glands, which consists in making a fluid extract of said glands, treating said fluid extract with a precipitant for non-active bodies, removing said precipitated bodies, then treating the residue with a solvent, and adding a neutralising agent for the solvent to separate the said active principle therefrom in crystalline form.

3. The herein described process of obtaining the active principle of suprarenal glands, which consists in making an aqueous extract of said glands, precipitate, then treating the remainder with a solvent, and adding a neutralising agent for the solvent to separate said active principle therefrom in crystalline form, said process being performed in a non-oxidising atmosphere.

4. The herein-described process of obtaining the active principle of suprarenal glands, which consists in making an aqueous extract of said glands, concentrating said extract to suitable strength, adding alcohol to precipitate non-active albumenoid and mineral matters, removing said precipitate, concentrating the liquid, adding to said liquid fixed caustic alkali, then adding a neutralising agent to precipitate the said active principle in crystalline form, washing the precipitate with a suitable diquid, and drying the product, all substantially as described.

5. The herein-described process of obtaining the active principle of suprarenal glands, which consists in concentrating an aqueous solution of fresh suprarenal glands, adding alcohol to said solution to precipitate therefrom inert albumenoids and mineral matters, evaporating the territory in crystalline form, washing the active principle of suprarenal glands, which consists in steeping in water comminuted suprarenal glands, which consists in steeping in water comminuted suprarena

7. The herein-described process of obtaining the active principle of suprarenal glands, which consists in steeping in water comminuted suprarenal glands at a suitable temperature for a suitable number of hours; separating the fittate to such consistency that inert albumenoid and mineral salts will crystallise out on addition of a suitable amount of alcohol, adding a suitable amount of five caustic alkali to dissolve the said active principle, and adding a neutralising agent to counteract the excess of fixed caustic alkali and precipitate is formed, washing the precipitate with water and alcohol, and drying the product, and then re-dissolving this crystalline form, until no further precipitate is formed, washing the precipitate with water and alcohol, and drying the product, and then re-dissolving this crystalline product in a non-neutral solution, adding alcohol to precipitate mineral salts, filtering, and adding a neutralising agent to reprecipitate mineral salts, filtering, and adding a neutralising agent to reprecipitate mineral salts, filtering, and adding a neutralising agent to reprecipitate mineral salts or reprecipitate mineral salts present, filtering the leignid, and adding thereto caustic ammonia to precipitate the active principle in purer form, washing the precipitate with water and alcohol, and drying same, all substantially as set forth.

9. The process of refining the herein-described active principle in a non-neutral solution, filtering, then treating the solution with a neutralising agent to precipitate the said active principle in a neutralising agent to precipitate the said active principle in a crystalline form; filtering, washing with water and alcohol, and drying, all substantially as described.

10. The process of preparing the herein-described active principle of suprarenal glands, which consists in treating said glands with alcohol; or a mixture of alcohol, and active principl

Application No. 4369.—Vacuum Tin Syndicate, Limited, of Shannon Court, Bristol, England (Assignee of William Edward Watts Cates), "Improvements in Apparatus for exhausting the air from Cans and other receptacles adapted to be hermetically closed."—Dated 8th April, 1903.

1. Apparatus for exhausting the air from cans and other receptacles which after exhaustion are closed by a lid held down by atmospheric pressure, comprising a receiver or bell for enclosing the can or receptacle to be exhausted, a normally closed valve mounted on the receiver and adapted to open it to the atmosphere, a table or support on which the can and receiver rest during the exhausting operation, an exhaust or vacuum cylinder communicating with the receiver through the table or support, and means controlled by a single operating lever for lower-



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