UNITED NATIONS

E/NL.1954/41-42
3 May 1954
ORIGINAL: English

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

PROMULGATED TO GIVE EFFECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION OF 13 JULY 1931 FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS, AS AMENDED BY THE PROTOCOL OF 11 DECEMBER 1946

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL -- In accordance with Article 21 of the Convention of 13 July 1931 for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946, the Secretary-General has the honour to communicate the following legislative texts.

E/NL.1954/41

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

No. 50 of 1952.

ACT: To consolidate and amend the laws in force in the Colony relating to the business of chemists and druggists; medicines; the keeping and sale of poisons; the importation, sale and use of dangerous drugs and for other matters connected therewith.

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

44. Publication of names of duly qualified veterinary surgeons.
45. Repeals.

SCHEDULES:
First Schedule--Dangerous Drugs.
Second Schedule--Laws Repealed.

BE IT ENACTED by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislature of the Colony of Southern Rhodesia, as follows:-

PRELIMINARY

Short title and date of commencement.

1. This Act may be cited as the Pharmacy, Poisons and Dangerous Drugs Act, 1952, and shall, save as regards section four, come into operation on the 1st January, 1953.

Interpretation.

2. (1) In this Act, unless inconsistent with the context--"advertisement" includes any notice, circular, label, wrapper or other document, and any announcement made orally or by any means of producing or transmitting light or sound;
"authorised seller of poisons" means any of the persons declared by section five, section six and section seven, respectively, to be authorised sellers of poisons within the meaning of this Act;
"board", in relation to a body corporate, means the persons controlling that body, by whatever name called;
"chemist and druggist" means a registered chemist and druggist;
"Council" means the Medical Council of Southern Rhodesia;
"Court" means the High Court;
"dangerous drug" means any substance included in the First Schedule to this Act or any amendment thereof;
"dental surgeon" means a registered dental surgeon or a dental surgeon exempted from registration under the Medical, Dental and Allied Professions Act, 1952;
"dispense", in relation to a medicine or a poison, means to supply a medicine or a poison on and in accordance with a prescription duly given by a medical practitioner, a dental surgeon or a duly qualified veterinary surgeon;
"duly qualified veterinary surgeon" means any Government veterinary surgeon and any other person certified by the Director of Veterinary Services to be a qualified veterinary surgeon;
"general dealer" means a person who holds a current licence as a general dealer under the laws relating to trading licences;
"listed general dealer" means a general dealer whose name has been entered on the current list kept by the civil commissioner in terms of the Licence and Stamp Act [Chapter 128] which shows the names of those general dealers who have notified the civil commissioner that they sell poisons included in Part II of the Poisons List;
"medical practitioner" means a registered medical practitioner or a medical practitioner exempted from registration under the Medical, Dental and Allied Professions Act, 1952;
"medicinal purpose", in relation to a dangerous drug, means the treatment of a disease or some other definite curative or therapeutic purpose;
"Minister" means the Minister of Health or any other Minister to whom the Governor may assign the administration of this Act:
"poison" means a substance included in the Poisons List;
"Poisons List" means the list of poisons published by direction of the Governor under section fourteen:
"prescribed" means prescribed by or under this Act or any regulation;
"proprietary designation", in relation to the sale of an article consisting of or comprising a substance recommended as a medicine, means a word or words used or proposed to be used in connection with the sale of articles consisting of or comprising the substance for the purpose of indicating that they are the goods of a particular person by virtue of manufacture, selection, certification, dealing with or offering for sale; and the expression
"proprietor", in relation to such a designation, means the person whose goods are indicated or intended to be indicated as aforesaid by the designation;
"register" means the register of chemists and druggists kept by the registrar under the Medical, Dental and Allied Professions Act, 1952;
"registered", in relation to a medical practitioner, a dental surgeon or a chemist and druggist, means duly registered in accordance with the Medical, Dental and Allied Professions Act, 1952;
"registrar" means the registrar of the Council appointed under the Medical, Dental and Allied Professions Act, 1952;
"regulation" means a regulation made and in force under this Act;
"sale by way of wholesale dealing" means a sale of poison to an authorised seller of poisons or a listed general dealer which is to be resold or used in his trade or business by such person;
"section" means section of this Act;
"substance" includes a preparation;
"substance recommended as a medicine", in relation to the sale of an article consisting of or comprising a substance so recommended, means a substance which is referred to--
(a) on the article, or on any wrapper or container in which the article is sold, or on any label affixed to, or in any document enclosed in, the article or such a wrapper or container; or
(b) in any placard or other document exhibited at the place where the article is sold; or
(c) in any advertisement published after the 1st January, 1954, by or on behalf of the manufacturer of the article, or the person carrying on the business in the course of which the article was sold, or, in a case where the article was sold under a proprietary designation, the proprietor of the designation; in terms which are calculated to lead to the use of the substance for the prevention or treatment of any ailment, infirmity or injury affecting the human body, not being terms which give a definite indication that the substance is intended to be used as, or as part of, a food or drink, and not as, or as part of, a medicine;
"this Act" includes any regulation;
"word" includes a letter and a numeral.
(2) For the purposes of this Act--
(a) an article shall be deemed to be sold under a designation or title if, but not unless, the designation or title is used for naming the article or the

substance which it consists of or comprises--
(i) by any person in connection with the sale; or
(ii) on the article, or on any wrapper or container in which the article is sold, or on any label affixed to, or in any document enclosed in, the article or such a wrapper or container;
(b) a reference to an edition of the prescribed Pharmacopoeia published before a certain date shall be construed as a reference to that edition as amended by any addendum thereto published before that date;
(c) a reference to a description set out at the head of any monograph contained in an edition of the prescribed Pharmacopoeia shall be construed as including a reference to any synonym or abbreviation of that description, being a synonym or abbreviation set out at the head of that monograph.
(3) In this section references to the sale of an article include references to the supply of an article as a sample for the purpose of inducing persons to buy by retail the substance of which the article consists or which it comprises.

PART I
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS AND AUTHORISED SELLERS OF POISONS

Restriction on the use of titles of chemist and druggist, etc., and of names by corporate bodies.

3. (1) Save as is provided in sub-section (2) of this section, no person shall take or use the title of chemist and druggist, pharmaceutical chemist, pharmacist, druggist or pharmaceutist or take or use in connection with the sale of goods, whether by wholesale or retail, the title of chemist unless the appropriate condition mentioned hereunder is complied with--

(a) in the case of an individual, he must himself be registered as a chemist and druggist;

(b) in the case of a body corporate, that body must be incorporated under the laws of the Colony and the majority of the members of the board must be individually registered as chemists and druggists:

Provided that where such corporate body is a private company in terms of the Companies Act the majority of votes shall be held by a person who is individually registered as a chemist and druggist or by persons who are individually registered as chemists and druggists;

(c) in the case of a partnership, the majority of the partners must be individually registered as chemists and druggists:

Provided that, where there are only two partners, one active partner only need be individually registered as a chemist and druggist.

(2) Any body corporate or partnership which, immediately before the date of the coming into operation of this Act, was lawfully using within the Colony any of the titles mentioned in sub-section (1) of this section may, notwithstanding that it is not qualified under the said sub-section to use such title, lawfully continue to use such title for a period of two years from the date of the coming into operation of this Act, but no longer.

(3) No person shall take or use in connection with the sale of goods, whether by wholesale or by retail, the designation "Member of the Pharmaceutical Society" or the initials "M.P.S." unless he is a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Southern Rhodesia.

(4) No person shall use in connection with any business any title, emblem or description reasonably calculated to suggest that he or anyone employed in the business possesses any qualification with reference to the selling, dispensing or compounding of medicines or poisons other than the qualification which he in fact possesses.

For the purposes of this sub-section the use of the description "pharmacy" in connection with a business carried on on any premises shall be deemed to be reasonably calculated to suggest that the owner of the business and the person having control of the business on those premises are chemists and druggists.

(5) A body corporate which uses any of the titles, emblems or descriptions mentioned in sub-section (1) and sub-section (4) of this section shall not include in its registered name the name of any person who is-

(a) not registered as a chemist and druggist at the date of the registration of the body corporate; and

(b) not also a member of the board of such body corporate at all times when such body corporate is using any such title, emblem or description:

Provided that this sub-section shall not apply to--

(i) any body corporate carrying on the business of a chemist and druggist at the commencement of this Act;

(ii) any body incorporated under the laws of the Colony within two years after the commencement of this Act for the purpose of taking over and carrying on in the Colony the business of a body incorporated elsewhere which at the date of commencement of this Act had lawfully been carrying on the business of a chemist and druggist in this Colony for a period of at least five years; or

(iii) any body corporate which has purchased or otherwise acquired the business of an individual chemist and druggist who is or was in his lifetime registered or of a partnership of which each member is or was in his lifetime registered as a chemist and druggist.

(6) No individual or partnership shall take or use in connection with his or its business of chemist and druggist the name of any person which is not the name of the individual or of a partner, as the case may be, unless the individual or the partnership, as the case may be, purchased or otherwise acquired the business from the person whose name is so taken or used as aforesaid, or from any successor to the business of such person.

In this sub-section and in sub-section (5) of this section the phrase "name of any person" includes the name of any person whether used by itself or in conjunction with or as part of any other name or combination of names.

(7) Any person who contravenes any of the foregoing provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence and liable, in respect of each offence, to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

Disclosure of composition of medicines.

4. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, no person shall--

(a) sell or retail any article consisting of or comprising a substance recommended as a medicine; or

(b) supply any such article as a sample for the purpose of inducing persons to buy by retail the sub-

stance of which it consists or which it comprises; unless there is written so as to be clearly legible on the article or a label affixed thereto, or, if the article is sold or supplied as aforesaid in a container, on the container or a label affixed thereto or, if the article is sold or supplied as aforesaid in more than one container, on the inner container or a label affixed thereto-

(i) the appropriate designation of the substance so recommended, or of each of the active constituents thereof, or of each of the ingredients of which it has been compounded; and

(ii) in a case where the appropriate designation of each of the active constituents or the ingredients is written as aforesaid, the appropriate quantitative particulars of the constituents or ingredients:

Provided that this sub-section shall not apply to any article made up and supplied for the use of a particular person, being an article prescribed by reference to the needs of that person.

(2) In sub-section (1) of this section--

(a) the expression "appropriate designation", in relation to a substance, constituent or ingredient, means--

(i) in a case where the substance, constituent or ingredient is a poison included in the Poisons List, the name with which the container of the poison is for the time being required to be labelled in pursuance of paragraph (c) of sub-section (1) of section fifteen;

(ii) in a case where the substance, constituent or ingredient is not a poison and is described in any of the monographs contained in the edition of the prescribed Pharmacopoeia which was last published before the date on which the article was sold or supplied, the description set out at the head of that monograph;

(iii) in a case where the substance, constituent or ingredient is not such a poison and is not so described, the accepted scientific name, or other name descriptive of the true nature, of the substance, constituent or ingredient;

(b) the expression "appropriate quantitative particulars", in relation to the active constituents or the ingredients of a substance, means--

(i) the approximate percentage of each of those constituents or ingredients contained in the substance or the approximate quantity of each of those constituents or ingredients contained in the substance or the approximate quantity of each of those constituents or ingredients contained in the article sold or supplied; or

(ii) in a case where the said article consists of or comprises a number of separate portions of the substance, either the approximate percentage or quantity aforesaid, or the approximate quantity of each of the constituents or ingredients contained in each portion; and

(c) the expression "container" includes a wrapper.

(3) If any person sells or supplies an article in contravention of the preceding provisions of this section, he shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be liable--

(a) in the case of a first conviction, to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds; and

(b) in the case of a subsequent conviction, to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

(4) It shall be a defence for a person charged with selling or supplying, in contravention of any of the provisions of this section, an article consisting of or comprising a substance recommended as a medicine to prove--

(a) that he did not know, and had no reason to believe, that the article consisted of or comprised such a substance; or

(b) that, in relation to the matter in respect of which he is charged, he acted in the course of his employment as a servant or agent of another person on the instructions of his employer or of some other specified person.

(5) This section shall come into operation on the 1st January, 1954.

Conditions to be fulfilled by chemist and druggist in order to become authorised seller of poisons.

5. A chemist and druggist carrying on a business which comprises the sale of poisons shall be an authorised seller of poisons within the meaning of this Act, if the following conditions are complied with--

(a) in each set of premises where the business is carried on, the business must, so far as concerns the sale of poisons, be under the personal control of the chemist and druggist himself or of some other chemist and druggist;

(b) the certificate of registration of the person having control of the business as aforesaid must be conspicuously exhibited in the premises.

Conditions to be fulfilled by body corporate or partnership in order to become authorised seller of poisons.

6. (1) Subject to the provisions of section nine, a body corporate carrying on a business which comprises the sale of poisons shall be an authorised seller of poisons within the meaning of this Act, if the following conditions are complied with--

(a) the business must, so far as concerns the sale of poisons, be under the management of a superintendent in relation to whom the following requirements are fulfilled--

(i) he must be a chemist and druggist resident in the Colony;

(ii) a statement in writing signed by him and on behalf of the body corporate, stating his name and specifying whether or not he is a member of the board must have been sent to the registrar;

(iii) he must not be acting at the time in a similar capacity for any other body corporate or partnership;

(b) in each set of premises where the business is carried on, the business must, so far as concerns the sale of poisons, if not under the personal control of the superintendent, be carried on, subject to the directions of the superintendent, under the personal control of a manager or assistant who is a chemist and druggist;

(c) the certificate of registration of the person having control of the business as aforesaid must be conspicuously exhibited in the premises.

(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) of this section shall apply to a partnership as if such partnership were a body corporate:

Provided that in the case where one or more members of a partnership reside in the Colony, it shall not be necessary to appoint a manager or assistant for the purposes of paragraph (b) of that subsection in respect of any set of premises which is under the personal control of a member of such

partnership.

Continuation of business of authorised seller of poisons in case of death, insolvency, etc.

7. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section and of the law relating to the administration of estates, mental disorders, insolvency or companies, as the case may be, the representatives of a chemist and druggist or of a body corporate which is an authorised seller of poisons, who continue the business of such chemist and druggist or body corporate in accordance with the conditions hereinafter specified shall, for the purposes of that business and during the period specified in sub-section (4) of this section, be authorised sellers of poisons within the meaning of this Act and be entitled to use in conjunction with the business name of such chemist and druggist or body corporate such titles, emblems and descriptions as might have been used under the provisions of this Act by such chemist and druggist or body corporate.

(2) The representatives referred to in sub-section (1) of this section are as follows--

(a) the curator, executor or administrator in the estate of a deceased chemist and druggist;

(b) the curator in the estate of a chemist and druggist who has become mentally disordered or defective;

(c) the trustee in the insolvent estate of a chemist and druggist;

(d) the assignee in the assigned estate of a chemist and druggist;

(e) the liquidator of a body corporate.

(3) The conditions referred to in sub-section (1) of this section are as follows--

(a) in each set of premises where the business is carried on, the business must, so far as concerns the sale of poisons, be under the personal control of a chemist and druggist; and

(b) the certificate of registration of the person having control of the business as aforesaid must be conspicuously exhibited in the premises.

(4) The period referred to in sub-section (1) of this section shall be--

(a) in the case of the death of a chemist and druggist, a period of one year from the date thereof;

(b) in the case of a chemist and druggist who has become mentally disordered or defective, a period of one year from the date of the appointment of the curator;

(c) in the case of the sequestration of the estate of a chemist and druggist, a period of one year from the date of the final order of sequestration;

(d) in the case of the assignment of the estate of a chemist and druggist, a period of one year from the date of completion of the deed of assignment;

(e) in the case of the liquidation of a body corporate, a period of one year from the date of the final order for liquidation;

or such longer period as, on the application of the representative, the Council may, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, think fit to direct.

Disciplinary action against individual chemist and druggist for conduct of employee.

8. If it comes to the notice of the Council that any person whether registered or not, employed in his business by a chemist and druggist (hereinafter in this section referred to as the owner of the business) has been convicted of any offence, or has been guilty of such improper or disgraceful conduct, as renders such employee, or would if he were a registered chemist and druggist render him, liable to disciplinary action under the Medical, Dental and Allied Professions Act, 1952, the disciplinary committee of the Council shall have the same powers to enquire into the case as they would have under the aforesaid Act if the complaint had been made against the owner of the business. On such inquiry the disciplinary committee of the Council and, on the application of the Council, the Court shall, subject to the provisions of section ten, have the same powers to impose disciplinary penalties on the owner of the business and to make orders, including an order for the removal of his name from the register, as they respectively would have under the Medical, Dental and Allied Professions Act, 1952, if the acts or omissions complained of had been acts or omissions of the owner of the business himself.

Disciplinary action against body corporate, partnership or representative.

9. (1) Whenever a body corporate or a representative in terms of section seven is an authorised seller of poisons and it comes to the notice of the Council that either--

(a) such body corporate or representative has been convicted of an offence under this Act; or

(b) any member of the board or any officer of such body corporate or any member of such partnership or any person employed in the carrying on of the business by such body corporate, partnership or representative has been convicted of any such improper or disgraceful conduct as renders him, or would if he were a registered chemist and druggist render him, liable to disciplinary action under the Medical, Dental and Allied Professions Act, 1952; the disciplinary committee of the Council shall have the same powers to enquire into the case as they would have if a registered chemist and druggist had been the owner of the business and the complaint had been made against him.

(2) After such inquiry the Council may apply to the Court for an order that such body corporate, partnership or representative (hereinafter in this section referred to as the owner of the business) shall be disqualified from being an authorised seller of poisons. On such application the Court may dismiss the application or may subject to the provisions of section ten--

(a) order that the owner of the business shall be disqualified from such date as the Court may fix from being an authorised seller of poisons; or

(b) order him to pay to the Council such penalty as the Court may think fit to impose; or

(c) censure him;

and may make such other order as to costs or otherwise as may to it seem just.

In any order made under this section that a person shall be disqualified from being an authorised seller of poisons the Court may, if it thinks fit, order that such person shall be so disqualified permanently or shall be so disqualified either until the expiry of such period as may be fixed by the order or until the Council is satisfied that such conditions as the Court may specify have been fulfilled.

(3) So long as a person is by an order made under this section disqualified from being an authorised seller of poisons he shall also be disentitled from

using any title mentioned in section three.

Conditions as to the making of orders by the court on ground of conduct of employee, etc.

10. (1) Where an act or omission which, under the foregoing provisions of this Act, may be made the ground of an order by the Court, involving the termination or restriction of the right of a person (in this section referred to as the owner of the business) to be an authorised seller of poisons, is an act or omission on the part of an employee of the owner or, if the owner is a body corporate or a partnership, is an act or omission on the part of any member of the board or of the partnership or any officer or employee of the body corporate or the partnership, the Court shall not make any such order unless proof is given to its satisfaction of some one or more of the facts specified in the next succeeding sub-section, and the Court is of opinion that, having regard to the facts so proved, the owner ought to be regarded as responsible for the act or omission.

(2) The facts as to some one or more of which the Court must be satisfied before making any such order as is mentioned in sub-section (1) of this section are--

(a) that the act or omission in question was instigated or connived at by the owner of the business or, if the owner is a body corporate or a partnership, by any member of the board or of the partnership;

(b) that the owner of the business or any employee of the owner or, if the owner is a body corporate or a partnership, any member of the board or of the partnership or any officer or employee of the body corporate or of the partnership had been guilty at some time within twelve months before the date on which the act or omission in question took place of a similar act or omission and that the owner had, or reasonably ought to have had, knowledge of that previous act or omission;

(c) if the act or omission in question was a continuing act or omission, that the owner of the business or, if the owner is a body corporate or a partnership, any member of the board or of the partnership had, or reasonably ought to have had, knowledge of the continuance thereof;

(d) in the case of an offence under this Act, that the owner of the business had not used due diligence to enforce the execution of the law.

Certificate required for issue of licences.

11. No licence now or hereafter required to be obtained by an authorised seller of poisons in his capacity as such shall be issued or transferred by the authority empowered by law to issue or transfer such licence except upon a certificate signed by the registrar that the applicant or transferee is an authorised seller of poisons under the provisions of this Act.

Authorised sellers of poisons to send to registrar lists of premises and chemists in charge.

12. (1) Every authorised seller of poisons shall on or before the 30th November in each year send to the registrar a list of all sets of premises where his business, so far as it concerns the sale of poisons, is being carried on and the name of the chemist and druggist having personal control of the business on each set of premises. If such authorised seller of poisons is a partnership or a body corporate he shall also at the same time send to the registrar the full names and addresses of all members of the partnership or of all members of the board, as the case may be.

(2) An authorised seller of poisons who fails to comply with the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence and liable, in respect of each set of premises in regard to which he so fails to comply, to a fine not exceeding two pounds for every day subsequent to the day on which he is convicted of the offence during which the default continues.

PART II
POISONS

Establishment of Poisons Board

13. (1) For the purposes of this Act there shall be an advisory board which shall be called, and is in this Act referred to as, the Poisons Board.

(2) The Poisons Board shall consist of the president of the Council, who shall be chairman of the board, the three members of the Council who are chemists and druggists, one chemist and druggist who shall be appointed by the Pharmaceutical Society of Rhodesia and three persons who shall be appointed by the Minister to represent interests other than the retail sale of poisons.

(3) At any meeting of the board five shall form a quorum. In the absence of the president of the Council, the board shall elect one of their number as chairman.

(4) Meetings of the board shall be convened by the registrar. Except as expressly provided by this Act the board may regulate its procedure in such mannet as it thinks fit.

(5) The chairman, if he is not a member of the public service, and every member of the board who is not a member of the public service shall, while engaged upon the business of the board, receive from money voted by Parliament such remuneration as may be prescribed, and their reasonable expenses for travelling and subsistence in accordance with such tariff as may be prescribed.

Preparation of Poisons List.

14. (1) The Minister shall as soon as may be after the passing of this Act cause the Poisons Board to prepare and submit to him for the Governor's approval a list of the substances which are to be treated as poisons for the purposes of this Act.

(2) The list to be prepared under this section shall be divided into two parts, as follows--

Part I of the list shall consist of those poisons which, subject to the provisions of this Act, are not to be sold except by a person who is an authorised seller of poisons;

Part II of the list shall consist of those poisons which, subject to the provisions of this Act, are not to be sold except by a person who is an authorised seller of poisons or a listed general dealer.

(3) In determining the distribution of poisons as between Part I and Part II of the said list, regard shall be had to the desirability of restricting the said Part II to articles which are in common use, or likely to come into common use, for purposes other than the treatment of human ailments, and which it is reasonably necessary to include in the said Part II if the public are to have adequate facilities for obtaining them.

(4) The Minister shall forthwith submit to the Governor for his consideration the list submitted to him by the Poisons Board. The Governor may confirm it, with or without modifications, as he thinks

proper, and the Minister shall cause the list to be published in the Gazette:

Provided that, where the Governor proposes to confirm the list with modifications, the Minister shall inform the Poisons Board of the proposed modifications and give to that board a reasonable opportunity of making any observations with respect thereto, and the Governor shall, before finally confirming the list, take into consideration any observations so made.

(5) The Governor may from time to time, after considering any recommendation of the Poisons Board, amend or vary the said list as he thinks proper; every such amendment or variation shall be published in the Gazette.

(6) The said list as in force for the time being shall be the Poisons List for the purposes of this Act. The production of a copy of the Gazette containing the Poisons List or any amendment or variation thereof shall be sufficient evidence of the confirmation, amendment or variation thereof by the Governor, and such copy shall be evidence of the contents of the Poisons List or any such amendment or variation.

Prohibition and conditions with respect to sale of poisons.

15. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Part of this Act and any regulations made thereunder, it shall not be lawful--

(a) for a person to sell any poison included in Part I of the Poisons List unless--

(i) he is an authorised seller of poisons; and

(ii) the sale is effected on premises in respect of which he is licensed under the laws relating to trading licences as an authorised seller of poisons; and

(iii) the sale is effected by, or under the supervision of, a chemist and druggist;

(b) for a person to sell any poison included in Part II of the Poisons List, unless either--

(i) he is an authorised seller of poisons and the sale is effected on premises in respect of which he is so licensed under the laws relating to trading licences; or

(ii) he is a listed general dealer and the sale is effected on premises for which he is licensed as a general dealer under the laws relating to trading licences;

(c) for a person to sell any poison, whether included in Part I or in Part II of the Poisons List, unless the container of the poison is labelled in the prescribed manner--

(i) with the name of the poison; and

(ii) in the case of a preparation which contains a poison as one of the ingredients thereof, with the prescribed particulars as to the proportion which the poison contained in the preparation bears to the total ingredients; and

(iii) with the word "poison" or other prescribed indication of the character of the article; and

(iv) with the name of the seller of the poison and the address of the premises on which it was sold.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Part of this Act and to any regulations made under this Act dispensing with or relaxing any of the requirements of this sub-section--

(a) it shall not be lawful to sell any poison included in Part I of the Poisons List to any person, unless that person is either--

(i) certified in writing in the manner prescribed by regulations, and by a person authorised by regulations to give a certificate for the purposes of this section; or

(ii) known by the seller or by some registered chemist and druggist in the employment of the seller at the premises where the sale is effected; to be a person to whom the poison may properly be sold;

(b) the seller of any such poison shall not deliver it until--

(i) he has made or caused to be made an entry in a book to be kept for that purpose stating, in the form prescribed by regulations, the date of the sale, the name and address of the purchaser and of the person, if any, by whom the certificate required under paragraph (a) of this sub-section was given, the name and quantity of the article sold, and the purposes for which it is stated by the purchaser to be required; and

(ii) the purchaser has either affixed his signature to the aforesaid entry or supplied a written order signed in ink with his usual signature and such signature is known to the seller or to a chemist and druggist in the employment of the seller to be the usual signature of the purchaser. Every such written order shall be marked with a cross-reference to the entry made in the book in accordance with the foregoing paragraph and shall be retained by the seller for such period as may be prescribed by regulation.

(3) No person shall sell any poison to any person under the age of eighteen years except upon a prescription from a medical practitioner, dental surgeon or duly qualified veterinary surgeon.

(4) No person shall sell any poison for re-sale within the Colony to any person who is not an authorised seller of poisons or a listed general dealer.

Exemptions with respect to medicines.

16. (1) Nothing in section fifteen shall apply--

(a) to a medicine which is supplied by a medical practitioner for the purposes of medical treatment, by a dental surgeon for the purposes of dental treatment or by a duly qualified veterinary surgeon for the purposes of animal treatment; or

(b) to a medicine which is dispensed by an authorised seller of poisons on premises for which he is so licensed under the laws relating to trading licences; or

(c) to a poison forming part of the ingredients of a medicine which is supplied by an authorised seller of poisons on premises for which he is so licensed under the laws relating to trading licences;

if the requirements contained in the following provisions of this section are satisfied in relation thereto.

(2) The medicine must be distinctly labelled with the name and address of the person by whom it is supplied or dispensed.

(3) On the day on which the medicine is supplied or dispensed or, if that is not reasonably practicable, on the day next following that date, there must be entered in a book which is used regularly for the purpose of this provision, but which need not be used exclusively for the purpose, the following particulars--

(a) the date on which the medicine was supplied

or dispensed;

(b) the ingredients of the medicine and the quantity thereof supplied;

(c) if the medicine was dispensed by an authorised seller of poisons, the name or initials and, if it is known, the address of the person by whom, and the name and, if it is known, the address of the person for whom, and the date on which, the prescription was given;

(d) if the medicine was not so dispensed, the name of the person to whom it was supplied:

Provided that the provisions of this sub-section shall, in the case of a medicine supplied on a prescription on which the medicine has been supplied by the seller on a previous occasion, be deemed to be complied with if the day on which the medicine is supplied and the quantity thereof supplied are entered in the book on that day or, if that is not reasonably practicable, on the day next following that day, together with a sufficient reference to an entry in the book duly recording the dispensing of the medicine on the previous occasion.

(4) In the case of a medicine which is supplied or dispensed by a person who is an authorised seller of poisons and is compounded by the person supplying or dispensing it or by a person in his employment, the medicine must have been compounded by, or under the direction and personal supervision of, a chemist and druggist.

(5) In the case of a medicine which is supplied or dispensed by a person who is an authorised seller of poisons, the supplying or dispensing of the medicine must be effected by, or under the direct and personal supervision of, a chemist and druggist.

Exemption with respect to sales by wholesale and sales to certain persons.

17. Except as provided by regulations, nothing in the preceding provisions of this Part of this Act or of the regulations shall extend to or interfere with--

(a) the sale of poisons by way of wholesale dealing; or

(b) the sale of poisons to be exported to purchasers outside the Colony; or

(c) the sale of poisons to a medical practitioner, dental surgeon or duly qualified veterinary surgeon for the purpose of his profession; or

(d) the sale of poisons for use or in connection with any Government hospital, dispensary or clinic or any other hospital, dispensary or clinic which has been approved for the purposes of this section by the Minister.

General dealer prohibited from using certain titles, etc. Disqualification.

18. (1) No general dealer shall use in connection with his business any title, emblem or description reasonably calculated to suggest that he is entitled to sell any poison other than a poison which he is under this Act entitled to sell. If any person acts in contravention of this sub-section, he shall be guilty of an offence and liable, in respect of each offence, to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.

(2) If any general dealear is convicted before any court of any offence which, in the opinion of the court, renders him unfit to be allowed to sell poisons, the court may, as part of the sentence, order that he shall, for such period as may be specified in the order, be disqualified from selling poisons, and may order that any licence which he holds shall be surrendered and endorsed accordingly.

(3) Any general dealer who during any period of disqualification under sub-section (2) of this section sells poison shall be guilty of an offence.

Power of Governor to make regulations.

19. (1) The Governor may, after obtaining and considering any recommendation of the Poisons Board thereon, make regulations with respect to any of the following matters or for any of the following purposes--

(a) the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations containing poisons;

(b) regulating, controlling, restricting and prohibiting the sale, whether wholesale or retail, or the supply of poisons by or to any persons or classes of persons and in particular, but without prejudice to the generality of the preceding provisions--

(i) for the regulating or restricting the sale or supply of poisons by general dealers and for prohibiting the sale of any specified poison or class of poisons by general dealers; and

(ii) for prohibiting the sale of any poison except on a prescription duly given by a medical practitioner, dental surgeon or duly qualified veterinary surgeon, and for prescribing the form and regulating the use of prescriptions given for the purpose of regulations made under this paragraph; and

(iii) subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, for dispensing with or relaxing with respect to specified poisons all or any of the provisions contained in this Part of this Act or in regulations made thereunder;

(iv) subject to such modifications as may be prescribed, for extending the provisions of this Part of this Act to the supply of poisons;

(v) for applying the provisions of this Part of this Act to the supply of poisons and to the sale and supply of poisons in Part II of the Poisons List;

(c) the storage, transport and labelling of poisons;

(d) the containers in which poisons may be sold or supplied;

(e) the addition to poisons of specified ingredients for the purpose of rendering them readily distinguishable as poisons;

(f) the compounding and dispensing of poisons;

(g) the period for which any books required to be kept for the purposes of this Part of this Act are to be preserved;

(h) the period for which any certificate given under this Part of this Act is to remain in force;

(i) for requiring persons in control of the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations containing poisons to be chemists and druggists or persons possessing the prescribed qualifications in chemistry;

(j) for prescribing anything which is by this Act to be prescribed by regulations.

(2) The power to make regulations under this section with respect to poisons includes the power to make regulations with respect to any class of poisons or any particular poison or any class of person.

PART III
DANGEROUS DRUGS

Restriction on import, export, cultivation and disposal of dangerous drugs.

20. Notwithstanding anything contained in Part II of this Act or in any other law, no person shall, save as is in this Part of this Act provided--

(a) import, convey, transmit, export, produce or manufacture or assist in the importation, conveyance, transmission, exportation, production or manufacture of any dangerous drug mentioned or included in the First Schedule to this Act; or

(b) import, convey, transmit, export, cultivate or collect or assist in the importation, conveyance, transmission, exportation, cultivation or collection of any plant or portion of a plant from which any dangerous drug can be extracted, derived, produced or manufactured; or

(c) administer, give, sell, barter, exchange or otherwise supply or accept, purchase, take in exchange or otherwise receive any dangerous drug, or any such plant or portion of a plant.

Transactions by Secretary of Health.

21. The Secretary for Health may on behalf of the Government of the Colony purchase, import and export dangerous drugs.

Import and acquisition of drugs under certificate.

22. (1) An authorised seller of poisons or a medical practitioner, dental surgeon or duly qualified veterinary surgeon may when authorised thereto by certificate issued in accordance with this section import from outside the Colony or acquire by purchase or otherwise from a producer or manufacturer licensed under section twenty-three any such drug aforesaid in quantities stated in such certificate.

(2) Every certificate authorising the importation or acquisition by purchase or otherwise of any dangerous drug shall be in such a form and shall contain or be subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by regulation and shall be issued by the Secretary for Health at his discretion.

(3) No person authorised under this section to import into or to acquire by purchase or otherwise within the Colony any dangerous drug shall dispose of any such drug except in manner prescribed in this Part of this Act.

(4) Except as authorised by this Act or by certificate or order issued thereunder no person other than an authorised seller of poisons shall for purposes of sale or supply to any other person be in possession of or keep any dangerous drug:

Provided that--

(i) a medical practitioner or a dental surgeon or a duly qualified veterinary surgeon may keep dangerous drugs to be used or supplied by him in accordance with the provisions of this Part of this Act and exclusively for medicinal purposes in the course of his practice;

(ii) in the case of a hospital or other institution used solely for the reception of sick persons the following persons may keep any dangerous drugs for use therein in accordance with the provisions of this Act--

(a) the medical superintendent or medical officer in charge;

(b) a chemist and druggist employed as dispenser at such hospital or other institution;

(c) if there is no medical superintendent, medical officer in charge or qualified dispenser, the matron or acting matron when authorised thereto in writing by the Secretary for Health.

Control of manufacture and production of drugs within Colony.

23. (1) On being satisfied that for medicinal, surgical, dental, veterinary or export purposes there is a reasonable and legitimate demand for any dangerous drug which can be extracted, derived, produced or manufactured within the Colony or for any plant or portion of a plant from which any such drug is derived which can be cultivated, within the Colony, the Minister may authorise the issue of--

(a) licences for the importation, cultivation or collection of plants or any portion thereof from which any such drug can be extracted, derived, produced or manufactured;

(b) licences for the extraction, derivation, production or manufacture of any such drug; or

(c) certificates authorising the sale within or exportation from the Colony of any such plant or portion thereof or of any such drug.

(2) Every such licence or certificate shall set forth the place at which importation or exportation of the plants or portion thereof or exportation of drugs may be permitted or the places at which the plants may be cultivated or collected or at which the drugs may be extracted, derived, produced or manufactured and shall contain such conditions as to cultivation, collection, extraction, derivation, production, manufacture, importation, exportation, storage, distribution and sale and as to the keeping of records as the Minister may deem necessary for the purpose of giving effect to the objects of this Part of this Act.

Control of export.

24. (1) No person shall export or remove out of the Colony in any way whatsoever any dangerous drug unless a certificate for such export or removal has been issued to him under the authority of the Secretary for Health and in accordance with regulations.

(2) No such certificate of export or removal shall be issued unless or until there is furnished by the applicant a certificate by a duly appointed officer of the Government or administration of the importing country to the effect that such Government or administration is satisfied that the drug and the quantity thereof for which an export certificate is desired is required and will be used exclusively for medicinal, scientific or educational purposes and that such Government or administration approves of the importation.

Import and export of prepared opium prohibited.

25. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, no person shall import into the Colony or export therefrom any prepared opium as defined in the First Schedule to this Act, and no certificate for the importation or exportation of any prepared opium shall be issuable under this Act.

Conditions under which drugs may be used, sold or disposed of.

26. (1) Any dangerous drug imported or otherwise acquired by an authorised seller of poisons or other authorised person in accordance with the provisions of this Part of this Act may be used in the manufacture of any preparation, admixture or extract of such drug, and any such drug or any preparation, admixture or extract thereof being in itself a dangerous drug mentioned or included in the First Schedule to this Act may be sold or supplied under the following conditions but not otherwise--

(a) to a medical practitioner, dental surgeon or duly qualified veterinary surgeon or a chemist and druggist or authorised seller of poisons or to a responsible medical officer of and on behalf of a hospital or other institution used solely for the

reception of sick persons on production of a written order signed by such medical practitioner, dental surgeon, duly qualified veterinary surgeon, chemist and druggist, authorised seller of poisons or medical officer;

(b) to any person on production of a prescription signed by a medical practitioner, dental surgeon or duly qualified veterinary surgeon;

(c) to any person without production of a written order or prescription if such drug or preparation, admixture or extract thereof forms merely a component part of a recognised medicinal preparation and is in quantity insufficient to constitute the finished preparation a dangerous drug as defined in the First Schedule to this Act;

(d) as authorised by regulations made under this Part of this Act.

(2) No such drug acquired by a medical practitioner, dental surgeon or duly qualified veterinary surgeon or on behalf of a hospital or other institution aforesaid shall be used in the course of his practice by such medical practitioner, dental surgeon or duly qualified veterinary surgeon or any such hospital or institution except for strictly medicinal purposes.

(3) An order or prescription referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) of sub-section (1) of this section shall be given by a dental surgeon only for dental treatment and shall be headed by the words "for dental treatment only".

(4) An order or prescription referred to in paragraphs (a) or (b) of sub-section (1) of this section shall be given by a duly qualified veterinary surgeon only for the treatment of animals and shall be headed by the words "for animal treatment only".

(5) Every order or prescription referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) of sub-section (1) of this section shall state--

(a) the name and quantity of such drug which may be sold or supplied thereon; and

(b) the name and address of the person for whom such drug is required or prescribed or the name and address of the institution for which it is ordered; and

(c) the name, address and the profession or qualification of the person signing such prescription or order; and

(d) the date of issue of such prescription or order.

Not more than one issue of the drug mentioned in any such prescription or order shall be made thereon unless the prescription or order states the number of issues, not exceeding three, which may be made and the intervals of time which must elapse between each issue. Every such prescription or order shall be retained and preserved by the person selling or supplying the drug; no such person shall supply or permit to be made a copy of such prescription or order except--

(i) by an inspector or other authorised person under the provisions of sub-section (9) of this section; or

(ii) at the request of the Secretary for Health.

Every such copy lawfully made shall be clearly marked--"Copy only. Not to be dispensed."

(6) (a) No person shall sell or supply to any person any dangerous drug on a prescription unless--

(i) the prescription complies with the provisions of sub-section (5) of this section; and

(ii) such seller or supplier is acquainted with the signature of the person by whom such prescription purports to have been given and has no reason to suppose that the signature on the prescription is not genuine, or has taken reasonably sufficient steps to satisfy himself that such signature is genuine.

(b) The person dispensing the prescription shall, at the time of dispensing it, mark thereon the date on which it is dispensed and, in the case of a prescription which may be dispensed a second or third time, the date on each occasion on which it is dispensed.

(7) Every authorised seller of poisons and every medical practitioner, dental surgeon or duly qualified veterinary surgeon who, in the lawful exercise of his profession, uses or compounds or dispenses any dangerous drug shall cause to be kept in a book to be called the "register of dangerous drugs" and to be kept exclusively for the purpose--

(a) the quantity of any of such drugs possessed, imported or acquired by him as aforesaid;

(b) the date of the importation or acquisition;

(c) the person from whom and the place from which the same were imported or acquired; and

(d) the quantity which has been disposed of and whether by sale or by process of manufacture or dispensing or use in the ordinary course of practice and if such disposal be by sale the date of such sale and the name and address of the purchaser:

Provided that, where a medical practitioner or the medical superintendent or medical officer in charge of a hospital or other institution used solely for the reception of sick persons or a chemist and druggist or a duly qualified veterinary surgeon keeps in a day book or prescription book a record of the prescription dispensed with the name and address of the patient or person supplied and the date of supply, it shall be sufficient for him to state in his register of dangerous drugs the total quantity of each such drug used for dispensing and the serial number of the relative entries in such day book or prescription book.

(8) Every such register shall be kept up to date and in proper order in accordance with regulations.

(9) Every such prescription or order and every such register as is mentioned in this section shall be retained and preserved for a period of at least three years and shall be open to inspection by any inspector appointed under this Act, any person authorised thereto in writing by the Controller of Customs and Excise or by any member of the police force authorised thereto in writing by a magistrate or justice of the peace and any authorised seller of poisons or medical practitioner or dental surgeon or duly qualified veterinary surgeon who personally or by any person associated with or employed by him fails so to retain or preserve or forthwith upon demand to produce such prescription, order or register for inspection or fails to furnish such particulars regarding dealings in dangerous drugs as the person so inspecting may require shall be guilty of an offence.

(10) For the purposes of this section "recognised medicinal preparation" means--

(a) a preparation manufactured or compounded in accordance with a formula contained in such pharmacopoeia or any official addenda or supplements thereto as are prescribed for use under this Act;

(b) a preparation manufactured or compounded in

accordance with a private formula or sold as a patent or proprietary medicine, if the name and quantity of the dangerous drug contained in such formula or patent or proprietary medicine have been submitted to and approved for the purposes of this section by the Secretary for Health.

Every such preparation shall be clearly labelled in the English language with the name quantity of the dangerous drug contained therein in addition to any other particulars which may be required under the provisions of Part II of this Act.

Labelling of containers.

27. (1) No person shall sell or supply to any person any dangerous drug unless the container bears a label stating correctly the name and quantity of the contents.

(2) No person shall sell or supply any preparation admixture or other substance containing any dangerous drug unless the container bears a label stating correctly--

(a) in the case of a powder, solution or ointment, the nature and amount of the contents and the nature and percentage of the dangerous drug contained therein;

(b) in the case of pills, tablets or other articles, the nature and amount of the dangerous drug in each article and the number of articles in the container.

(3) The provisions of this section shall not apply to any preparation dispensed by a medical practitioner or on the prescription of a medical practitioner, dental surgeon or duly qualified veterinary surgeon.

Restriction on delivery to messenger.

28. (1) Where a dangerous drug or any preparation, admixture or other substance containing a dangerous drug is to be lawfully supplied to any person (hereinafter referred to as the recipient) otherwise than by, or on a prescription given by, a medical practitioner, dental surgeon or duly qualified veterinary surgeon, the person supplying the drug, preparation, admixture or other such substance (hereinafter referred to as the supplier) may deliver it to the recipient by the agency of any messenger regularly employed by the supplier in his business to deliver goods to customers but shall not deliver it to a person who purports to be sent by or on behalf of the recipient unless that person either--

(a) is a person authorised under this Act to be in possession of that drug, preparation, admixture or other substance; or

(b) produces to the supplier a statement in writing signed by the recipient to the effect that he is authorised by the recipient to receive the drug, preparation, admixture or other substance in question and the supplier is satisfied that the document is a genuine document.

(2) A messenger regularly employed by the supplier for the delivery of goods or a person to whom a dangerous drug, preparation, admixture or other such substance is lawfully delivered in the circumstances mentioned in paragraph (b) of sub-section (1) of this section shall be deemed to be a person authorised to be in possession thereof, but for such period only as in the circumstances of the case is reasonably sufficient to enable the delivery to the recipient to be effected.

Trade in and manufacture of certain new drugs prohibited.

29. No person shall in the Colony trade in or manufacture for the purpose of trade any products obtained from any of the phenanthrene alkaloids of opium or from the ecgonine alkaloids of the coca leaf:

Provided that--

(i) this section shall not apply to any such product which was on the thirteenth day of July, 1931, being used for medicinal or scientific purposes; and

(ii) if the Minister is at any time satisfied that any other such product is of medical or scientific value he may, by notice in the Gazette, declare that this section shall cease to apply to that product.

Illicit possession, consumption or administration of drugs

30. No person shall --

(a) smoke or use or import, manufacture, sell or supply or possess for the purposes of sale or supply to any other person any pipe, receptacle or appliance for smoking opium, Indian hemp or dagga; or

(b) save and except in the circumstances contemplated in sections twenty-two, twenty-three and twenty-six, or except in accordance with regulations, be in possession of or consume or use any dangerous drug or any plant or portion thereof from which such drug can be derived, extracted, produced or manufactured; or

(c) keep or assist or be concerned in the keeping of, or frequent, any premises or place for the smoking of opium, Indian hemp or dagga or for the surreptitious consumption, injection or administration in any manner whatsoever of any dangerous drug.

Governor may make regulations.

31. (1) The Governor, after considering any recommendation of the Council may make such regulations as he may deem expedient to give force and effect to this Part of this Act and for its better administration.

(2) Without derogation from the generality of the last preceding provision, such regulations may--

(a) add to or amend the First Schedule to this Act, or vary the definition of any drug named therein;

(b) direct that such drugs as may be specified in such regulations shall be imported only on direct consignment to the Secretary for Health or other prescribed officer for distribution by him or shall be exported only by him;

(c) direct that all the provisions or such provisions of this Part of this Act as may be specified in such regulations shall not apply to such drugs or salts or preparations thereof as may be specified;

(d) regulate the exportation from the Colony or importation thereto of any dangerous drug and specify the places at which such drug may be brought into the Colony;

(e) prescribe the minimum size or weight and the manner of labelling packages of any dangerous drug imported into the Colony and the persons by whom and the manner in which they shall be kept after importation;

(f) authorise and regulate or restrict the transmission through the Colony of dangerous drugs consigned to places outside the Colony;

(g) authorise and regulate the importation, purchase, acquisition, keeping or use of dangerous drugs for scientific or educational purposes or the collection, cultivation or keeping for such purposes of any plant from which any such drug may be extracted, derived, produced or manufactured;

(h) subject to prescrived conditions, authorise and regulate or limit the purchase, acquisition,

keeping or use by owners of livestock of specified dangerous drugs for the prevention or treatment of disease in livestock;

(i) authorise and regulate the purchase, acquisition, keeping or use of preparations of cocaine by managers or persons in charge of factories or workshops in connection with the treatment of eye injuries or for necessary purposes;

(j) provide for summary seizure and idsposal of any dangerous drugs or of pipes, receptacles or appliances for smoking or using the same found in the possession or custody of any person not entitled under this Part of this Act to keep or use the same;

(k) require the keeping of records by all or any persons authorised to be in possession of dangerous drugs and the furnishing of returns and reports in respect of dangerous drugs or plants from which any such drug may be extracted, derived, produced or manufactured;

(l) prescribe the type, quality and forms of certificates, licences, registers, records, returns and other documents to be used in connection with this Part of this Act;

(m) provide for the inspection of registers, records or stocks of dangerou drugs or other inspection in connection with this Part of this Act.

(3) In making such regulations the Governor shall have regard to the provisions of the International Opium Convention signed at The Hague on the twenty-third day of January, 1912, the International Convention relating to dangerous drugs signed at Geneva on the nineteenth day of February, 1925, and the International Convention for limiting the manufacture, regulation and distribution of narcotic drugs signed at Geneva on the thirteenth day of July, 1931, and any other like Convention or Protocol relating to new dangerous drugs by which the Government of the Colony may for the time being be bound; but nothing in this sub-section contained shall be construed as affecting the validity of any regulation made under this section.

PART IV
GENERAL AND SUPPLEMENTARY

Standards of medicines and drugs.

32. (1) All chemists and druggists and other authorised sellers of poisons shall prepare their medicines according to the pharmacopoeia prescribed in terms of sub-section (2) of this section unless otherwise directed in writing by the medical practitioner, dental surgeon or duly qualified veterinary surgeon on whose prescription a medicine is prepared.

(2) The Minister, after consultation with the Council, shall from time to time prescribe by notice in the Gazette the pharmacopoeia and any addendum or supplement thereto which shall be used.

Medical practitioner may dispense medicines.

33. Every medical practitioner, on payment of any licence fee prescribed by law, may compound and dispense medicines prescribed by himself or by any other medical practitioner with whom he is in partnership or with whom he is associated as principal or assistant or locum tenens, but he shall not be entitled to keep an open shop or pharmacy.

Carelessness in keeping and use of poisons and drugs.

34. If any person who keeps in his possession or has under his control or uses any poison or dangerous drug fails to exercise all reasonable care in the custody and use thereof, he shall be guilty of an offence.

Prohibition of automatic machines for sale of poisons or medicines.

35. No person shall own, install or use or cause or permit the installation or use of any automatic machine designed or used or intended to be used for the supply of any poison or any medicine used for the treatment of human ailments.

Offences of giving false information, etc.

36. Any person who--

(a) in obtaining delivery of any poison or dangerous drug gives false information to the supplier in relation to the particulars which the supplier is authorised to require;

(b) procures or attempts to procure for himself or for any person any licence, order or prescription referred to in this Act by means of a false representation, whether verbally or in writing;

(c) signs any record required to be kept under this Act relating to poisons or dangerous drugs as knowing any person when that person was not previously known to him; or

(d) forges or utters, knowing it to be forged, any document purporting to be a certificate, order or prescription required under this Act;

shall be guilty of an offence.

Powers of inspection.

37. (1) The Minister shall appoint one or more inspectors for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this Act. No person shall be qualified for appointment as inspector unless he is a chemist and druggist.

(2) Every inspector appointed in terms of this section shall, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this Act, have power at all reasonable times to enter the premises on which any chemist and druggist, other authorised seller of poisons, general dealer or licensed manufacturer of dangerous drugs carries on business, and any premises owned or occupied by any person authorised to be in possession of dangerous drugs, and to enter any other premises in which he has reasonable cause to suspect that a breach of the law has been committed in relation to any poisons or dangerous drugs, and in either case shall have power to make such examination and enquiry and do such other things (including the checking of stocks and the taking, on payment therefor, of samples) as may be necessary for ascertaining whether the provisions of this Act are being complied with.

(3) All books, records and documents required to be kept by an authorised seller of poisons or a general dealer or other person under the provisions of this Act shall be open to inspection by any police officer of and above the rank of sergeant or by any police constable authorised thereto in writing by a justice of the peace.

(4) If any person wilfully delays or obstructs an inspector or police officer in the exercise of his powers under this section, or refuses to allow any sample to be taken in accordance with the provisions of this section, or fails without reasonable excuse to give any information which he is duly required under this section to give, he shall be guilty of an offence.

Powers of search, seizure and forfeiture.

38. (1) Any inspector appointed under this Act, any person duly authorised thereto in writing by the Controller of Customs and Excise, any police officer of and above the rank of sergeant and

any police constable authorised thereto in writing by a justice of the peace may at any time search any person suspected on reasonable grounds of being in unlawful possession of any dangerous drug or plant from which such drug is derived, enter and search any premises, place, receptacle or vehicle wherein it is suspected upon reasonable grounds that any such drug or plant is being kept or used or cultivated or conveyed in contravention of Part III of this Act, and if on such search any such drugs or plants or any pipes, receptacles or appliances for smoking or using the same are found they shall be seized and removed together with any books, accounts or documents relating thereto:

Provided that--

(i) if any delay involved in securing written authority would defeat the objects of this section, any European member of the police force may without such written authority exercise the powers conferred by this section, but shall as soon as possible report to his commanding officer or to the magistrate what he has done; and

(ii) whenever a woman is searched under this section, the provisions of section 48 of the Criminal Procedure and Evidence Act [Chapter 28] shall apply.

(2) Any person who resists, hinders or obstructs an officer or person in the lawful exercise of his powers under this section shall be guilty of an offence.

(3) If on the trial of any person for contravening or failing to comply with any provision of Part III of this Act or any condition of any permit or licence issued thereunder, it is proved that any drug, plant, pipe, receptacle or appliance seized under the provisions of this section was possessed, kept, used, cultivated or conveyed in contravention of Part III of this Act it shall be forfeited to the Crown.

Disposal of drugs forfeited.

39. Any dangerous drug forfeited under the provisions of this Act shall, unless the Secretary for Health otherwise directs, be burned or otherwise destroyed in the presence of a European member of the police who shall transmit to the Secretary for Health a certificate under his hand stating the circumstances in which the forfeiture took place, the quantity forfeited and other particulars showing his compliance with the provisions of this Act.

Burden of proof.

40. (1) The burden of proving any fact which would be a defence to a charge of contravening any provision of Part III of this Act shall lie upon the person charged.

(2) Every person required by this Act to be in possession of a permit to import acquire, or a licence to cultivate or manufacture, or an order or prescription to sell or supply any plant or dangerous drug, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be without such permit, licence, order or prescription unless he produces or gives satisfactory prood of possessing it.

(3) In the case of criminal proceedings against any person under this Act for or in connection with the sale, exposure for sale or supply of any poison or dangerous drug effected by an employee--

(a) it shall not be a defence that the employee acted without the authority of the employer; and

(b) any material fact known to the employee shall be deemed to have been known by the employer.

Penalties for offences afainst Part III.

41. (1) Any person who acts in contravention of or fails to comply with any provision of Part III of this Act or any condition of any permit or licence issued thereunder shall be guilty of an offence and, subject to the provisions of this section, be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand pounds or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

(2) No person shall, on conviction for any offence of contravening or failing to comply with any provision of Part III of this Act relating to the keeping of books or the issuing or dispensing of prescriptions containing dangerous drugs be sentenced to imprisonment without the option of a fine or to pay a fine exceeding fifty pounds, if the court dealing with the case is satisfied that the offence was committed through inadvertence and was not preparatory to, or committed in the course of, or in connection with, the commission or intended commission of any other offence against Part III of this Act.

Penalties for offences against Part II or Part IV.

42. Any person who acts in contravention of or fails to comply with any of the provisions of Part II or Part IV of this Act or of any regulation shall be guilty of an offence, and, where no special penalty is elsewhere in this Act provided, liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding ten pounds for every day during which the offence continued.

Regulations and notices and, in certain cases, reasons therefor to be laid before Parliament.

43. (1) All regulations made by the Governor and all notices published by the Minister under this Act shall be laid before Parliament as soon as may be after they are made or published. If within the next subsequent twenty-eight days on which Parliament has sat next after any such regulation or notice has been laid before it a resolution is passed that such regulation or notice shall be annulled, it shall thenceforth be void but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done thereunder or to the making of any new regulation or the publication of any new notice.

(2) If the Governor--

(a) confirms the Poisons List with modifications in which the Poisons Board does not concur; or

(b) makes amendments or variations in the Poisons List in which the Poisons Board does not concur; or

(c) makes any regulation in relation to dangerous drugs in which the Council does not concur; the Minister shall, together with the notice or regulations, as the case may be, lay before Parliament a statement of the Governor's reasons for making such regulations or causing such notice to be published.

Publication of names of duly qualified veterinary surgeons.

44. The Director of Veterinary Services shall periodically publish in the Gazette a list containing the names of persons who are duly qualified veterinary surgeons.

Repeals.

45. The laws mentioned in the Second Sechedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent indicated in the third column thereof.

FIRST SCHEDULE (Section 20)
DANGEROUS DRUGS

(a) Raw Opium (which means the spontaneously coagulated juice obtained from the capsules of the Papaver somniferum L., which has only been submitted to the necessary manipulations for packing and transport, whatever its content of morphine and which includes the leaves or wrappings in which opium has been wrapped).

(b) Prepared Opium (which means the produce of raw opium, obtained by a series of special operations, especially by dissolving, boiling, roasting and fermentation, designed to transform it into an extract suitable for smoking, and includes dross and all other residues remaining when opium has been smoked or roasted).

(c) Medicinal Opium (which means raw opium which has undergone the processes necessary to adapt it for medicinal use in accordance with the requirements of the prescribed pharmacopoeia, whether in powder form or granulated or otherwise or mixed with neutral materials) and solid and liquid extracts of opium.

(d) Morphine (which means the principal alkaloid of opium having the chemical formula $C_{17}H_{19}O_3N$) and its sales.

(e) Diacetylmorphine [which means diacetylmorphine (diamorphine, heroin) having the formula--
$C_{21}H_{23}O_5N$ $(C_{17}H_{17}(C_2H_3O)_2O_3N)$]
and the other esters of morphine and their respective salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion of diacetylmorphine or of the other esters of morphine.

(f) Coca leaf [which means the leaf of the Erythroxylon Coca Lamarck and the Erythroxylon novogranatense (Morris) Hieronymus and their varieties, belonging to the family of Erythroxylaceae and the leaf of other species of this genus from which it may be found possible to extract cocaine either directly or by chemical transformation] and solid and liquid extracts of coca leaf.

(g) Cocaine [which means methyl-benzoly laevo-ecgonine ($[\alpha]D20^{\circ} = -16^{\circ}4$ in 20 per cent. solution of chloroform) of which the formula is $C_{17}H_{21}O_4N$] and its salts and including synthetic cocaine.

(h) Ecgonine [which means laevo-ecgonine ($[\alpha]D20^{\circ} = -45^{\circ}6$ in 5 per cent. solution of water), of which the formula is $C_9H_{15}O_3N$ H_2O, and all the derivatives of laevo-ecgonine which might serve industrially for its recovery] and its salts, esters of ecgonine and their salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion of ecgonine or of the esters of ecgonine or of the respective salts of the esters.

(i) Dihydrohydroxycodeinone ($C_{18}H_{21}O_4N$) (known under the trade name of "Eucodal" or "Eukodal").

Dihydrocodeinone ($C_{18}H_{21}O_3N$) (known under the trade name of "Dicodide" or "Dicodid").

Dihydromorphinone ($C_{17}H_{19}O_3N$) (the trade name of the hydrochloride of which is "Dilaudid").

Acetyldihydrocodeinone ($C_{20}H_{23}O_4N$) or Acetyldemethylohydrothebaine $[C_{18}H_{20}(C_2H_3O)O_3N]$ (known under the trade name "Acedicone").

Dihydromorphine ($C_{17}H_{21}O_3N$) (trade name of hydrochloride of which is "Paramorfan").

The esters and the salts of any of the above substances and of their esters.

Morphine-N-oxide ($C_{17}H_{19}O_4N$) (commonly known as genomorphine), its derivatives and any other pentavalent nitrogen morphine derivatives.

(j) Thebaine ($C_{19}H_{21}O_3N$) and its salts

Methylmorphine $[C_{18}H_{21}O_3N$ $(C_{17}H_{18}(CH_3O)O_2N]$ (commonly known as codeine).

Ethylmorphine$[C_{19}H_{23}O_3N$ $(C_{17}H_{18}(C_2H_5O)O_2N)]$ (known under the trade name "Dionin").

Benzylmorphine $[C_{24}H_{25}O_3N(C_{17}H_{18}(C_7H_7O)O_2N)]$ (the trade name of the hydrochloride of which is "Peronine").

The other ethers of morphine and their respective salts.

(k) Any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion of any of the substances mentioned in paragraph (i) or in paragraph (j) of this Schedule, except in the case of preparations of methylmorphine or ethylmorphine, syrupus codeinae phosphatis B.P.C. 1949, and preparations, admixtures or other substances containing not more than 2.5 per cent. of methylmorphine or ethylmorphine (calculated as pure drug) associated with other medicinal substances.

(l) Any solution or dilution of morphine or cocaine or their salts in an inert substance whether liquid or solid, containing any proportion of morphine or cocaine, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance (not being such a solution or dilution as aforesaid) containing not less than one-fifth per cent. of morphine or one-tenth per cent. of cocaine.

(m) Indian Hemp (which means the whole or any portion of the pistillate plant Cannabis sativa L. from which the resin has not been extracted, under whatever name it may be designated in commerce, and includes the plant known as "dagga").

The resin obtained from the above plant and the ordinary preparations of which the resin forms the base (such as hashish, esrar, chiras, djamba).

Any extract or tincture of the above plant and resin, and any preparation, not being a preparation capable of external use only, made from the extract or the tincture of the above plant and resin.

(n) Amidone (6-Dimethylamino-4: 4-diphenylheptan-3-one), its salts and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion of amidone.

(o) Dihydrodesoxymorphine (commonly known as desomorphine), its salts and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion of dihydrodesoxymorphine.

(p) Methyldihydromorphinone (commonly known as metopon), its salts and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion of methyldihydromorphinone.

(q) Pethidine (1-methyl-4 phenyl-piperidine-4 carboxylic acid ethylester), its salts and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion of pethidine.

(r) Keto-Bemidone [4-(3-hydroxyphenyl)-1-methyl-4-piperidyl ethyl ketone hydrochloride] (also known as Cliradon).

Bemidone (1-methyl-4-metahydroxyphenyl-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester) (also known as Hydroxypethidine).

Alphaprodine (α-1, 3-dimethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxy piperidine (also known as NU-1196, Nisentil).

Betaprodine (β-1, 3-dimethyl-4-phenyl-4-pro-

pionoxy piperidine) (also known as NU-1779).

Iso-amidone (4,4-diphenyl-5-methyl-6-dimethylamino-hexanone-3) (also known as Iso-methadone).

Methadol (6-dimethylamino-4, 4-diphenyl-3-heptanol) (also known as N.I.H.-2933).

Methadyl Acetate (6-dimethylamino-4, 4-diphenyl -3-acetoxyheptane) (also known as N.I.H.-2953).

Phenadoxone (6-morpholino-4, 4-diphenyl-3-heptanone) (also known as Heptalgin, Hepagin, Heptalin, Heptazone, and CB-11).

1-Methyl-3-ethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxy piperidine (also known as NU-1932).

Methorphinan (3-hydroxy-N-methyl morphinan) (also known as Dromoran and NU-2206).

The salts and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion of the substances mentioned in this paragraph.

(s) Dihydrocodeine (also known as Paracodine). Acetyldihydrocodeine (also known as Acetylcodone). The salts and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion of the substances mentioned in this paragraph.

SECOND SCHEDULE (Section 45)
LAWS REPEALED

No. of Law	Short Title	Extent to which repealed
Chapter 146	Dangerous Drugs Act.	The whole.
Chapter 206.	Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act.	So much as remains unrepealed.

E/NL.1954/42

No. 96, 13th February, 1953.]

IT is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor after considering the recommendations of the Medical Council of Southern Rhodesia has been pleased, in terms of section 31 of the Pharmacy, Poisons and Dangerous Drugs Act, 1952,* to make the following regulations:--

1. These regulations may be cited as the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1953.

2. (1) In these regulations, unless inconsistent with the context--

"Act" means the Pharmacy, Poisons and Dangerous Drugs Act, 1952;

"animal includes poultry;

"listed midwife" means a midwife duly listed in accordance with the Medical, Dental and Allied Professions Act, 1952;

"preparation" means any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing such a proportion of a dangerous drug as is sufficient to make the preparation, admixture, extract or substance a dangerous drug to which Part III of the Act and the First Schedule to the Act apply;

"registered midwife" means a midwife duly registered in accordance with the Medical, Dental and Allied Professions Act, 1952;

(2) Any reference in the Schedules to these regulations to the percentage of a dangerous drug contained in any substance or preparation shall, unless otherwise expressly provided, be construed in the following manner, that is to say, a reference to a substance or preparation containing one per centum of any dangerous drug means--

(a) in the case of a solid, that one gramme of the dangerous drug is contained in every hundred grammes of the substance or preparation;

(b) in the case of a liquid, that one millilitre of the dangerous drug, or, if the dangerous drug itself is a solid one gramme of the dangerous drug, is contained in every hundred millilitres of the substance or preparation;

and so in proportion for any greater or lesser percentage.

3. The preparations specified in the First Schedule to these regulations are excluded from the provisions of Part III of the Act and from the provisions of these regulations.

4. The preparations specified in the Second Schedule to these regulations are excluded from the provisions of Part III of the Act, and from the provisions of these regulations, except such provisions as relate to the control of importation, exportation and manufacture of dangerous drugs.

5. The form of certificate to import or acquire dangerous drugs as provided in section 22 of the Act shall be as prescribed in the Third Schedule to these regulations.

6. The form of certificate to export or remove dangerous drugs as provided in section 24 of the Act shall be as prescribed in the Fourth Schedule to these regulations.

7. All importers and manufacturers shall render to the Secretary for Health annually on or before the fourteenth day of January in each year a return as prescribed in the Fifth Schedule to these regulations showing all stocks of dangerous drugs, including those referred to in the Second Schedule on hand on the thirty-first day of December of the previous year.

8. All applications for import and export certificates shall be as contained in the Sixth Schedule to these regulations. Every application for an export certificate shall be accompanied by the original copy of the import certificate issued by the importing country.

9. An importer shall advise the Secretary for Health of the date of receipt of any dangerous drugs imported by him within seven days of such receipt and shall quote the import certificate number.

10. An exporter shall advise the Secretary for Health of the date of dispatch of any dangerous drugs exported by him within seven days of such export and shall quote the export certificate number.

11. In terms of section 26 (1) (d) of the Act--

(a) an authorized seller of poisons may, at his discretion, supply to the public as medicines for immediate use in urgent cases, the following opiate preparations: tincture of opium and Sydenham's laudanum provided that the maximum supply in each case shall not exceed thirty minims and provided that a record of the supply is made in the register of dangerous drugs;

(b) an authorized seller of poisons may sell or supply dangerous drugs to a chemist and druggist in charge of a dispensary at a public hospital or in charge of a Government Medical Store on receipt of a written order signed by such chemist and druggist;

(c) an authorized seller of poisons may sell or supply dangerous drugs for sampling purposes to any official producing a written authority from the Secretary for

* Note by the Secretariat: See E/NL.1954/

Health authorizing him to inspect stocks of dangerous drugs, provided a written order signed by the said official is obtained and recorded in the register of dangerous drugs;

(d) an authorized seller of poisons may sell or supply tincture of opium B.P., commonly known as laudanum, to any owner of livestock on receipt of a prescription or written order signed by a duly qualified veterinary surgeon, and the owner of livestock is hereby authorized to be in possession of tincture of opium provided--

(i) the tincture of opium shall be kept under lock and key by the owner of livestock or his responsible manager and shall only be issued for the purpose of administration animals;

(ii) the immediate container shall be labelled "For animal treatment only".

(iii) the owner of livestock or his representative may not sell or supply tincture of opium to any other person;

(iv) the stock of tincture of opium and details of administration of the tincture of opium shall be available for inspection in terms of section 38 of the Act at any time;

(e) a registered midwife or a listed midwife is hereby authorized to obtain on a prescription or order signed by a medical practitioner, and to be in possession of, and to administer, preparations containing opium so far as is necessary for the practice of her profession or employment in such capacity, provided that she shall keep a record in a separate book of all supplies obtained, the name and address of the person from whom the supply is obtained, together with the date of supply, the names and addresses of the persons to whom the preparations are given, the quantities administered and the dates of administration. This record shall be available for inspection at any time.

12. (1) Every person authorized to supply dangerous drugs or preparations shall comply with the following provisions--

(a) he shall maintain a register in accordance with section 26 (7) of the Act, and such register shall be a fast-bound book of a permanent nature;

(b) a separate page shall be maintained in the register for each of the dangerous drugs and each preparation of the dangerous drugs mentioned in the First Schedule to the Act;

(c) an additional column showing the running total of stock shall be maintained in each page of the register;

(d) (i) an authorized seller of poisons may transfer to his dispensary small quantities of dangerous drugs for dispensing of prescribed medicines containing less than the minimum percentage of dangerous drugs required by the Act provided that the transfer, and the date of the transfer, is recorded in the register and a copy of each original prescription and a record of each repeat prescription so dispensed shall be made in the prescription book;

(ii) should the prescribed medicine be of such strength as to make the provisions of the Act and of these regulations applicable, it shall be dispensed from the main stock, and not from the dispensary stock, and recorded as required by section 26(7) of the Act;

(e) tablets shall be recorded in number of tablets, and not in number of packages. Similarly liquids, extracts, and powders shall be recorded in volume or weight.

(2) Every person authorized to supply dangerous drugs, on prescription or order shall maintain a separate file of such prescriptions or orders, which file shall be available for inspection at all times.

(3) A separate register shall be kept in respect of each set of premises al which the authorized seller of poisons carries on business, and shall be kept on the premises.

(4) No cancellation, obliteration or alteration shall be made of an entry in the register and any correction of an entry shall be made by way of a marginal note or a footnote which shall specify the date on which the correction is made.

(5) A person authorized by the Act or by these regulations to sell, supply or be in possession of dangerous drugs shall on demand from an inspector appointed under the Act, or by any person empowered in that behalf by order in writing by the Secretary for Health, furnish to the Secretary for Health or the inspector such particulars with respect to the obtaining or supplying by the authorized person of any dangerous drugs or preparations or with respect to any stocks of dangerous drugs or preparations in the possession of the authorized person as such inspector or person may require.

(6) The register shall not be used for any purpose other than the record of transactions in dangerous drugs.

(7) All entries in the register shall be dated and shall be made on the date of the transaction.

13. No person may import or export diacetylmorphine, as defined in the First Schedule to the Act.

14. The Secretary for Health is authorized to direct on each certificate of official approval to import, or certificate of official approval to export, the Customs Office at which entry into the Colony or exportation from the Colony may take place.

15. No dangerous drugs, as defined in the First Schedule to the Act, may be imported or exported by ordinary or registered letter post.

16. The duplicate copy of the certificate of official approval to export which is sent to the exporter shall be placed inside the outer wrapper of the parcel containing the dangerous drugs. If the dangerous drugs are contained in more than one parcel, the duplicate copy shall be placed inside the outer wrapper of one of them; the parcels shall be numbered consecutively on the outer wrapper, and on each parcel there shall be legibly stated the number of the parcel in which the duplicate copy is to be found.

17. Every person authorized to be in possession of dangerous drugs shall keep such drugs in a locked cupboard, which is reserved for dangerous drugs only, and the key of the cupboard must be kept by the authorized person.

FIRST SCHEDULE (Section 3)

Dangerous drugs contained in the following substances are excluded from the provisions of Part III of the Act, and from the provisions of these regulations, and are not subject to import and export control, provided the substances conform to the formulae quoted.

A.--MORPHINE PREPARATIONS:

Substance	Formula
1. Cereoli iodoformi et morphinae	Iodoform . . . . . 0.320 gramme Morphine Hydrochloride 0.016 gramme Oil of theobroma, sufficient to fill a 1 gramme mould.
2. Emplastrum opii	Elemi . . . . . 20 grammes Terebinthina . . . . 30 grammes Cera flava. . . . . 15 grammes *Olibanum pulvis*. . . 18 grammes Benzoes pulvis . . . 10 grammes Opii pulvis . . . . . 5 grammes Balsamum peruvianum 2 grammes
3. Emplastrum opii	Extract of opium . . 25 grammes Refined elemi. . . . 25 grammes Diachylon plaster with gum 50 grammes
4. Emplastrum opii	Elemi . . . . . 8 grammes Terebinthinae communis 15 grammes Ceroe flavae. . . . . 5 grammes Olibani pulveratae. . 8 grammes Benzoes pulveratae . 4 grammes Opii pulverati . . . . 2 grammes Balsami peruviani. . 1 gramme
5. Emplastrum opii	Opium, in very fine powder 10 grammes Resin plaster . . . . 90 grammes
6. Emplastrum opii (see formula under 5) mixed with other plasters contained in the British Pharmacopoeia or British Pharmaceutical Codex	
7. Linimentum opii	Tincture of opium.. 500 millilitres Liniment of soap . . 500 millilitres
8. Linimentum opii (see formula under 7) mixed with any other liniment of the British Pharmacopoeia or of the British Pharmaceutical Codex	
9. Linimentum opii ammoniatum	Ammoniated liniment of camphor 30 Tincture of opium . . . . . 30 Liniment of Belladonna . . . . . 5 Strong solution of ammonia . . . 5 Liniment of soap to 100
10. Linimentum opii ammoniatum (see formula under 9) mixed with any other British Pharmacopoeia or British Pharmaceutical Codex liniment.	
11. Caustic "Nerve Pastes". . . .	Preparations containing, in addition to morphine salts, or morphine and cocaine salts, at least 25 per centum of arsenious acid, and made up with the requisite proportion of creosote or phenol to produce the consistency of a paste.
12. Diarrhoea pills	Camphor. . . . . 0.0648 gramme Lead acetate. . . 0.013 gramme Bismuth subnitrate 0.162 gramme Tannic acid . . . 0.0648 gramme Opium powder. . 0.026 gramme
13. Pilulae digitalis et Opii compositae	Digitalis leaves, in powder 0.31 gramme Opium, in powder 0.19 gramme Ipecacuanha root, in powder. . . . . 0.13 gramme *Quinine sulphate* 0.78 gramme Syrup of glucose, a sufficient quantity to make 12 pills.
14. Pilulae hydrargyri cum Opio.	Mercury pill. . . 3.89 grammes Opium, in powder 0.19 gramme To make pills.
15. Pilulae hydrargyri cum Creta et Opii.	Mercury with chalk. . 0.78 gramme Compound powder of ipecacuanha*. . . . . 0.78 gramme Milk sugar, a sufficient quantity Syrup of glucose, a sufficient quantity. To make 12 pills
16. Pilulae ipecacuanhae cum Scilla	Compound powder of ipecacuanha*. . . . . 30 grammes Squill, in powder . . . 10 grammes Ammoniacum, in powder 10 grammes Syrup of glucose, a sufficient quantity.
17. Pilulae hydrargyri bichlorati cum Opii extracto	Bichloride of mercury triturated. . . . 10 centigrammes Extract of opium 20 centigrammes Extract of couchgrass . . . . . 20 centigrammes Liquorice root in powder, q.s. for . . . . . 10 pills
18. Pilulae hydrargyri iodati cum Opii pulvere	Hydrargyrum iodatum freshly prepared 50 centigrammes Opium powder. . 20 centigrammes Powdered Liquorice . . . . . 30 centigrammes White honey, q.s. for 10 pills.
19. Pilula plumbi, cum Opio. . .	Lead acetate, in powder 80 grammes Opium, in powder . . . 12 grammes Syrup of glucose . . . . 8 grammes (or a sufficient quantity)
20. Pilulae terebinthinae Compositae	Opium . . . . . 0.5 gramme Chinina sulfas . . . . . 2 grammes Styrax liquidus. . . . . 2 grammes Terebinthina laricina . 8 grammes Magnesii subcarbonas, a sufficient quantity to make 100 pills.
21. Pulvis Cretae Aromaticus cum Opio	Aromatic powder of chalk . . . . . 975 grammes Powdered Opium . . 25 grammes
22. Pulvis Ipecacuanhae et Opii . (Dover's Powder)	Powdered Ipecacuanha 100 grammes Powdered Opium . . 100 grammes Lactose (or Potassium sulphate) . . . . . 800 grammes
23. Mixtures of Dover's Powder (see formula under 22) with mercury and chalk, aspirin, phenacetin, quinine and its salts, and sodium bicarbonate.	
24. Pulvis kino compositus	Kino, in powder. . . . 75 grammes Opium, in powder. . . 5 grammes Cinnamon bark, in powder. . . . . 20 grammes
25. Suppositoria plumbi composita. Syn.: Suppositoria plumbi cum opio	Lead acetate, in powder. . . . . 2.4 grammes Opium, in powder. . . 0.8 gramme Oil of theobroma, a sufficient quantity for 12 suppositories, each weighing about 1 gramme.
26. Coryza Tablets, No. 2.	Powdered opium . 0.0043 gramme Quinine sulph. . . 0.022 gramme Ammon. chlor. . . 0.022 gramme Camphor. . . . . 0.022 gramme Ext. belladonna leaves . . . . . 0.0043 gramme Ext. aconite root . 0.0043 gramme
27. Diarrhoea Tablets, No. 2 . . .	Powdered opium . 0.016 gramme Camphor. . . . . 0.016 gramme Powdered ipecacuanha . . . . . 0.008 gramme Lead acetate. . . . 0.011 gramme
28. Dysentery Tablets.	Powdered opium. . 0.013 gramme Powdered ipecacuanha. . . . . 0.0648 gramme Powdered calomel 0.0324 gramme Lead acetate . . . 0.0324 gramme Bismuth betanaphthol . . . . . 0.0324 gramme

* The formula of this powder is given under 22.

Substance	Formula
29. Tabella hydrargyri cum Opio	Mercurous chloride powder. . . . . 0.065 gramme Antimony oxide powder. . . . . 0.065 gramme Ipecacuanha-root powder. . . . . 0.065 gramme Powdered opium . 0.065 gramme Milk sugar. . . . . 0.065 gramme Gelatine solution, a sufficient quantity to make one tablet.
30. Tabella plumbi cum Opio. . .	Sugar of lead . . . 0.195 gramme Powdered opium . 0.065 gramme Gelatine solution, a sufficient quantity to make one tablet.
31. Tablettae plumbi cum Opio .	Lead acetate, in fine powder . . . . . 19.44 grammes Opium, in powder 3.24 grammes Refined sugar, in powder. . . . . 6.48 grammes Ethereal solution of theobroma . . . . . 3.60 mils. Alcohol . . . . . 0.90 mil.
32. Unguentum gallae compositum	Galls in very fine powder. . . . . 20 Extract of opium . . . . . 4 Distilled water . . . . . 16 Wool fat. . . . . 10 Soft paraffin, yellow 50
33. Unguentum gallae compositum (see formula under 32) mixed with other ointments and plasters contained in the British Pharmacopoeia or British Pharmaceutical Codex.	
34. Unguentum gallae cum Opio. .	Gall ointment . . . .92.5 grammes Opium in powder . . 7.5 grammes
35. Unguentum gallae cum Opio. (see formula under 34) mixed with other ointments and plasters contained in the British Pharmacopoeia or British Pharmaceutical Codex.	
36. Yatren--105 (Iodooxyquinoline-sulphonic acid) with 5 per centum opium admixture.	

B.--COCAINE PREPARATIONS:

Substance	Formula
1. Bernatzik's Injections.	(a) Hydrargyrum bicyanatum . . . . . 0.03 gramme Cocainum . . . . 0.02 gramme (b) Hydrargyrum succinatum . . . . . 0.03 gramme Cocainum . . . . 0.01 gramme
2. Stila's Injections.	(a) Hydrargyrum succinatum . . 0.03 gramme Cocainum muriaticum . . . . . 0.01 gramme (b) Hydrargyrum succinatum . . 0.05 gramme Cocainum muriaticum . . . . . 0.03 gramme
3. Natrium biboracicum compositum situm cum cocaino	In tablets, compressed tablets, lozenges, pastilles and the like, difficult to break up, and containing not more than 0.2 per centum of cocaine salts in conjunction with not less than 20 per centum borax and not less than 20 per centum antipyrine or some similar analgesic, and not more than 40 per centum of flavouring matter. Maximum weight of each tablet, etc., 1 gramme.
4. Caustic "Nerve Pastes"	Preparations containing, in addition to cocaine salts or cocaine and morphine salts, at least 25 per centum of arsenious acid, and made up with the requisite proportion of creosote or phenol to produce the consistency of a paste.

Substance	Formula
5. Cocaine and Atropine Tablets, with a content of not more than 0.0003 gramme of cocaine salts and not less than 0.0003 gramme of atropine salts to each tablet	Atropinum sulphuricum 0.0003 gramme Cocainum hydrochloricum . . . . . 0.0003 gramme Mannite . . . . . 0.003 gramme Weight of one tablet 0.0036 gramme Cocaine content, 8.3 per centum.
6. Cocaine Eyedrops.--A preparation consisting of an admixture of cocaine in castor oil with mercuric chloride in a proportion of not more than one part in 200 of cocaine and not less than one part in 3,000 of mercuric chloride.	

C.--DICODIDE PREPARATIONS:

1. Cardiazol-Dicodide Solutions	Solutions containing not less than 10 per centum of cardiazol and not more than 0.5 per centum of dicodide salts.

D.--EUCODAL PREPARATIONS:

1. Anti-Opium Tablets.	Eucodal . . . . . .1 gramme Pulvis gentianae . . . . . 35 grammes Pulvis ipecacuanhae . . . 20 grammes Quinine sulphate . . . . . 20 grammes Caffeine. . . . . 5 grammes Sugar of milk . . . . . 25 grammes Mix up and make up 5-grain tablets.
2. Tablets, B.B. Compound. . . .	Berberis vulgaris powder. . . . . .0.0324 gramme Nux vomica . . . . .0.013 gramme Eucodal . . . . . 0.0032 gramme Ipecacuanha . . . . . 0.0648 gramme Rhubarb . . . . . 0.013 gramme Pulvis cinnamoni compositus . . . . . .0.0324 gramme Aromatic chalk. . . . .0.0032 gramme

SECOND SCHEDULE (Sections 4 and 7)

Dangerous drugs which are excluded from the provisions of Part III of the Act, and from the provisions of these regulations, except such provisions as relate to the control of importation, exportation and manufacture.

Methylmorphine and ethylmorphine and their respective salts and any preparation, admixture or other substance containing any proportion of methylmorphine or ethylmorphine associated with an inert substance whether solid or liquid; and preparations and admixtures or other substances containing more than 2.5 per centum of methylmorphine or ethylmorphine (calculated as pure drug) associated with other medicinal substances.

Dihydrocodeine and acetyldihydrocodeine and their respective salts and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion of these drugs.

THIRD SCHEDULE (Section 5)

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

PHARMACY, POISONS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT, 1952

CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL APPROVAL OF IMPORT

[Issued under section 22 (2) of the Act]

No. .....

Department of Health,
P.O. Box 93, CAUSEWAY,
Southern Rhodesia.
.....19.....

The Secretary for Health, being the officer charged with the administration of section 22 (2) of the Act being satisfied that the consignment proposed to be im-

ported is required solely for medical, dental or veterinary purposes, in accordance with the provisions of the Act and of the International Conventions referred to in section 31 (3) of the Act, hereby authorizes:

Messrs._____
Profession/Business_____
Address_____
_____

to import or acquire the undermentioned drugs in the quantities stated opposite each item, subject to fulfillment of the requirements stated overleaf and to the special conditions stated below:

Amount and Description of Drug	Active Principle Content in Grammes

From_____
_____
through the Customs Office at_____
in Southern Rhodesia by_____
within a period of_____from the date of this certificate
Special conditions_____
_____
_____
_____
for Secretary for Health.

Note--(a) The drugs imported or acquired hereunder shall not be used by the person to whom the certificate of approval is issued otherwise than for medical, dental or veterinary purposes or for the purpose of being sold or supplied to some other person in accordance with the provisions of the Pharmacy, Poisons and Dangerous Drugs Act, 1952.

(b) The certificate is not transferable.

(c) No dangerous drugs, as defined in the Schedule to the Act, may be imported by ordinary or registered letter post.

(d) The certificate is available only for drugs of the exact quantity, kind and form specified in the certificate.

(e) The importer shall produce a copy of this certificate to the Collector of Customs at the port of entry when clearing the consignment.

The Secretary for Health,
P.O. Box 93, Causeway,
Southern Rhodesia.

The dangerous drugs described in this certificate were imported into Southern Rhodesia on_____
_____
_____
Collector of Customs
.....19.....
.....(Address)
.....

1. Original sent to importer or at his request to the supplier.
2. Copy to the importer.
3. Copy to the competent authority of the exporting country.
4. Copy to the Collector of Customs at the port of entry.
5. Copy for record.

FOURTH SCHEDULE (Section 6)

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

PHARMACY, POISONS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT, 1952

CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL APPROVAL OF EXPORT

[Issued under section 24 (1) of the Act]

No. ..... Department of Health,
P.O. Box 93, Causeway,
Southern Rhodesia.
.....19...

The Secretary for Health, being the officer charged with the administration of section 24 (1) of the Act, in virtue of import certificate number.....
dated.....issued by.....
_____
hereby authorizes--
Messrs._____
Profession/Business_____
Address_____
_____

to export the undermentioned drugs in the quantities stated opposite each item subject to fulfillment of the requirements stated overleaf:

Amount and Description of Drug	Active Principle Content in Grammes

To_____
_____
through the Customs Office at_____
in Southern Rhodesia within three months of the date hereof.

_____
for Secretary for Health

Note--(a) The consignment shall be addressed exactly as stated in the certificate.

(b) The duplicate copy sent to the exporter shall be placed inside the outer wrapper of the parcel containing the drugs. If the drugs are contained in more than one parcel, the duplicate copy shall be placed inside the outer wrapper of one of them; the parcels shall be consecutively numbered on the outer wrapper, and on each parcel there shall be legibly stated the number of the parcel in which the duplicate copy is to be found.

(c) No dangerous drugs as defined in the Schedule to the Act may be exported by ordinary or registered letter post.

(d) The certificate is not transferable.

The Secretary for Health,
P.O. Box 93, Causeway,
Southern Rhodesia.

The dangerous drugs described in this certificate were exported from Southern Rhodesia on_____
_____
_____
Collector of Customs

.....19.....
.....(Address)
.....

ENDORSEMENT

(By Competent Authority of Importing Country)

The Secretary for Health,
P.O. Box 93, Causeway,
Southern Rhodesia.

It is hereby certified that the dangerous drugs mentioned overleaf and in the quantities stated have been imported into_____

_____

Date_____

_____
Signature

_____
Office held

1 and 2. Copies to exporter.
3. Copy to the competent authority of the importing country.
4. Copy to the Collector of Customs at the port of exit.
5. Copy for record.

FIFTH SCHEDULE (Section 7)

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

PHARMACY, POISONS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT, 1952

ANNUAL STATISTICS OF STOCK OF DANGEROUS DRUGS

[Section 31 (k) and 31 (l) of the Act and Section 7 of these regulations]

I/We_____

being importers and/or manufacturers of dangerous drugs, declare that the following stocks were on hand as at the 31st December, 19 (active principle content as shown in the table of equivalences in the Seventh Schedule must be given).

Dangerous Drug	Active Principle Content in Grammes
RAW OPIUM	
MEDICINAL OPIUM	
OPIUM in the form of tinctures, extracts and such other preparations containing more than 0.2 per centum of morphine as are made from raw medicinal opium	
COCA LEAVES	
INDIAN HEMP, Tinctures	
INDIAN HEMP, extracts	
MORPHINE, pure morphine and salts of morphine and all preparations containing morphine as are made direct from morphine	
DIACETYLMORPHINE, its salts and all preparations	
COCAINE, its salts and all preparations	
DIHYDROHYDROXYCODEINONE (eukodal), its salts and all preparations.	
DIHYDROCODEINONE (dicodide), its salts and all preparations	
DIHYDROMORPHINONE (dilaudid), its salts and all preparations	
ACETYLDIHYDROCODEINONE (acedicone), its salts and all preparations	
DIHYDROMORPHINE (paramorfan), its salts and all preparations	
MORPHINE-N-OXIDE (genomorphine), its salts and all preparations	
DIHYDRODESOXYMORPHINE (desomorphine), its salts and all preparations	
THEBAINE, its salts and all preparations	
BENZYLMORPHINE, its salts and all preparations	
ECGONINE, its salts and all preparations	
METHYLMORPHINE (codeine), its salts and all preparations	
ETHYLMORPHINE (dionin), its salts and all preparations	
AMIDONE (physeptone), its salts and all preparations.	
METHYLDIHYDROMORPHINONE (metopon), its salts and all preparations	
PETHIDINE, its salts and all preparations	
KETO-BEMIDONE (cliradon) its salts and all preparations	
BEMIDONE (hydroxy-pethidine) its salts and all preparations	
ALPHAPRODINE (nisentil), its salts and all preparations	
BETAPRODINE (NU-1779), its salts and all preparations	
ISO-AMIDONE (iso-methadone), its salts and all preparations	
METHADOL (N.I.H.-2933), its salts and all preparations	
METHADYL ACETATE (N.I.H.-2953), its salts and all preparations	
PHENADOXONE (heptalgin), its salts and all preparations	
1-METHYL-3-ETHYL-4-PHENYL-4-PROPIONOXY PIPERDINE (NU-1932), its salts and all preparations	
METHORPHINAN (dromoran), its salts and all preparations	
DIHYDROCODEINE (paracodine), its salts and all preparations	
ACETYLDIHYDROCODEINE (acetylcodone), its salts and all preparations	

Signed_____
Address_____
_____
Date_____

SIXTH SCHEDULE (Section 8)

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

PHARMACY, POISONS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT, 1952

APPLICATION FOR IMPORT OR EXPORT CERTIFICATE

(Section 8 of the regulations)

To the Secretary for Health,
P.O. Box 93, Causeway,
Southern Rhodesia.

I, (1)_____
[on behalf of (2)_____]
being a registered_____carrying on practice/business at (3)_____
_____
hereby apply for a certificate authorizing me to import from/export to (4)_____
_____
the following dangerous drugs:

Item No.	Amount and Description of Drug	Active Principle Content in Grammes

I declare that the quantities to be imported are reasonable and are required by me solely for medical, dental or veterinary purposes or for the purpose of being sold or supplied to some other person in accordance with the provisions of the above Act and that these quantities will meet my requirements for a period of (5)_____

The consignment is to be imported/exported through (6)_____by (7)_____

The stocks of these drugs that I have on hand at present are as follows:

(8)_____
_____

Date_____ _____
Signature of Applicant

(1) Name of applicant.
(2) If on behalf of a firm or company, the name thereof to be stated.
(3) Address in full.
(4) Name and address in full of firm in exporting country or importing country.
(5) Period.
(6) Port of entry or exit.
(7) State whether parcel post or freight by air, sea and/or rail.
(8) Quote item numbers only.

SEVENTH SCHEDULE
TABLE OF EQUIVALENCES
COMPILED BY THE PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

Note--By pure alkaloid is meant basic anhydrous alkaloid.

Methylmorphine (codeine): Phosphate of codeine contains on average 70 per centum of pure methylmorphine (codeine).

Hydrochloride of codeine contains 81 per centum of pure methylmorphine (codeine).

Sulphate of codeine contains 76 per centum of pure methylmorphine (codeine).

Ethylmorphine: Hydrochloride of ethylmorphine (dionin) contains 81 per centum of pure ethylmorphine.

Opium: One kilogramme of tincture is the equivalent of 100 grammes of medicinal opium.

One kilogramme of extract is the equivalent of 2 kilogrammes of medicinal opium.

Indian hemp: One kilogramme of tincture is the equivalent of about 100 grammes of Indian hemp. One kilogramme of extract is the equivalent of about 7 kilogrammes of Indian hemp.

Morphine: The principal morphine salts found on the market contain about 80 per centum of pure morphine.

Diacetylmorphine (diamorphine, heroin): The principal diacetylmorphine salts (dismorphine, heroin) found on the market contain about 90 per centum of pure diacetylmorphine.

Cocaine: Hydrochloride of cocaine contains about 90 per centum of pure cocaine.

Nitrate of cocaine contains 75 per centum of pure cocaine.

Tincture of coca ordinarily contains 0.2 per centum of pure cocaine.

Fluid extract of coca ordinarily contains 0.6 per centum of pure cocaine.

Dihydrohydroxycodeinone: Hydrochloride of dihydrohydroxycodeinone (eukodal) contains 78 per centum of pure dihydrohydroxycodeinone.

Dihydrocodeinone: Bitartrate of dihydrocodeinone (dicodide) contains 60 per centum of pure dihydrocodeinone.

Dihydromorphinone: Hydrochloride of dihydromorphinone (dilaudid) contains 89 per centum of pure dihydromorphinone.

Acetyldihydrocodeinone or Acetyldemethylodihydrothebaine: Hydrochloride of acetyldihydrocodeinone or acetyldemethylodihydrothebaine (acedicone) contains 90 per centum of pure acetyldihydrocodeinone.

Dihydromorphine: Hydrochloride of dihydromorphine (paramorfan) contains 89 per centum of pure dihydromorphine.

Benzylmorphine: Hydrochloride of benzylmorphine (peronine) contains 87 per centum of pure benzylmorphine.