



**SUPPLEMENT No. 2**

TO

THE CYPRUS GAZETTE No. 3214 OF 6TH DECEMBER, 1945.

LEGISLATION.

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**THE STATUTE LAWS OF CYPRUS**

**No. 20 OF 1945.**

A LAW TO MAKE BETTER PROVISION FOR THE CONTROL OF  
THE PROFESSION OF PHARMACY AND THE TRADE IN  
DRUGS AND POISONS.

R. E. TURNBULL,]

[4th December, 1945.

*Officer Administering the Government.*

**B**E it enacted by His Excellency the Officer Administering  
the Government and Commander-in-Chief of the  
Colony of Cyprus as follows:—

**PART I.—PRELIMINARY.**

1. This Law may be cited as the Pharmacy and Poisons Short title.  
Law, 1945.

Interpreta-  
tion.

2. In this Law unless the context otherwise requires—

“authorized seller of poisons” means any of the persons declared by sections 7, 16 and 17 of this Law to be authorized sellers of poisons within the meaning of this Law ;

“licensed seller of poisons” means a person licensed in accordance with the provisions of section 27 of this Law ;

“Board” means the Pharmacy and Poisons Board constituted under the provisions of section 3 of this Law ;

“dispensing,” with its grammatical variations, means supplying a drug or a poison on and in accordance with a prescription duly given by a duly qualified medical practitioner, dentist or a veterinary surgeon ;

“drug” includes any medicine or medical preparation or therapeutic substance ;

“duly qualified” in relation to a medical practitioner or dentist means registered or licensed in accordance with the provisions of the Medical Registration Laws, 1936 to 1943, or the Dentist Registration Laws, 1926 to 1939, respectively ;

“pharmacist” means a person registered as such under the provisions of this Law ;

“non-poisonous drug” means a drug which is not included in either part of the Schedule to this Law ;

“veterinary surgeon” means a fellow or member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons or any person possessing a veterinary qualification recognized by the Board ;

“wholesale dealing” means sale to a person who buys for the purpose of selling again in the ordinary course of his business.

22 of 1936  
12 of 1939  
16 of 1943.  
17 of 1926  
23 of 1936  
13 of 1939.

Appointment  
of Pharmacy  
and Poisons  
Board.

3.—(1) The Governor shall appoint a Pharmacy and Poisons Board which shall consist of—

- (a) the Director of Medical Services, as Chairman ;
- (b) a registered medical practitioner ;
- (c) two registered pharmacists ;
- (d) the Government Chemist ;
- (e) such other members not exceeding three as the Governor may appoint.

(2) The Director of Medical Services shall be the Registrar for the purposes of this Law and the powers and duties of the Board may, subject to the directions of the Board, be exercised by the Registrar.

(3) Every member of the Board, other than the Director of Medical Services and the Government Chemist, shall hold office for a period of three years from the date of his appointment ;

Provided that the Governor may, if he deems it expedient, terminate at any time the appointment of any such member.

(4) In case of equality of votes, the Chairman shall, in addition to his own vote, have a second or casting vote.

## PART II.—PHARMACY.

### *Registration of Pharmacists.*

4.—(1) No person other than a person duly registered as a pharmacist under the provisions of this Part of this Law shall, except as may be specifically provided by any provisions of sections 16 to 19, both inclusive, of this Law—

No person to carry on the business of a pharmacist unless registered.

(a) carry on, either on his own behalf, or on behalf of another, the business of a pharmacist ;

(b) in the course of any trade or business prepare, mix, compound or dispense any drug or supply any poison except under the immediate supervision of a pharmacist ;

(c) assume, take, exhibit or in any way make use of any title, emblem, or description reasonably calculated to suggest that he is registered as a pharmacist.

(2) For the purpose of paragraph (c) of this section the use of the word "pharmacist" or "chemist" or "druggist" or "medical" or any similar word or combination of words shall be deemed to be reasonably calculated to suggest that the owner of the business and the person having control of the business in those premises are registered pharmacists.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to make it unlawful for any person to sell any non-poisonous drug when such drug is sold in its original container and condition as received by the seller or to require any such person to be registered as a pharmacist.

5. It shall not be lawful for any person to carry on the business of a pharmacist unless the name and certificate of registration of the person having control of the premises in which such business is carried on are conspicuously exhibited therein.

Name and certificate of registration to be exhibited in the premises.

6. The Board shall keep a register, in such form as the Board may approve, of all pharmacists registered under this Part of this Law.

Register of pharmacists.

7. Every person lawfully carrying on the business of a pharmacist in accordance with the provisions of this Part of this Law shall be an authorized seller of poisons within the meaning of this Law.

Authorized sellers of poisons.

8. Applications for registration of a pharmacist shall be made to the Board in such form as the Board may approve.

Application for registration.

Qualifica-  
tions of  
pharmacists.

9. No person shall be entitled to registration as a pharmacist unless such person is of the age of twenty-one years or upwards and—

- (a) is, at the date of the coming into operation of this Law, registered under the provisions of the Pharmacy Laws, 1900 and 1926, (repealed by this Law); or
- (b) shall satisfy the Board that he is a duly qualified chemist and druggist in the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Ireland, or Northern Ireland, or holds a certificate or diploma of competency as a chemist or druggist from any College, Society, Council or Board recognized by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or the Board; or
- (c) obtains a certificate from the Board, after due examination, as in section 10 of this Law provided that he possesses competent skill and knowledge for carrying out the business of a pharmacist:

Provided that the Board may, in its discretion, grant such certificate to any person who, before the date of the coming into operation of this Law, shall have passed an examination under the provisions of the Pharmacy Laws, 1900 and 1926, (repealed by this Law).

Rules for  
examina-  
tions.

10. The Board may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, make rules as to the subjects in which candidates may be examined for the purposes of paragraph (c) of section 9 of this Law, as to the qualifications to be possessed by such candidates and generally as to the procedure to be observed in the carrying out of examinations for such purpose.

Certificate  
of regis-  
tration.

11. Upon the registration of a pharmacist, the Board shall, upon payment of the prescribed fee, issue a certificate of registration in the prescribed form: Provided that no fee shall be paid by any person already registered under the Pharmacy Laws, 1900 and 1926 (repealed by this Law).

13 of 1900  
21 of 1926.

Removal of  
name from  
the register.

12.—(1) The Board may remove from the register the name of any pharmacist who—

- (a) is convicted of any criminal offence which, in the opinion of the Board, renders him unfit to be on the register; or
- (b) is judged by the Board, after due enquiry, at which such person shall have an opportunity of being heard, to have been guilty of infamous or disgraceful conduct in any professional respect, or of negligence in compounding, dispensing or selling drugs.

(2)—(a) Any pharmacist whose name the Board has ordered to be removed from the register may, within ten days from the notification to him by the Registrar of the order of the Board, appeal to the Supreme Court by lodging a petition with the Registrar.

(b) The Registrar shall, within ten days from the date of lodging the petition, transmit the same, together with all relevant documents or copies thereof, to the Chief Registrar of the Supreme Court.

(c) The Supreme Court shall hear and determine the appeal in such manner as it shall think fit and shall make such order as to the removal of the name of the appellant from the register as it shall think fit.

(d) Where a pharmacist appeals under sub-section (a) of this section, the Registrar shall not remove the name of such pharmacist pending the determination of the appeal.

13. Every pharmacist whose name is removed from the register under the provisions of section 12 of this Law shall surrender his certificate of registration to the Registrar for cancellation.

Surrender of certificate of registration.

14. The Board shall cause to be published in the *Gazette* a notification of all registrations effected under the provisions of section 11 of this Law and of all removals from the register.

Notice of registration in the *Gazette*.

#### *Registration of Premises.*

15.—(1) Every person carrying on the business of a pharmacist in accordance with the provisions of this Part of this Law shall cause each set of premises, where such business is being carried on, to be registered.

Premises of a pharmacist to be registered.

(2) Application for registration of premises under this section shall be made to the Board in such form as may be approved by it.

(3) The registration of any premises under this section shall become void upon the expiration of thirty days from the date of any change in the ownership of the business carried on therein.

(4) The Board may, for good and sufficient reason to be stated in writing, refuse to register, or may remove from the register, any premises which in its opinion are or have become unsuitable for the purpose of carrying on therein the business of a pharmacist.

(5) The Board shall keep a register, in such form as it may think fit, of all premises registered under the provisions of this section.

*Exemptions.*

Companies carrying on business of a pharmacist.

16.—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Part of this Law—

- (a) it shall not be necessary for a company carrying on the business of a pharmacist to be registered as a pharmacist under this Law provided that—
- (i) the business and every branch thereof is under the personal management and control of a pharmacist ;
  - (ii) a copy of the certificate of incorporation of the company is lodged with the Board ; and
  - (iii) the other provisions of this Law, including the provisions of section 15 of this Law, are complied with ;
- (b) a company carrying on the business of a pharmacist in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be an authorized seller of poisons within the meaning of this Law and may, if the person specified in sub-paragraph (i) of paragraph (a) of this sub-section is a member of the board of the company, use the description of pharmacists in connection with such business and the description of pharmacy in connection with the premises.
- (c) any person who, at the date of the coming into force of this Law, is the owner of the business of a pharmacy may continue to own such business without being registered as a pharmacist under this Law, provided that—
- (i) he gives notice therefor to the Director of Medical Services within one month from such date ;
  - (ii) the business and every branch therefor is under the personal management and control of a pharmacist ; and
  - (iii) the other provisions of this Law, including the provisions of section 15 of this Law, are complied with.
- (2) Any act which, if done by an individual, would be an offence against this Law shall, if done by a company, be an offence by every director, secretary and manager thereof.

Death, etc., of a pharmacist.

17. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Part of this Law—

- (a) if a pharmacist dies, or becomes of unsound mind or is adjudged bankrupt or enters into a composition or scheme of arrangement with

his creditors, under any law relating to bankruptcy in force for the time being, his heirs may, with the permission of the Board and subject to such directions and conditions as the Board may, in its discretion, deem fit to impose, carry on the business and it shall not be necessary for such heirs to be registered, provided that such business is continued only under the personal management and control of a pharmacist and for such period not exceeding five years as the Board may decide;

- (b) the heirs of a pharmacist carrying on a business in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section shall be authorized sellers of poisons within the meaning of this Law, and it shall be lawful for them to use any title, emblem or description which might have been lawfully used by the pharmacist whose heirs they are.

18.—The provisions of this Part of this Law shall not apply to drugs supplied by—

Exemption of medical practitioners, etc.

- (a) a duly qualified medical practitioner or dentist or a veterinary surgeon in the ordinary course of his practice;
- (b) any employee of the Government in the course of his duties as such employee; or
- (c) any hospital, dispensary or similar institution excepted by an order, whether general or special, of the Governor published in the *Gazette*.

19. Nothing in this Part of this Law shall apply to—

Exemption of wholesale dealers, etc.

- (a) any such transaction as is mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b) of sub-section (1) of section 25 of this Law;
- (b) the sale of poisons in the Second Part of the Schedule to this Law by a licensed seller of poisons in accordance with the provisions of section 27 of this Law.

### PART III.—POISONS.

#### *Schedule of poisons.*

20. The several drugs and pharmaceutical preparations set out in First and Second Parts of the Schedule to this Law shall be deemed to be poisons for the purposes of this Law:

Certain drugs, etc., to be poisons. Schedule.

Provided that the Governor may, from time to time by notice in the *Gazette*, add to such Schedule any other drug or pharmaceutical preparation or remove therefrom any drug or pharmaceutical preparation.

*Supply of poisons.*

Sale of  
poisons  
in the First  
Part of  
Schedule.

**21.**—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Part of this Law no person shall sell any of the poisons specified in the First Part of the Schedule to this Law unless—

- (a) he is an authorized seller of poisons within the meaning of section 7 of this Law; and
- (b) the sale is effected on premises registered under section 15 of this Law; and
- (c) the person to whom such poison is sold is—
  - (i) certified in writing in the manner prescribed, and by a person authorized, by sub-section (3) of this section to give a certificate for the purpose; or
  - (ii) known to the seller to be a person who needs that particular poison for the normal requirements of his trade or business.

(2) The seller of such poison shall not deliver it until—

- (a) he has made or caused to be made an entry in a book kept for the purpose to be called “the poisons book” stating, in such form as the Board may direct, the date of the sale, the name and address of the purchaser and of the person, if any, by whom the certificate required under subparagraph (c) (i) of sub-section (1) of this section was given, the name and quantity of the poison sold, and the purposes for which it is stated by the purchaser to be required; and
- (b) the purchaser has affixed his signature to the aforesaid entry.

(3) The Board may authorize fit and proper persons to give certificates for the purposes of paragraph (c) (i) of sub-section (1) of this section and shall, from time to time, publish in the *Gazette* a list of persons so authorized.

**22.** Subject to the provisions of this Part of this Law no person shall sell any of the poisons specified in the Second Part of the Schedule to this Law unless—

- (a) he is an authorized seller of poisons within the meaning of section 7 of this Law; or
- (b) he is licensed to sell such poisons under the provisions of section 27 of this Law and the sale is effected on premises in respect of which he is so licensed.

Sale of  
poisons in  
the Second  
Part of  
Schedule.

**23.** It shall not be lawful for a person to supply any poison unless the container of the poison is labelled in the prescribed manner—

- (a) with the name of the poison;
- (b) in the case of a preparation which contains a poison as one of the ingredients thereof, with the

Labelling of  
poisons.



prescribed particulars as to the proportion which the poison contained in the preparation bears to the total ingredients ;

- (c) with the word "poison" or other prescribed indication of the character of the article ; and
- (d) if supplied on sale, with the name of the premises on which it is sold.

**24.** Nothing in sections 20 to 23, both inclusive, of this Law shall apply—

- (a) to a drug containing poison which is supplied by a duly qualified medical practitioner for the purposes of medical treatment, by a registered dentist for the purposes of dental treatment or by a veterinary surgeon for the purpose of animal treatment ; or
- (b) to a drug containing poison supplied or dispensed at any institution excepted from the provisions of Part II of this Law under the provisions of paragraph (c) of section 18 of this Law ; or
- (c) to a drug containing poison which is dispensed by an authorized seller of poisons within the meaning of section 7 of this Law on premises registered under section 15 of this Law,

if the following provisions are satisfied in relation thereto, that is to say :—

- (i) the drug is distinctly labelled in accordance with the provisions of section 33 of this Law ; and
- (ii) the particulars set out in section 40 of this Law are, within twenty-four hours after the drug has been supplied or dispensed, entered in the prescription book kept under the provisions of the said section.

**25.**—(1) Nothing in this Part of this Law shall extend to or interfere with—

- (a) the sale of poison by way of wholesale dealing ;
- (b) the sale of poison by a person carrying on a regular business in mining, agricultural or horticultural accessories to a person who requires the article for the purpose of his trade or business ; or
- (c) the sale of poison by an authorized seller of poisons or the sale of any of the poisons specified in the

Supply of drug containing poison by medical practitioners, etc.

Special provisions in the case of certain transactions.

Second Part of the Schedule to this Law by a licensed seller of poisons to—

- (i) a duly qualified medical practitioner or dentist or a veterinary surgeon for the purpose of his profession ;
- (ii) any employee of the Government in the course of his duties as such employee ;
- (iii) a government institution ; or
- (iv) any hospital, dispensary or similar institution or any person or institution concerned with scientific education or research if such hospital, dispensary, institution or person is approved by an order, whether general or special, of the Governor, published in the *Gazette*,

if the requirements contained in sub-section (2) of this section are complied with.

(2)—(a) In the case of sales under paragraphs (a) and (b) of sub-section (1) of this section the seller must be in possession of a licence issued by the Board in such form as the Board may approve ;

(b) the seller must obtain before the completion of the sale an order in writing signed by the purchaser stating his name and address, trade, business or profession, the name and quantity of the article to be purchased and the purpose for which it is required ;

(c) the seller must be reasonably satisfied that the signature is that of the person purporting to have signed the order, and that that person carries on the trade, business or profession stated in the order, being one in which the poison to be purchased is used ;

(d) if the article sold is sent by post, it must be sent by registered post ;

(e) in the case of any of the poisons specified in the First Part of the Schedule to this Law the provisions of sub-section 2 (a) of section 21 of this Law must be complied with ;

(f) the provisions of section 23 of this Law relating to the labelling of poisons must be complied with.

*Licensed sellers of certain poisons.*

27. For the purposes of this Law the Director of Medical Services may licence any person, not being a registered pharmacist, to sell any of the poisons specified in the Second Part of the Schedule to this Law.

Licensing of persons to sell poisons in the Second Part of the Schedule. Issue of licences.

28.—(1) Application for a licence to sell poisons under section 27 of this Law shall be made in such manner as the Director of Medical Services may direct.

(2) If the Director of Medical Services is satisfied that the applicant is a fit and proper person to sell such poisons and that the premises in which he proposes to carry on such business are suitable, he may, in his discretion and upon payment of a fee of two shillings, issue to the applicant a licence in such form as the Director of Medical Services may approve.

(3) Every licence granted under sub-section (2) of this section shall entitle the licensee to sell the poisons specified in the Second Part of the Schedule to this Law in accordance with the provisions of this Law upon the premises specified in the licence and every such licence shall expire on the 31st December of the year in which it is granted.

(4) A licence granted under this section may be renewed upon the payment of the fee.

29. The Director of Medical Services shall keep a register of licences issued by him under this Part of this Law.

Register of licences.

30. The Director of Medical Services may refuse to issue a licence or may revoke the licence of any person who, in his opinion is, for sufficient reason relating either to himself personally or to his premises, not fit to be licensed :

Refusal to grant licence and revocation of a licence.

Provided that any person aggrieved by any such refusal or revocation may, within ten days of the communication to him of such refusal or revocation, appeal to the Governor and the decision of the Governor shall be final and conclusive.

## PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

31.—(1) Any person duly authorized in writing in that behalf by the Director of Medical Services (in this Law referred to as "an authorized officer") shall have power at all reasonable times to enter any premises which are on the register of premises or in which a licensed seller of poisons carries on business or in which he has good cause to suspect that a breach of this Law in relation to the sale of drugs or poisons has been committed, and may make such examination and enquiry,

Powers of entry and inspection.

and do such other things including the taking of samples on payment as may be necessary for ascertaining whether the provisions aforesaid are being complied with.

(2) Every authorized or licensed seller of poisons, shall, on the demand of an authorized officer, produce for inspection his certificate of registration or licence, as the case may be.

(3) All books kept by an authorized seller of poisons or a licensed seller of poisons in accordance with the provisions of this Law shall be open to inspection by an authorized officer at all reasonable times.

Drugs to conform to certain standard.

**32.**—(1) Save as it may be otherwise expressly agreed at the time of demand, no person shall sell any drug which does not conform to the standards laid down in the British Pharmacopoeia or British Pharmaceutical Codex.

(2) No pharmacist shall have in his possession or supply any drugs which are unwholesome or adulterated or which do not conform to the description under which they are supplied.

(3) An authorized officer may enter any premises where a pharmacist carries on business or keeps any drugs or wares used by him and examine such premises, drugs or wares.

(4) For the purposes of this section—

“British Pharmacopoeia” means the current edition of the book published by that name under the direction of the General Council of Medical education and registration of the United Kingdom pursuant to the Acts XXI and XXII Victoria Cap XC (1858) and XXV & XXVI Victoria Cap XCI (1862);

“British Pharmaceutical Codex” means the current edition of the book published by that name by direction of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Labelling of drugs or poisons supplied on prescription.

**33.** It shall not be lawful for any pharmacist to dispense any drug or poison unless the container of the drug or poison is distinctly labelled with—

- (i) the nature and description of the drug or poison;
- (ii) clear instructions as to how the same shall be used or taken in accordance with the instructions of the person giving the prescription;
- (iii) the name of the premises in which it has been dispensed.

Prescriptions, how to be made up.

**34.** No person shall, in the compounding of any drug, use any drug or any quantity of any drug different from what is mentioned in the prescription for such drug:

Provided that, if the person dispensing any drug has any reason to believe that there is any mistake in any prescription, it shall be his duty before dispensing the drug to return the prescription, for any correction that may be necessary, to the person by whom the same was given.

**35.** It shall not be lawful for any pharmacist to make any agreement with any medical practitioner, dentist or veterinary surgeon for the payment to him of any fee or commission in respect of any prescription. Agreements, on account of prescriptions, unlawful.

**36.** No pharmacist shall dispense any drug or poison unless the prescription relating thereto contains a full description of each ingredient used in the preparation of such drug or poison. Prescriptions to contain full description of ingredients.

**37.** Every person carrying on the business of a pharmacist shall cause a board to be placed in a conspicuous place outside the premises where such business is being carried on, bearing the word "pharmacy" in English, Greek or Turkish. Premises used as pharmacies.

**38.** An authorized officer exercising any powers under this Law shall produce his authorization on demand. Production of authorization.

**39.** Any person who wilfully delays or obstructs an authorized officer in the lawful exercise of any of his powers under this Law or refuses to allow any sample to be taken, or to give information which he is duly required to give under this Law, shall be guilty of an offence under this Law. Obstruction, etc., of authorized officer.

**40.** Every person carrying on the business of a pharmacist shall keep a special book at the pharmacy to be called "Prescription Book" for copies of prescriptions; and it shall be the duty of every person dispensing any drug to put a number on the prescription and, within twenty-four hours after the drug has been supplied or dispensed, enter a copy of the prescription in the special book referred to above with the following particulars:— Prescription book.

- (a) the date upon which the drug was supplied or dispensed;
- (b) the ingredients of the drug and the quantity supplied;
- (c) if the drug was dispensed by an authorized seller of poisons, the name and address of the person by whom the prescription was given;
- (d) the name and address of the person to whom the drug was supplied.

Control of  
certain  
medicines  
or prepara-  
tions.

**41.**—(1) The Governor, on the recommendation of the Board, may, by order, prohibit or control the importation, manufacture or sale of any secret, patent, proprietary or homoeopathic medicine or preparation.

(2) Any substance of which the importation has been prohibited under the provisions of sub-section (1) of this section shall be deemed to be a prohibited import for the purposes of section 76 of the Customs Laws, 1936 to 1945.

21 of 1933  
to  
9 of 1945.

Advertis-  
ments.

**42.**—(1) Without the authority of the Director of Medical Services, no person shall publish or cause to be published any advertisement referring to any articles or articles of any description in terms which are calculated to lead to the use of that article or articles of that description for the purpose of the treatment of human beings for any of the following diseases, namely, Bright's disease, cataract, diabetes, epilepsy or fits, glaucoma, locomotor ataxy, paralysis, cancer or tuberculosis.

(2) In this section—

“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.

Regulations.

**43.**—(1) The Governor in Council may make regulations with respect to any of the following purposes—

- (a) prohibiting, regulating or restricting the manufacture of drugs and pharmaceutical preparations ;
- (b) the safe custody and storage of poisons ;
- (c) the importation, exportation, transport and labelling of poisons ;
- (d) the containers in which poisons may be supplied ;
- (e) the addition to poisons of specified ingredients for the purpose of rendering them readily distinguishable as poisons ;
- (f) for prescribing the period for which any books or registers required to be kept for the purposes of this Law are to be preserved ;
- (g) for prescribing anything which is by this Law to be prescribed ;
- (h) for controlling and limiting the number of pharmacies in any town or village ;
- (i) for regulating the opening of pharmacies by rotation and compelling any pharmacist or pharmacists to keep his or their premises open during any prescribed hours ;
- (j) generally for the better carrying into effect of the purposes of this Law.

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

44. Any person who is guilty of an offence under this Law or who contravenes any of the provisions of this Law or of any regulations or order made thereunder or of the terms and conditions of any licence issued thereunder shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or to both such imprisonment and fine and in addition to such penalty as aforesaid the Court before which a person is so convicted may order any articles in respect of which the offence has been committed to be forfeited. Penalty.

45. This Law shall come into operation on a date to be fixed by the Governor by notice in the *Gazette* and thereupon the Pharmacy Laws, 1900 and 1926, shall be repealed. Date of commencement and repeal.  
13 of 1900  
21 of 1926.

SCHEDULE—(Section 20).

FIRST PART.

(Section 21).

Subject to various exceptions, for which reference must be made to the Law and the Rules, poisons in this Part may only be supplied by registered pharmacists.

Acetanilide ; alkyl acetanilides.

Acetarsol.

Alkali fluorides other than those specified in Part 2 of this Schedule.

Alkaloids, the following ; their salts, simple or complex :—

Acetyldihydrocodeinone ; its esters.

Aconite, alkaloids of.

Amphetamina.

Apomorphine.

Atropine.

Belladonna, alkaloids of.

Benzoylmorphine.

Benzylmorphine.

Brucine.

Calabar bean, alkaloids of.

Coca, alkaloids of.

Cocaine.

Codeine.

Colchicine.

Coniine.

Cotarnine.

Curarine.

Diacetylmorphine.

Dihydrocodeinone ; its esters.

Dihydrohydroxycodeinone ; its esters.

Dihydromorphine ; its esters.

- Dihydromorphinone ; its esters.
- Ecgonine ; its esters.
- Emetine.
- Ephedra, alkaloids of.
- Ergot, alkaloids of.
- Ethylmorphine.
- Gelsemium, alkaloids of.
- Homatropine.
- Hyoscine.
- Hyoscyamine.
- Jaborandi, alkaloids of.
- Lobelia, alkaloids of.
- Morphine.
- Papaverine.
- Pomegranate, alkaloids of.
- Quebracho, alkaloids of, other than the alkaloids of red quebracho.
- Sabadilla, alkaloids of.
- Solanaceous alkaloids not otherwise included in this Schedule.
- Stavesacre, alkaloids of.
- Strychnine.
- Thebaine.
- Veratrum, alkaloids of.
- Yohimba, alkaloids of.
- Allylisopropylacetylurea.
- Amidopyrine ; its salts.
- Amino-alcohols, esterified with benzoic acid, Phenylacetic acid, phenylpropionic acid, cinnamic acid or the derivatives of these acids.
- Amyl nitrite.
- Antimony, chlorides of—
  - Oxides of antimony.
  - Sulphides of antimony.
  - Antimonates.
  - Antimonites.
  - Organic compounds of antimony.
- Arsenical substances, the following, except as provided in Part 2 of this Schedule :—
  - Arsenic, halides of.
  - Arsenic sulphides.
  - Oxides of arsenic.
  - Arsenates.
  - Arsenites.
  - Organic compounds of arsenic.
- Barbituric acid ; its salts.
  - Derivatives of barbituric acid ; their salts.
  - Compounds of barbituric acid, its salts, its derivatives, their salts, with any other substance.
- Barium, salts of, other than barium sulphate, except as provided in Part 2 of this Schedule.
- Beta-aminopropylbenzene ; its salts ; its N-alkyl derivatives ; their salts ; beta-aminoisopropylbenzene ; its salts ; its N-alkyl derivatives ; their salts.
- Butyl chloral hydrate.
- Cannabis (the dried flowering or fruiting tops of *Cannabis Sativa* Linn.) ; the resin of cannabis ; extracts of cannabis ; tinctures of cannabis ; cannabin tannate.
- Cantharidin ; cantharidates.
- Chloral formamide.
- Chloral hydrate.



Chloroform.

Creosote obtained from wood.

Croton, oil of.

Digitalis, glycosides of ; other active principles of digitalis.

Dinitrocresols ; dinitronaphthols ; dinitrophenols ; dinitrothymols.

Elaterin.

Ergot (the sclerotia of any species of *Claviceps*) ; extracts of ergot tinctures of ergot.

Erythryl tetranitrate.

Glyceryl trinitrate.

Guanidines, the following :—

Polymethylene diguanidines.

Dipara-anisyl-phenetyl guanidine.

Hydrocyanic acid ; cyanides ; double cyanides of mercury and zinc.

Insulin.

Lead acetates ; compounds of lead with acids from fixed oils.

Mannityl hexanitrate.

Mepacrine ; its salts and derivatives.

Mercury, oxides of.

Nitrates of mercury.

Mercuric ammonium chlorides.

Potassio mercuric iodides.

Mercuric Oxycyanides.

Mercuric thiocyanate.

Mercuric chloride, Mercuric iodide, Organic compounds of mercury, except as provided in Part 2 of this Schedule.

Metanitrophenol ; orthonitrophenol ; paranitrophenol.

Metallic oxalates, except as provided in Part 2 of this Schedule.

Methylsulphonal.

Neoarsphenamina.

Nitrobenzene, except as provided in Part 2 of this Schedule.

Nux Vomica.

Opium.

Orthocaine ; its salts.

Ouabain.

Oxalic acid.

Oxycinchoninic acid, derivatives of ; their salts ; their esters.

Pamaquinum.

Para-aminobenzenesulphonamide ; its salts ; derivatives of para-aminobenzenesulphonamide having any of the hydrogen atoms of the para-amino group or of the sulphonamide group substituted by another radical ; their salts.

Para-amino-benzoic acid ; esters of ; their salts.

Phenetidylphenacetin.

Phenols (any member of the series of phenols of which the first member is phenol and of which the molecular composition varies from member to member by one atom of carbon and two atoms of hydrogen) except in substances containing less than 60 per cent., weight in weight, of phenols ; compounds of phenol with a metal, except in substances containing less than the equivalent of 60 per cent., weight in weight, of phenols.

Phenyleinchoninic acid ; salicyleinchoninic acid ; their salts ; their esters.

Phenylethyhydantoin ; its salts ; its acyl derivatives ; their salts.

Phosphorus, yellow.

Picric acid.

Picrotoxin.

Pituitary gland, the active principles of.

Savin, oil of.

Strophanthus ; glycosides of strophanthus.  
 Sulpharsphenamina.  
 Sulphonal ; alkyl sulphonals.  
 Suprarenal gland, the active principles of ; their salts.  
 Thallium ; salts of.  
 Thyroid gland, the active principles of ; their salts.  
 Tribromethyl alcohol.

## SECOND PART.

(Section 22).

Subject to various exceptions poisons in this Part can only be supplied by registered pharmacists and licensed sellers of Part 2 poisons ; the latter may not supply any poisons except those in this Part.

Ammonia.

Arsenic sulphides.

Arsenious oxides, calcium arsenates, calcium arsenites, copper acetoarsenites, copper arsenates, copper arsenites, lead arsenates, potassium arsenites, sodium arsenates, sodium arsenites, sodium thioarsenates, if in the form of (a) animal dips or washes ; or (b) insecticides or fungicides.

Barium carbonate, if in the form of preparations for the destruction of rats and mice.

Barium silico fluoride.

Formaldehyde.

Hydrochloric acid.

Hydrofluoric acid—

Potassium fluoride.

Sodium fluoride.

Sodium silico-fluoride.

Mercuric chloride, if in the form of agricultural and horticultural fungicides, seed and bulb dressings and insecticides.

Mercuric iodide, organic compounds of mercury, if in the form of agricultural and horticultural fungicides, seed and bulb dressings.

Metallic oxalates other than potassium quadroxalate, if in the form of photographic solutions.

Nicotine ; its salts.

Nitric acid.

Nitrobenzene, if in the form of agricultural and horticultural insecticides ; substances for the treatment of bee disease ; ointments for animal treatment.

Phenols as defined in Part I of this Schedule in substances containing less than 60 per cent., weight in weight, of phenols ; compounds of phenol with a metal in substances containing less than the equivalent of 60 per cent., weight in weight, of phenols.

Phenylene diamines ; toluene diamines ; other alkylated benzene diamines ; their salts.

Potassium hydroxide.

Potassium quadroxalate.

Sodium hydroxide.

Sulphuric acid.

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H. G. RICHARDS,

4th December, 1945.

Acting Colonial Secretary.