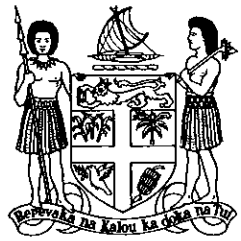

LAWS OF FIJI

CHAPTER 115

PHARMACY AND POISONS

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PHARMACY AND POISONS

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AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE REGISTRATION OF PHARMACISTS AND TO CONTROL THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY AND THE SALE AND DISTRIBUTION OF DRUGS AND POISONS AND FOR PURPOSES CONSEQUENTIAL THEREON

[1 January 1938]

PART I—PRELIMINARY

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the Pharmacy and Poisons Act.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

"administer" in relation to any substance or article means administer it either in its existing state or after it has been dissolved or dispersed in, or diluted or mixed with, some other substance used as a vehicle;

"assembly" in relation to a medicine, means the process of enclosing the medicine in a container which is labelled before the medicine is sold or offered for sale, or where the medicine is already enclosed in the container in which it is to be sold or offered for sale, labelling the container before the medicine is sold or offered for sale in it;

"Board" means the Pharmacy and Poisons Board appointed under this Act;

"chairman" means the chairman of the Board appointed under this Act;

"manufacture" in relation to a medicine, includes any process carried out in the course of making the medicine including the assembly thereof, but does not include dissolving or dispersing the medicine in, or diluting or mixing it with, some other substance used as a vehicle for the purpose of administering it and does not include the incorporation of the medicine in any animal feeding stuff;

"medicine" and "medicinal purpose" have the meanings assigned to them by section **2A**;

"member" means a member of the Board constituted under this Act;

"Permanent Secretary" means the Permanent Secretary for Health;

"poison" includes the several substances mentioned in the Poisons List in the Third Schedule;

"qualified veterinary surgeon" means any veterinary surgeon registered under the provisions of the Veterinary Surgeons Act; *(Cap. 257.)*

"register" means the Register of Pharmacists registered under this Act;

"registered dentist" means a dentist registered under the Medical and Dental Practitioners Act; *(Cap. 255.)*

"registered medical practitioner" or "medical practitioner" or "duly qualified practitioner" means a medical practitioner registered under the Medical and Dental Practitioners Act; *(Cap. 255.)*

"registered pharmacist" means a person registered under the provisions of this Act.

(Amended by Ordinance 5 of 1958, s. 2; 32 of 1962, s. 2; 37 of 1966, s. 39; Act 14 of 1975, s. 26; 2 of 1980, s. 2.)

(2) In this Act any reference to selling anything by way of wholesale dealing is a reference to selling it to a person who buys it for the purpose of—

(a) selling or supplying it; or

(b) administering it or causing it to be administered to one or more human beings,

in the course of a business carried on by that person, except that it does not include any such sale by the person who manufactured it under and in accordance with a manufacturer's licence. *(Inserted by Act 2 of 1980, s. 2.)*

Meaning of "medicine" and related expressions

2A.—(1) In this Act—

(a) "medicine" means any substance or article (not being an instrument, apparatus or appliance) which is manufactured, sold or offered for sale for use wholly or mainly in either or both of the following ways:

(i) use by being administered to human beings or animals for a medicinal purpose;

(ii) use, in circumstances specified in subsection (2), as an ingredient in the preparation of a substance or article which is to be administered to human beings or animals for a medicinal purpose, but, except as provided in section **2B**, medicine does not include a substance or article the sole or principal use of which is, or ordinarily is, a cosmetic use, or which is represented to be, or might reasonably be taken to be, for cosmetic use;

(b) "medicinal purpose" means any one or more of the following purposes:

(i) treating or preventing a disease;

(ii) diagnosing disease or ascertaining the existence, degree or extent of a physiological condition;

(iii) contraception;

(iv) inducing anaesthesia;

(v) otherwise preventing or interfering with the normal operation of a physiological function, whether permanently or temporarily, and whether by way of terminating, reducing or postponing, or increasing or accelerating, the operation of that function or in any other way.

(2) The circumstances referred to in subsection (1) *(a)* (ii) are—

(a) use in a pharmacy or in a hospital, clinic, nursing home or similar institution;

(b) use by a medical practitioner, registered dentist, registered pharmacist or a qualified veterinary surgeon;

(c) use in the course of a business which consists of or includes the retail sale of herbal remedies.

(3) In subsection (2) *(c)* "herbal remedy" means a medicine consisting of a substance produced by subjecting a plant to drying, crushing or any other process, or of a mixture whose sole ingredients are two or more substances so produced, or of a mixture whose sole ingredients are one or more substances so produced and water or some other inert substance.

(Inserted by Act 2 of 1980, s. 3.)

Certain substances or articles to be treated as medicines

2B.—(1) Where in the course of trade or business any substance or article is manufactured, sold or offered for sale as a medicine or is described as a medicine or recommended in any manner to be used for a medicinal purpose that substance or article shall be treated as a medicine for the purposes of this Act.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1) a substance or article shall be taken to be described as a medicine or recommended to be used for a medicinal purpose if any description of that substance on any container, label, carton or wrapping, or in any advertisement, display material or poster, or in any brochure, leaflet or other material supplied with or in connection with such

substance is likely or calculated to be taken as an indication that the substance or article is suitable to be used for a medicinal purpose.

(3) For the avoidance of doubt it is hereby declared that subsections (1) and (2) shall apply to any substance or article notwithstanding that the sole or principal use thereof is, or ordinarily is, a cosmetic use, or which is represented to be, or might be reasonably taken to be for cosmetic use, as they apply to any other substance or article.

(Inserted by Act 2 of 1980, s. 3.)

Meaning of "sale"

3. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, "sale" includes barter, and also includes offering or attempting to sell, or receiving for sale, or having in possession for sale, or exposing for sale, or sending or delivering for sale, or causing or allowing to be sold, offered, or exposed for sale; and "sell" has a corresponding meaning.

(Inserted by Ordinance 5 of 1958, s. 3; amended by Act 2 of 1980, s. 9 and Sched.)

[(2) * * * * * *(Repealed by Act 2 of 1980, s. 9 and Sched.)*]

[(3) * * * * * *(Repealed by Act 2 of 1980, s. 9 and Sched.)*]

[(4) * * * * * *(Repealed by Act 2 of 1980, s. 9 and Sched.)*]

Meaning of "adulteration"

4. For the purposes of this Act, any medicine shall be deemed to be adulterated—

(a) if it contains or is mixed or diluted with any substance which diminishes in any manner its beneficial properties as compared with the medicine in a pure and normal state and in an undeteriorated and sound condition, or which in any other manner operates or may operate to the prejudice or disadvantage of the purchaser or consumer;

(b) if it contains or is mixed or diluted with any substance of a commercial value lower than that of a medicine in a pure and normal state and in an undeteriorated and sound condition;

(c) if any substance or ingredient has been extracted or omitted therefrom, and by reason of such extraction or omission the beneficial properties of the medicine as sold are less than those of the medicine and its pure and normal state, or the purchaser or consumer is or may be in any other manner prejudiced. *(Inserted by Ordinance 5 of 1958, s. 3, amended by Act 2 of 1980, s. 9 and Sched.)*

PART II—ADMINISTRATION

The Pharmacy and Poisons Board

5.—(1) For the purposes of this Act, there is hereby constituted an authority to be called the "Pharmacy and Poisons Board".

(2) The Board shall be a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal and shall be capable of suing and being sued.

(3) All courts, judges and persons acting judicially shall take judicial notice of the seal of the Board affixed to any document and shall deem that it was duly affixed.

Members of the Board

6.—(1) The Board shall consist of the Permanent Secretary and of three members who shall be appointed annually by the Minister:

Provided that one member shall be a registered pharmacist who is in business

in Fiji on his own account. *(Amended by Ordinance 52 of 1968, s. 2; Legal Notice 112 of 1970.)*

(2) The Permanent Secretary shall be *ex officio* chairman of the Board.

(3) The chairman and one member shall form a quorum.

(4) The chairman shall have an original vote and in the event of equality of voting a second or casting vote.

Meetings of the Board

7. All meetings of the Board shall be convened by the chairman by notice in writing to the other members of the Board specifying the time and place of meeting.

Board may summon person to attend and give evidence

8.—(1) For the purposes of this Act, the Board may by writing under the hand of the chairman summon any person to attend the meeting of the Board at a time and place named in the summons and then and there to give evidence and to produce any books, documents or writings in his custody or control which he is required by the summons to produce.

(2) The Board may in its discretion on the application of any party to any proceedings before the Board by writing under the hand of the chairman summon any person to appear as a witness before the Board.

Chairman may administer oath

9. The chairman of the Board may administer an oath to any person appearing before the Board, whether the witness has been summoned or appears without being summoned before the Board, and may examine the witness upon oath.

Person failing to appear when summoned

10. If any person served with a summons to attend the Board fails without reasonable cause to attend the Board or to produce any documents, books or writings in his custody or control which he was required by the summons to produce, he shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $100.

(Amended by Ordinance 2 of 1945, s. 112.)

Person refusing to make oath or affirmation

11. If any person appearing as a witness before the Board refuses to be sworn or to make an affirmation or to answer any question relevant to the proceedings before the Board put to him by any member thereof, he shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $100:

Provided that nothing contained in this section shall render any person compellable to answer any question in respect of any matter which would have been protected from disclosure on the ground of privilege if the proceedings had been held in any court.

(Amended by Ordinance 22 of 1938, s. 3; 2 of 1945, s. 112.)

False testimony

12. Any witness before the Board who knowingly gives false testimony

touching any matter material to any inquiry shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $200 or to imprisonment for any period not exceeding 12 months.

(Amended by Ordinance 2 of 1945, s. 112.)

Liability of members

13. The members of the Board shall not be personally liable for any act or default of the Board done or omitted to be done in good faith in administering this Act.

Fees

14.—(1) The Board may demand and in advance collect such fees as are prescribed.

(2) Such fees and all penalties and other moneys received or realized under this Act or under any regulations made hereunder shall be paid into the Consolidated Fund.

Power of search

15. Any person thereto authorised in writing by the chairman may enter into premises in which any pharmacist or licensed seller of poisons or medicines is carrying on business and may examine any books, papers, records or writings, medicines, or any article stored or offered for sale or used in the business.

(Amended by Act 2 of 1980, s. 9 and Sched.)

Secretary

16.—(1) The Minister may appoint from time to time a secretary to the Board.

Inspectors

(2) The Minister may appoint inspectors for the purposes of enforcing the provisions of this Act or any regulations made thereunder.

(Amended by Legal Notice 112 of 1970.)

Persons eligible for appointment as inspectors

17. No person who is not a registered medical practitioner or a registered pharmacist shall be eligible for appointment as an inspector under this Act.

Powers of inspectors

18. For the purposes of enforcing the provisions of this Act or regulations made thereunder any inspector so appointed shall have the power at all reasonable times to enter upon the premises of any registered pharmacist or licensed seller of poisons or holder of a manufacturer's or wholesale licence and to inspect any books, papers, records or writings, medicines, or any article stored or offered for sale or used in the business, and shall have the power at all reasonable times to enter any premises in which he has reasonable cause to suspect that a breach of the law has been or is being committed and to make such examination and inquiry and to do such other things (including the taking on payment therefor of samples) for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions aforesaid are being complied with.

(Amended by Act 2 of 1980, s. 9 and Sched.)

Certificate of Government analyst

19. In any proceedings under this Act a document purporting to be a certificate signed by the Government analyst stating results of an analysis made by him shall be admissible as *prima facie* evidence of the matters stated by him.

PART III—PHARMACISTS

Register of Pharmacists

20. The Board shall keep a register to be called the "Register of Pharmacists".

Pharmacists how registered

21.—(1) A person shall be registered by the entry in the register of his name and such other particulars relating to him as are prescribed.

(2) Every such entry in the register shall be signed by the registrar of the Board.

(3) The Permanent Secretary shall be the registrar.

Persons eligible for registration

22. Any person who is of good fame and character and who has passed the final examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or Northern Ireland or of any Pharmacy Board, Society or College of any country, state or territory of the Commonwealth mentioned in the First Schedule may be registered under the provisions of this Act.

(Amended by Ordinance 22 of 1938, s. 4; 37 of 1966, s. 39.)

Board may direct examination of applicant

23.—(1) The Board may direct that any pharmacist applying for registration as a pharmacist shall pass an examination and for that purpose may appoint an examination board consisting of the Permanent Secretary as chairman and of two members who shall be registered pharmacists.

(2) The Board may prescribe fees for such examination not exceeding $10.

Registration of applicants

24. When any person has applied to be registered and has proved to the satisfaction of the Board that—

(a) he has attained the age of twenty-one years;

(b) he is entitled to be registered by virtue of compliance with the requirements mentioned in section **22**; and

(c) that the certificate or diploma testifying to his qualification was after examination duly obtained by him from such a Society, Board or College as is specified in section **22** and in the period in which he has held the certificate or diploma his name has not been removed from the register of any country, state or territory for any cause which would on its happening disqualify him from being registered under this Act and has not been removed from the register of persons entitled to practise pharmacy in the country, state or territory concerned,

the Board may cause the person to be registered by entering in the register his name and such other particulars as may be prescribed and issue to him upon payment of the prescribed fee, a certificate in the prescribed form.
(Amended by Ordinance 37 of 1966, s. 39.)

Appeal against refusal of Board to register

25.—(1) If the Board refuses to register any person under this Act, the Board shall, if required by such person, state in writing the reasons for such refusal.

(2) Such person may thereupon appeal to the Supreme Court.

(3) An appeal under this section shall be by way of special case in the same manner as provided for under section **31** and the Board shall, if the Supreme Court so orders, register the said person.

Copy of register to be published

26.—(1) During the month of January in each year the Board shall cause to be published in the Gazette a true copy of the register.

(2) A copy of the register so published shall be *prima facie* evidence of the registration of the persons named therein.

Fraudulent representation

27. Any person who procures himself to be registered under this Act by means of any false or fraudulent representations or by the production of any false certificate or diploma shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $200 or to imprisonment for any period not exceeding twelve months.
(Amended by Ordinance 2 of 1945, s. 112.)

Amendments may be made in register

28. Any registered pharmacist who obtains or already possesses any higher degree or any qualification other than the one qualification in respect of which he is registered may have such higher degree or additional qualification inserted in the register without payment of any additional fee.

Notification of change of address or death

29.—(1) Any registered pharmacist who changes his professional address shall forthwith give notice of the fact in writing to the chairman of the Board.

(2) The Registrar-General on registering the death of any pharmacist shall forthwith give notice in writing thereof to the chairman of the Board.

Correction of register

30.—(1) The Board shall remove from the register the name of any registered pharmacist who has died, and may make such alterations and amendments in the register as it thinks fit.

(2) The Board may by notice in writing to any registered pharmacist addressed to him by registered post according to his address in the register inquire whether he has changed his address or residence, and, if an answer is not returned to such notice within six months after the date of the posting thereof, the Board may remove the name of such person from the register.

(3) The name of any registered pharmacist removed from the register under this Part may be restored by the Board. *(Amended by Ordinance 22 of 1938, s. 5.)*

Corporate body may carry on business of pharmacist

31.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this section a body corporate carrying on a business which comprises the retail sale of medicines shall be an authorised seller of poisons within the meaning of this Act if the following conditions are complied with:—

(a) the business shall, so far as concerns the keeping, dispensing and compounding of medicines and poisons, be under the management of a superintendent in relation to whom the following requirements are fulfilled—

(i) he shall be a registered pharmacist;

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

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

(b) in each set of premises where the business is carried on the business shall, so far as concerns the retail sale of medicines 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 registered pharmacist; and

(c) the name and the certificate of registration of the person having the control of the business as aforesaid, whether he is the superintendent or some other person, shall be conspicuously exhibited in the premises; and

(d) all the share capital of the body corporate is owned by registered pharmacists:

Provided that the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to any body corporate which was, on 19 November 1968, lawfully carrying on any business which comprised the retail sale of medicines for the purposes of this subsection.

(Amended by Ordinance 52 of 1968, s.3; Act 2 of 1980, s. 9 and Sched.)

(2) Notwithstanding the restrictions imposed by the provisions of this Act on the use of certain titles, emblems and descriptions, a body corporate which is an authorised seller of poisons may, if all the members of the board of directors are registered pharmacists use the description of "chemist and druggist" or of "chemist" or of "druggist" or of "dispensing chemist" or of "dispensing druggist" and may use the description of "pharmacy" in connection with the business:

Provided that nothing in this subsection shall authorise the use of any of the said descriptions in or upon any premises which are for the time being disqualified under this section from being registered in the Register of Premises or in connection with any business so far as it is carried on in any premises so disqualified.

(3) If—

(a) a body corporate which is an authorised seller of poisons has been convicted of any offence under this Act; or

(b) any member of the board of directors or any officer of that body or any person employed by that body in carrying on the business has been convicted of any such criminal offence or been guilty of any such misconduct as in the opinion of the Board renders him or would, if he were a registered pharmacist, render him unfit to be on the register,

the Board may inquire into the case and may, subject to the provisions of this Act, direct—

(i) that the body corporate shall cease to be an authorised seller of poisons

and be disqualified for such period as may be specified in the direction from being an authorised seller of poisons; or

(ii) that any or all of the premises of the body corporate shall be removed from the Register of Premises and be disqualified for such period as may be specified in the direction from being registered therein.

(4) If the Board thinks fit in any case so to do it may either on its own motion or on the application of the body corporate concerned direct that any disqualification imposed under this section shall cease:

Provided that where an appeal has been brought to the Supreme Court against a direction involving a period of disqualification a direction under this subsection for a cesser of any disqualification subsisting by virtue of any direction as originally given shall not take effect unless approved by the Minister. *(Amended by Legal Notice 112 of 1970.)*

(5) Any body corporate which has been disqualified in pursuance of this section may appeal by way of special case to the Supreme Court on any question of fact or law affecting the aforesaid disqualification, and the Board shall, if the Supreme Court so orders, set aside the disqualification.

Restriction on number of pharmacies

32.—(1) Except as otherwise provided by this Act—

(a) no body corporate, either alone or in partnership, shall, without the consent of the Board, establish or carry on in more than one set of premises any business which comprises the retail sale of medicines for the purposes of section **31**; and

(b) no pharmacist or other person, either alone or in partnership, shall, without the consent of the Board, establish or carry on the business of a pharmacist in more than one set of premises:

Provided that any body corporate or any pharmacist who was, on 19 November 1968, either alone or in partnership, lawfully carrying on such business in more than one set of premises may, subject to the provisions of this Act, carry on such business in those premises.

(2) The Board may, where it considers it to be in the public interest, give its consent to a body corporate or to a pharmacist, either alone or in partnership, to establish or carry on such business as aforesaid in two, but not more than two, sets of premises.

(Inserted by Ordinance 52 of 1968, s. 4; amended by Act 2 of 1980, s. 9 and Sched.)

Establishment of Fiji Pharmaceutical Society

32A.—(1) There is hereby established a society under the name of the Fiji Pharmaceutical Society, which shall be a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal.

(2) The Fiji Pharmaceutical Society shall have power to hold real and personal property and may sue and be sued in matters whether relating to contract or tort or otherwise in connection with the exercise of its powers or the carrying out of its functions under this Act.

(3) Membership of the Fiji Pharmaceutical Society shall be open to every person who is a registered pharmacist.

(4) The Fiji Pharmaceutical Society may make rules for the election of officers of the Society, the summoning of meetings of the Society, the regulation and conduct of meetings and the proceedings thereat, the terms and conditions of

membership and for all such matters as may be deemed necessary and proper to ensure the efficient functioning of the Society.

(Inserted by Act 2 of 1980, s. 4.)

Objects of Fiji Pharmaceutical Society

32B. The objects for which the Fiji Pharmaceutical Society is established are—

(a) to maintain and improve the standards of conduct and learning of the pharmaceutical profession in Fiji;

(b) to promote the welfare and to preserve and maintain the integrity and status of the pharmaceutical profession;

(c) to represent the views, interests and wishes of the pharmaceutical profession;

(d) to represent, protect and assist members of the pharmaceutical profession in Fiji as regards conditions of practice and otherwise;

(e) to settle points of practice and to provide means for the amicable settlement of professional differences;

(f) to protect and assist the public and the pharmaceutical profession in all matters touching, ancillary or incidental to the practice of pharmacy;

(g) to assist needy members and former members of the Fiji Pharmaceutical Society or their relatives and the relatives of deceased members;

(h) to acquire, hold, develop or dipose of property of all kinds, whether real or personal, and to apply capital or income therefrom, for all or any of the foregoing objects;

(i) to raise or borrow money for all or any of the foregoing objects in such manner and upon such security as may from time to time be determined by the Fiji Pharmaceutical Society including a mortgage or charge of the property or assets of the Society;

(j) to invest and deal with moneys of the Fiji Pharmaceutical Society not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined by the said Society;

(k) to pay the whole or any part of the expenses incurred by members in attending meetings of the Fiji Pharmaceutical Society or of any committee appointed by the said Society;

(l) to pay all costs and other payments incidental to or connected with the discharge of any function of the Fiji Pharmaceutical Society;

(m) to cultivate a generous professional spirit among pharmacists by encouraging meetings of members of the Fiji Pharmaceutical Society and persons connected with matters of pharmaceutical interest;

(n) to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the foregoing objects or any of them.

(Inserted by Act 2 of 1980, s. 4.)

Former Fiji Pharmaceutical Society

32C.—(1) The persons who immediately before 2 May 1980 were members and officers of the body previously known as the Fiji Pharmaceutical Society (in this section referred to as "the former Society") shall be deemed to be members and officers of the Fiji Pharmaceutical Society established by section **32A** (in this section referred to as "the incorporated Society") upon the same terms and conditions as those on which they were members and officers of the former society until those terms and conditions are varied or superseded by other terms and conditions under rules made by the incorporated Society pursuant to section **32A** (4).

(2) The rules of the former Society in force immediately before 2 May 1980 shall be deemed to be the rules of the incorporated Society until they are amended or revoked by rules made by the incorporated Society under section **32A** (4).

(3) All rights, property and assets of the former Society existing at 2 May 1980, shall as from that date be vested in the incorporated Society without further assurance and all liabilities of the former Society shall, as from that date be transferred to and discharged by the incorporated Society, subject however to all defences and remedies which were previously available to the former Society in respect thereof; and as from the said date the former Society is dissolved.

(Inserted by Act 2 of 1980, s. 4.)

PART IV—CONDUCT OF BUSINESS AS PHARMACIST

Grounds of cancellation of registration

33.—(1) The Board shall remove from the register the name of any person—

(a) whose registration has been obtained by fraud or misrepresentation;

(b) who has ceased to possess or does not possess the qualifications in respect of which he was registered;

(c) who has been convicted whether in Fiji or elsewhere of an indictable offence or of any other offence which in the opinion of the Board renders him unfit to practise;

(d) who has been certified to be of unsound mind; or

(e) who is deemed by the Board guilty of—

(i) habitual drunkenness or habitual addiction to any drug;

(ii) such improper conduct as in the opinion of the Board renders him unfit to be allowed to continue to practise as a pharmacist.

(2) If the Board removes the name of any person from the register it shall, if so required by him, state in writing the reason for the removal.

(3) Any person whose name has been removed from the register in pursuance of this section may appeal by way of special case as aforesaid to the Supreme Court to have his name restored to the register, and the Board shall, if the Supreme Court so orders, restore his name to the register.

Removal of name from register

34.—(1) Before removing from the register the name of any person the Board shall make due inquiry, and such person may be represented by a barrister and solicitor or agent who may examine witnesses and address the Board on his behalf.

(2) Pending the hearing of a charge against any person the Board may suspend the registration of that person who shall thereupon cease to practise.

Surrender of certificate of registration

35. Any person whose name is removed from the register under section **33** shall, within fourteen days after the posting of a notice demanding the return of his certificate of registration, surrender his certificate to the Board for cancellation, and any person who fails so to do shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $10 for every day after the period of fourteen days during which the certificate is not returned.

(Amended by Ordinance 2 of 1945, s. 112.)

Persons other than registered pharmacists not to carry on business

36.—(1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2), any person other than a registered pharmacist who carries on or attempts to carry on in any place or on any occasion the business of a pharmacist or pretends to be a pharmacist or assumes or uses the title of pharmaceutical chemist, pharmacist, druggist, homeopathic chemist, dispensing chemist or of member of any Pharmaceutical Society or Board or takes or uses in connection with the sale of goods the title of chemist shall be guilty of an offence. *(Amended by Ordinance 52 of 1968, s. 5.)*

(2) Any person other than a registered pharmacist who, either alone or in partnership with a registered pharmacist, is the owner or part owner of the business of a pharmacist, shall be guilty of an offence:

Provided that the provisions of this subsection shall not apply to any person who was, on 19 November 1968, the owner or part owner of such a business in respect of one set of premises within a radius of one mile from the place where the business of that pharmacy was at that date being carried on.

(Inserted by Ordinance 52 of 1968, s. 5.)

(3) 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 respect to the selling, dispensing or compounding of medicines or poisons other than the qualification which he in fact possesses. *(Amended by Act 2 of 1980, s. 9 and Sched.)*

For the purposes of this subsection 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 the control of the business on those premises are registered pharmacists.

(4) If any person acts in contravention of the foregoing provisions of this section he shall be liable in respect of each offence to a fine not exceeding $1,000 and in the case of a continuing offence to a further fine not exceeding $50 for every day subsequent to the day on which he is convicted of the offence during which the offence continues.

Death, unsoundness of mind or bankruptcy of pharmacist

37.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this section if a registered pharmacist who is an authorised seller of poisons dies or becomes of unsound mind or is adjudicated bankrupt or enters into any arrangement with his creditors, any representatives who thereafter carry on his business in accordance with the conditions hereinafter specified and are persons in relation to whom the requirements of this section are satisfied shall, for the purposes of that business and during the period specified in subsection (4), be authorised sellers of poisons within the meaning of this Act and be entitled to use in conjunction with the business name of the pharmacist such titles, emblems and descriptions as might have been used by the pharmacist.

(2) The conditions referred to in subsection (1) are as follows:—

(a) in each set of premises where the business is carried on, the business, so far as concerns the retail sale of medicines, shall be under the personal control of a registered pharmacist; and

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

(Amended by Act 2 of 1980, s. 9 and Sched.)

(3) The requirements to be satisfied under the provisions of subsection (1) in relation to the representatives are that their names and addresses shall be registered with the registrar together with a statement of the name of the pharmacist whose representatives they are.

(4) The period referred to in subsection (1) shall be—

(a) in the case of the death of a pharmacist, a period of five years from the date thereof;

(b) in the case of the unsoundness of mind or bankruptcy of a pharmacist, a period of three years from the date when he became of unsound mind or was adjudicated bankrupt;

(c) in the case of an arrangement with the creditors of a pharmacist, a period of three years from the date when the representatives became entitled thereunder to carry on his business;

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

(5) If a representative or a person employed by the representatives in the carrying on of the business has been convicted of any such criminal offence or been guilty of any such misconduct as in the opinion of the Board renders him or would, if he were a registered pharmacist, render him unfit to be on the register, the Board, after making inquiry into the case, may, subject to the provisions of this Act, direct that the representatives shall cease to be authorised sellers of poisons and cease to be entitled to use the titles, emblems and descriptions which might have been used by the pharmacist.

(6) In this section the expression "representative" means an executor, administrator, trustee or committee or a person authorised to exercise in relation to a person of unsound mind not so found by inquisition any of the powers of a committee and includes, in respect of the period of three months after the death of a pharmacist leaving no executor who is entitled and willing to carry on his business, any person beneficially interested in the estate of the pharmacist.

Name of pharmacist to be exhibited

38. Every pharmacist and every person or assistant under whose conduct or management the business of a pharmacist is carried on shall have his name legibly painted or written and continually so maintained on a conspicuous place on the front of the building where the business is carried on.

Pharmacists only to dispense

39. Save as hereinafter provided no person other than a registered pharmacist or a *bona fide* assistant to a registered pharmacist under the immediate and personal supervision and control of a registered pharmacist shall dispense or compound for fee or reward any medicine:

Provided always that this section shall not apply to the employment of medical practitioners in public hospitals or dispensaries.

(Amended by Ordinance 9 of 1955, s. 14; 37 of 1966, s. 39; Act 14 of 1975, s. 26; 24 of 1976, s. 7; 2 of 1980, s. 9 and Sched.)

[(2) * * * * * *(Repealed by Act 24 of 1976, s. 7.)*]

Temporary licence

40.—(1) The Board may upon the application of any registered pharmacist issue a temporary permit to a pharmacist who possesses the qualifications

mentioned in section **22** to act as *locum tenens* for such registered pharmacist for a period of three calendar months from the date of issue of the permit.

(2) The Board may renew any such permit for a further period of three months but not for any longer period.

(3) The Board shall prescribe fees for such permit.

Prescriptions to be signed

41.—(1) A medical practitioner shall not issue a prescription unless the prescription is signed by him with his usual signature or is written on paper on which is printed his surname and the initials of his Christian names and bears the date on which the prescription was issued.

(Amended by Ordinance 32 of 1962, s. 3; Act 14 of 1975, s. 26.)

(2) A prescription issued by a qualified veterinary surgeon shall, in addition to fulfilling the conditions laid down in subsection (1), bear the words "for veterinary purposes only".

(3) A prescription issued by a registered dentist shall, in addition to fulfilling the conditions laid down in subsection (1), bear the words "for dental purposes only".

Record of prescriptions

42.—(1) Every pharmacist shall as prescribed record in a book, hereinafter called the "prescription book", to be kept by him for that purpose every prescription of any medical practitioner or medical officer dispensed, compounded or made up or supplied by him. *(Amended by Ordinance 32 of 1962, s. 4.)*

(2) Every prescription whether issued by a registered medical practitioner, qualified veterinary surgeon or registered dentist containing any of the drugs as are prescribed in the Dangerous Drugs Act shall be retained in the custody of the pharmacist dispensing the same for a period of 2 years and filed in the pharmacy as prescribed by the said Act. *(Cap. 114.)*

(3) The prescription book shall be open for inspection by any inspector appointed under section **16**.

Conduct of business by pharmacist

43. A pharmacist shall not—

(a) keep or maintain any shop for selling or supplying medicines or for dispensing or compounding prescriptions unless such shop is while open for business constantly under his own control or that of some other registered pharmacist as an assistant or agent of a registered pharmacist;

(b) permit any person other than a *bona fide* assistant or apprentice in the course of his employment and under the actual personal supervision of a registered pharmacist to sell or supply medicines or compound or dispense medicines;

(c) permit any person other than a registered pharmacist to dispense or compound any prescription or supply any medicine containing any of the dangerous drugs as prescribed in the Dangerous Drugs Act; *(Cap. 114.)*

(d) carry on business except under the actual personal supervision of himself or some other registered pharmacist;

(e) practise pharmacy except under his own name;

(f) adopt the title "consulting chemist";

(g) give medical or surgical advice or aid except in his place of business and—

(i) in the case of simple ailments of common occurrence;

(ii) in the administration of antidotes in the case of acute poisoning;

(iii) in the application of immediate aid in cases of accident or injury; or

(iv) in urgent or emergent cases under the direct instructions of a registered medical practitioner or medical officer;

(h) allow his name to be used in connection with the practice of pharmacy at any premises at which there is not a registered pharmacist in continual attendance; or

(i) aid or assist any person other than a registered pharmacist to practice pharmacy except in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(Amended by Ordinance 32 of 1962, s. 6; Act 2 of 1980, s. 9 and Sched.)

Medical practitioners, etc., may dispense

44.—(1) Subject to subsection (2), a registered medical practitioner may dispense or compound any medicine or drugs for patients without being a registered pharmacist.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), a registered medical practitioner whose place of practice is within five kilometres of a place of practice of a registered pharmacist shall not dispense or compound any medicine or drugs except—

(a) where it is necessary to do so in connection with—

(i) the application of a dressing; or

(ii) the administration of a medicine or drug,

in the surgery of the medical practitioner;

(b) in an emergency; or

(c) at a time when the medicine or drug cannot reasonably be obtained from the place of practice of a registered pharmacist situated within five kilometres of the place of practice of the registered medical practitioner.

(3) A qualified veterinary surgeon may dispense or compound a medicine or drug without being a registered pharmacist if the medicine or drug is to be used for the purpose of treating an animal.

(4) A registered medical practitioner or a qualified veterinary surgeon shall keep a record of all medicines or drugs dispensed by him.

(5) A record kept for the purposes of subsection (4) shall be made available for inspection by an inspector or by a person approved for the purpose by the Board.

(Substituted by Act 18 of 1984; s. 3.)

Automatic machines for vending medicines prohibited

45.—(1) Any person who—

(a) instals any automatic machine for the sale or supply of any medicine or device for preventing conception or allows, permits or suffers any such automatic machine to be so installed;

(b) sells or supplies any medicine by means of any such automatic machine;

(c) allows, permits or suffers any person to purchase or be supplied with or otherwise obtain any medicine or device for preventing conception by means of any automatic machine,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $40 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine of $10 for every day subsequent to the day on which he is convicted of the offence during which the offence continues. *(Amended by Ordinance 2 of 1945, s. 112; 52 of 1968, s. 6; Act 2 of 1980, s. 9 and Sched.)*

(2) For the purpose of subsection (1) "automatic machine" means any machine or mechanical device used or capable of being used for the purpose of selling or supplying goods without the personal manipulation or attention of the seller or of his employee or other agent at the time of the sale or supply.

Restrictions on supply of certain medicines

46.—(1) Any person other than a registered medical practitioner or a person acting under the direct instructions of such medical practitioner who attends upon, prescribes for or supplies any article as a medicine to any person for the alleviation, cure or treatment of any venereal disease, whether in fact such person is suffering from such disease or not, or of any disease affecting the generative organs or functions or of sexual impotence or of any complaint or infirmity arising or relating to sexual intercourse or of female or menstrual irregularities or for the purpose of terminating pregnancy or of influencing the course of pregnancy shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $200. *(Amended by Ordinance 2 of 1945, s. 112; Act 14 of 1975, s. 26; 2 of 1980, s. 9 and Sched.)*

(2) Nothing in this section shall apply to—

(a) a registered pharmacist who dispenses to the patient of a registered medical practitioner the prescription of such medical practitioner if the prescription is dated and bears the address and the usual signature (including the surname) of the practitioner; or

(b) a registered pharmacist who in the ordinary course of his business sells or supplies any medicine (except such medicine as may be prescribed for the purpose of this subsection) provided such medicine is sold or supplied by the pharmacist for purposes other than those prescribed by this section; or

(c) a registered nurse in the public service who, in the course of her duties, sells or supplies any medicine in accordance with the instructions of the Permanent Secretary, registered dentists, registered veterinary surgeons, registered pharmacists, registered nurses or midwives.

(Amended by Ordinance 52 of 1968, s. 7; Acts Nos. 14 of 1975, s. 26; 2 of 1980, ss. 5, 9 and Sched.)

False or misleading advertisements

47.—(1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3) any person who issues, or causes another person to issue, a false or misleading advertisement relating to medicines of any description shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding $500 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both such fine and imprisonment.

(2) Where a person is charged with an offence under subsection (1), it shall be a defence for him to prove that he did not know, and could not with reasonable diligence have discovered, that the advertisement was false or misleading.

(3) Without prejudice to subsection (2), where a person is charged with an offence under subsection (1), it shall be a defence for him to prove that he is a person whose business it is to issue or arrange for the issue of advertisements, and that either—

(a) he received the advertisement for issue in the ordinary course of business and issued it, or arranged for it to be issued, either unaltered or without any alteration except in respect of lettering or lay-out; or

(b) not being concerned with manufacture of or dealing in medicines, he received from a person so concerned the information on which the advertisement was based and in the ordinary course of business prepared the advertisement in accordance with that information at the request of that person,

and (in either case) that he did not know and had no reason to suspect that the issue of the advertisement would amount to an offence under subsection (1).

(Substituted by Act 2 of 1980, s. 6.)

Prohibition of certain advertisements

47A.—(1) Subject to subsections (3) and (4) no person shall issue, or cause another person to issue, any advertisement relating to any medicine for treatment or prevention or termination of a disease, complaint, infirmity or condition of any description prescribed by regulations under section **71.**

(2) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of subsection (1) or of any regulation made thereunder shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding $200 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

(3) Where a person is charged with an offence under subsection (1) it shall be a defence for him to prove—

(a) that the advertisement was issued only in so far as it was necessary to bring it to the notice of medical practitioners or registered pharmacists or persons undergoing training with a view to becoming medical practitioners or registered pharmacists;

(b) that the advertisement was issued only in publications of a technical character intended for circulation mainly among medical practitioners or registered pharmacists; or

(c) that the advertisement was issued in such circumstances that he did not know and had no reason to believe that he was taking part in the issue thereof.

(4) Nothing in this section shall apply in respect of any advertisement issued by the Government or a local authority or by any person acting with a written permission of the Minister.

(Inserted by Act 2 of 1980, s. 6.)

Meaning of advertisement in sections 47 and 47A

47B.—(1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), "advertisement" in sections **47** and **47A** includes any form of advertising, whether in a publication, or by the display of any notice, or by means of any catalogue, price list, letter (whether circular or addressed to a particular person) or other document, or by words inscribed on any article, or by the exhibition of a photograph or a cinematograph film, or by way of sound recording, sound broadcasting or television, or in any other way, and any reference to the issue of an advertisement shall be construed accordingly.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in subsection (1) "advertisement" does not include spoken words except—

(a) words forming part of a sound recording or embodied in a sound track associated with a cinematograph film; and

(b) words broadcast by way of sound broadcasting or television or transmitted to subscribers to a diffusion service.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (1) neither of the following shall constitute the issue of an advertisement—

(a) the sale or supply, or offer or exposure for sale or supply, of a medicine in a labelled container or package;

(b) the supply, with a medicine of any description, of a leaflet relating solely to medicines of that description.

(Inserted by Act 2 of 1980, s. 6.)

British Pharmacopoeia

48.—(1) Unless and until it is superseded or varied in pursuance of the power hereinafter contained, the British Pharmacopoeia as published in England under the direction of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom in the edition for the time being in force shall be the pharmacopoeia in force in Fiji as the standard of quality or composition for all medicines and for the method of preparation of all medicines and of compounding of all mixtures thereof, and for the purposes of this Act the metre and the gram shall be accepted respectively as legal units of measure and weight.

(Amended by Ordinance 5 of 1958, s. 4; Act 2 of 1980, s. 9 and Sched.)

(2) The Board may from time to time prescribe variations of the standards or methods contained in the British Pharmacopoeia or that the same be superseded by such other standards and methods as the Board may prescribe. *(Inserted by Ordinance 5 of 1958, s. 4.)*

PART V—MANUFACTURE, SALE AND SUPPLY OF MEDICINES

(Amended by Act 2 of 1980, s. 7.)

Licensing of manufacture and wholesale dealing

48A.—(1) Subject to section **48B** no person shall, in the course of business carried on by him, manufacture any medicine except in accordance with a licence granted for the purposes of this subsection (in this Act referred to as a "manufacturer's licence").

(2) Subject to section **48B** no person shall, in the course of business carried on by him, sell or offer for sale, any medicine by way of wholesale dealing, or import any medicine for such purpose, except in accordance with a licence granted for the purpose of this subsection (in this Act referred to as a "wholesale licence").

(Inserted by Act 2 of 1980, s. 7.)

Exemptions from licensing

48B.—(1) Section **48A** shall not apply to anything done by a medical practitioner or a registered dentist which—

(a) relates to a medicine specially prepared, or specially imported by him or to his order, for administration to a particular patient of his, and consists of manufacturing the product or of selling or supplying it to that patient or to a person under whose care that patient is; or

(b) relates to a medicine specially prepared at the request of another medical practitioner or registered dentist, or specially imported by him or to his order at the request of another medical practitioner or registered dentist, for administration to a particular patient of his and consist of manufacturing the product or of selling or supplying it to that other practitioner or dentist or to that patient or to a person under whose care that patient is.

(2) Section **48A** shall not apply to anything which is done by a registered pharmacist, in the course of his business as such, or at a hospital, clinic, nursing home or similar institution, and is done there by or under the supervision of a registered pharmacist, and consists of manufacturing a medicine in accordance with a prescription given by a medical practitioner for administration to a particular person or description of persons.

(3) Section **48A** shall not apply to anything done by a qualified veterinary surgeon which—

(a) relates to a medicine specially prepared for administration to a particular animal or herd which is under his care, and consists of manufacturing the medicine or of selling or supplying it to a person having the possession or control of that animal or herd;

(b) relates to a medicine specially prepared at the request of another qualified veterinary surgeon for administration to a particular animal or herd which is under the care of that other surgeon, and consists of manufacturing the medicine or of selling or supplying it to that other surgeon or to a person having the possession or control of that animal or herd.

(4) Section **48A** shall not apply to the assembly of any medicine by a person in the course of that person's profession as a nurse or midwife registered under the Nurses and Midwives Act. *(Cap. 256.)*

(Inserted by Act 2 of 1980, s. 7.)

Application for manufacturer's or wholesale licence

48C.—(1) An application for a manufacturer's or a wholesale licence shall be made to the Board and shall be made in such form and manner, and shall contain, or be accompanied by, such information, documents, samples and other materials as may be prescribed.

(2) Any such application shall indicate the descriptions of medicines in respect of which the licence is required, either by specifying the descriptions of the medicines in question or by way of an appropriate general classification.

(Inserted by Act 2 of 1980, s. 7.)

Factors relevant to determination of application

48D.—(1) In dealing with an application for a manufacturer's or wholesale licence the Board shall in particular take into consideration—

(a) the safety of medicines of each description to which the application relates;

(b) the efficacy of medicines of each such description for the purposes for which the medicines are proposed to be administered; and

(c) the quality of medicines of each such description, according to the specification and the method or the proposed method of manufacture, and the provisions proposed for securing that the medicines sold or supplied will be of that quality.

(2) In taking into consideration the efficacy for a particular purpose of a medicine of a description to which the application relates, the Board shall leave out of account any question whether a medicine of another description would or might be equally or more efficacious for that purpose;

Provided that nothing in this subsection shall be construed as requiring the Board, in considering the safety of medicines of a particular description, in relation to a purpose for which they are proposed to be administered, to leave out of account any question whether a medicine of another description, being equally or more efficacious for that purpose, would or might be safer in relation to that purpose.

(3) In dealing with an application for a manufacturer's licence the Board shall in particular take into consideration—

(a) the operations proposed to be carried out in pursuance of the licence;

(b) the premises in which those operations are to be carried out;

(c) the equipment which is or will be available for carrying out those operations;

(d) the qualifications of the persons under whose supervision the manufacture will be carried on; and

(e) the arrangements made or to be made for securing the safekeeping of, and the maintenance of adequate records in respect of, medicines manufactured in pursuance of the licence.

(4) In dealing with an application for a wholesale licence the Board shall in particular take into consideration—

(a) the premises on which the medicines of the descriptions to which the licence relates will be stored;

(b) the equipment which is or will be available for storing medicines on those premises;

(c) the equipment and facilities which are or will be available for distributing medicines from those premises; and

(d) the arrangements made or to be made for securing the safekeeping of, and the maintenance of adequate records in respect of, medicines stored on or distributed from those premises.

(Inserted by Act 2 of 1980, s. 7.)

Persons qualified for grant of manufacturer's licences

48E.—(1) A manufacturer's licence may only be granted to a registered pharmacist or to a body corporate in respect of which the requirements specified in subsection (2) are fulfilled.

(2) The requirements referred to in subsection (1) are that the business of the body corporate, so far as it relates to manufacture of medicines, is under the management of a superintendent who is a registered pharmacist and does not act in a similar capacity for any other body corporate.

(3) Where an application for a manufacturer's licence is made by a body corporate there shall be furnished to the Board a statement signed by the superintendent and signed on behalf of the body corporate specifying his name and address and stating whether he is a member of that body or not.

(Inserted by Act 2 of 1980, s. 7.)

Grant or refusal of licence

48F.—(1) Subject to sections **48D** and **48E** on any application for a manufacturer's or wholesale licence—

(a) the Board may grant a licence containing such provisions as it considers appropriate; or

(b) if, having regard to the provisions of this Act, the Board considers it necessary or expedient to do so, it may refuse to grant a licence.

(2) The Board shall not refuse to grant such a licence on any ground relating to the price of a medicine, and shall not insert in any such licence any provisions as to the price at which a medicine may be sold, supplied, imported or exported.

(3) Where, on an application for such a licence, the Board—

(a) refuses to grant a licence; or

(b) grants a licence otherwise than in accordance with the application;

the Board shall, if requested by the applicant to do so, serve on him a notice stating the reasons for its decision.

(Inserted by Act 2 of 1980, s. 7.)

Duration and renewal of licence

48G.—(1) Subject to this section a manufacturer's or wholesale licence, unless previously renewed or revoked, shall expire at the end of the period of five years from the date on which it was granted or the date as from which it was last renewed, as the case may be, or at the end of such shorter period from that date as may be specified in the licence as granted or last renewed.

(2) Any such licence, if it has not been revoked, may, on the application of the holder of the licence, be renewed by the Board for a further period of five years from the date on which it would otherwise expire or such shorter period from that date as the Board may determine.

(3) On an application to the Board for the renewal of a manufacturer's or wholesale licence, the Board—

(a) may renew the licence, with or without modifications, for such further period as is mentioned in subsection (2); or

(b) may grant to the applicant a new licence containing such provisions as the Board considers appropriate; or

(c) if, having regard to the provisions of this Act, the Board considers it necessary or expedient to do so, it may refuse to renew the licence or grant a new licence.

(4) In relation to any application for the renewal of any such licence sections **48C**, **48D**, **48E** and **48F** (2) and (3) shall have effect as if in those sections any reference to refusing a licence included a reference to refusing to renew a licence and any reference to granting a licence included a reference to renewing it.

(Inserted by Act 2 of 1980, s. 7.)

Suspension, variation and revocation of manufacturer's or wholesale licences

48H.—(1) Subject to this section the Board may suspend a manufacturer's licence or a wholesale licence for such period as the Board may determine or may revoke, or vary the provisions of, any such licence.

(2) The powers conferred by subsection (1) shall not be exercised except on one or more of the following grounds:

(a) that the matters stated in the application on which the licence was granted were false or incomplete in a material particular;

(b) that a material change of circumstances has occurred in relation to any of those matters;

(c) that any of the provisions of the licence has to a material extent been contravened by the holder of the licence;

(d) that the holder of the licence has without reasonable excuse failed to furnish such information with respect to medicines of a description to which the licence relates as is required of him by the Board.

(3) In relation to a manufacturer's licence, the powers conferred by subsection (1) shall be exercisable on the ground in addition to those specified in subsection (2), that the holder of the licence does not have the requisite facilities for carrying out properly processes of manufacture authorised by the licence.

(4) In relation to a wholesale licence the powers conferred by subsection (1) shall be exercisable on the grounds, in addition to those specified in subsection (2), that the equipment and facilities for storing and distributing medicines which are available to the holder of the licence are inadequate to maintain the quality of medicines of one or more descriptions to which the application for the licence related.

(5) Where in the exercise of its powers under subsection (1) the Board suspends, revokes, or varies the provisions of a licence it shall serve on the holder of the licence a notice giving the particulars of the suspension, revocation or variation and of the reasons therefor.

(Inserted by Act 2 of 1980, s. 7.)

Variation of manufacturer's or wholesale licence on application of holder

48I. Without prejudice to any power exercisable under section **48H**, the Board may, on the application of the holder of a manufacturer's or wholesale licence, vary the provisions of the licence in accordance with any proposals contained in the application, if the Board is satisfied that the variation will not adversely affect the safety, quality or efficacy of medicines of any description to which the licence relates.

(Inserted by Act 2 of 1980, s. 7.)

Appeals

48J.—(1) Any applicant for the grant or renewal of a wholesale licence or a manufacturer's licence, or for variation of the provisions of any such licence, may appeal to the Minister against a decision of the Board to refuse his application; and any holder of such a licence may appeal to the Minister against a decision of the Board to revoke or suspend the licence or vary its provisions.

(2) Such appeal shall be made by notice in writing addressed to the Minister and the Board and served on them by post within fourteen days of the communication to the appellant of the decision against which the appeal is made.

(3) Upon receipt of a notice of appeal the Minister shall consider any written representations made to him in respect of the appeal by the appellant and the Board, and any oral representations so made with his permission, and shall thereafter determine the appeal.

(4) In the exercise of his powers to determine an appeal the Minister may dismiss the appeal or may give such directions in the matter as may appear to him to be appropriate and it shall be the duty of the appellant and the Board to comply with any such directions.

(5) The decision of the Minister on an appeal shall be final.

(Inserted by Act 2 of 1980, s. 7.)

Inspection and search of premises, etc.

48K.—(1) Sections **15** and **18** of this Act shall apply in relation to the premises of a holder of a manufacturer's licence or wholesale licence and to any substance or article found thereon as they apply in relation to the premises of a registered pharmacist or licensed seller of poisons and medicines and to anything which an inspector or a person authorised by the Chairman of the Board has power to inspect, examine or do.

(2) Where in the course of exercising his powers under subsection (1) an inspector or a person authorised by the Chairman of the Board requires a sample of a substance or article appearing to him to be a medicine he shall have a right to take a sample of such substance or article.

(3) Any person who—

(a) wilfully obstructs a person acting in the exercise of his functions under this section; or

(b) wilfully fails to comply with any requirement properly made to him by a person so acting; or

(c) without reasonable excuse fails to give to a person so acting any other assistance or information which that person may reasonably require of him for the purpose of the performance of his function under this section,

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $500.

(Inserted by Act 2 of 1980, s. 7.)

Offences

48L. Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of section **48A** or who is in possession of any medicine for the purpose of selling or supplying it in contravention of that section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $1,000.

(Inserted by Act 2 of 1980, s. 7.)

Sale of medicines

49.—(1) It shall not be lawful for any person who is not a registered pharmacist or the assistant, manager or *bona fide* apprentice of a registered pharmacist to sell by retail any medicines whatsoever, whether protected by letters patent whether Imperial or of Fiji or not, except as prescribed by this Act.

(Amended by Act 2 of 1980, s. 9 and Sched.)

(2) Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to prohibit any licensed storekeeper from selling any of the articles mentioned in the Second Schedule.

(3) The Minister may on the advice of the Board by order add to or delete from the articles mentioned in the Second Schedule. *(Amended by Legal Notice 112 of 1970.)*

Medicine Licence

50.—(1) The Board may on the application of any licensed storekeeper grant such person a licence, called a "Medicine Licence", to sell such articles as the Board deems fit:

Provided that—

(a) where the premises of a licensed storekeeper are reasonably accessible by road no such licence shall be granted if such premises are less than five miles by the shortest available route by road from the place of business of a registered pharmacist;

(5) Any person acting in contravention of subsections (1) and (2) or of any condition imposed under subsection (1) shall be liable to a fine of not less than $40 nor more than $200 and in the case of a continuing offence to a further fine of $10 for each day subsequent to the day on which he is convicted during which the offence continues.

(Amended by Ordinance 2 of 1945, s. 112; 52 of 1968, s. 10.)

Pharmacists to be authorised sellers of poisons

63. For the purposes of this Act all registered pharmacists shall be authorised sellers of poisons and may, subject to the provisions of this Act, sell and deal in poisons.

Poisons Licence

64. On the application of any holder of a retail store licence and on payment of the prescribed fee the Board may issue to such person a licence to sell poisons, hereinafter referred to as a "Poisons Licence", provided that—

(a) such application is accompanied by a report signed by the Commissioner of the Division in which such retail store is situated certifying that the applicant is a fit and proper person to hold such licence;

(b) such licence shall only apply to one place of business;

(c) no licence shall be granted empowering the holder thereof to sell or deal in any poisons included in Part I of the Poisons List;

(d) such licence shall be for a period of six calendar months and may be renewed; and

(e) such licence shall state specifically the poisons or class of poisons which the holder is licensed to sell or deal in.

Register of Premises

65. The Board shall keep a book, to be called the "Register of Premises", which shall be in the form as prescribed by regulations made under this Act and in which shall be entered the addresses of all premises where poisons or medicines are licensed to be sold and such other particulars as may be prescribed by such regulations.

(Amended by Act 2 of 1980, s. 9 and Sched.)

Prohibition and regulations with respect to the sale of poisons

66.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Part 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 registered under the provisions of section **65**; and

(iii) the sale is effected by or under the supervision of a registered pharmacist;

(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 registered under the provisions of section **65**, or

(ii) he is the holder of a Poisons Licence and the sale is effected on premises registered under the provisions of section **65**;

(c) for a person to sell any poison, whether included in Part I or 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, 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 and to any regulations made under this Act dispensing with or relaxing any of the requirements of this subsection—

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

(i) certified 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 pharmacist in the empoyment of the seller at the premises where the sale is effected,

to be a person to whom the poison may properly be sold:

Provided that no poison shall be sold or delivered to any person under the age of twenty-one years;

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

(i) he has made or has caused to be made an entry in a book to be kept for that purpose, hereinafter called the "Poisons Book", 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)* was given, the name and quantity of the article sold and the purpose for which it is stated by the purchaser it is required; and

(ii) the purchaser has affixed his signature to the entry aforesaid.

Exemption with respect to medicines

67.—(1) Nothing in section **66** shall apply—

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

(b) to a medicine which is dispensed by a registered pharmacist at his place of business; or

(c) to a poison forming part of the ingredients of a medicine which is supplied by a registered pharmacist at his place of business:

Provided that the requirements contained in the following provisions of this section shall be satisfied in relation thereto. *(Amended by Ordinance 32 of 1962, s. 8; 37 of 1966, s. 39; Act 14 of 1975, s. 26.)*

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

(3) On the day on which the medicine was supplied or dispensed or, if that be not reasonably practicable, on the day next following that day, there shall be entered in the prescription book 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 a registered pharmacist, 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 to whom, and the date on which, the prescription was given;

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

Provided that the provisions of this subsection 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 prescription 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 that 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 registered pharmacist and is compounded by the person supplying or dispensing it or by a person in his employment, the medicine shall have been compounded or dispensed by or under the immediate and personal supervision of a registered pharmacist.

(5) In the case of a medicine which is supplied or dispensed by a registered pharmacist, the supplying or dispensing of the medicine shall be effected by or under the immediate and personal supervision of a registered pharmacist.

Exemption with respect to certain sales

68. Except as provided by regulations made under this Act nothing in the foregoing provisions of this Part shall extend to or interfere with—

(a) the sale of poisons by the holder of a manufacturer's or wholesale licence under and in accordance with such licence:

Provided that—

(i) such sale is to a registered pharmacist or to a holder of a Poisons Licence; or

(ii) such sale is to a person who requires the article—

(aa) for the purposes of his trade or business; or

(bb) for the purposes of enabling him to comply with any requirements made by or in pursuance of any Act with respect to the medical treatment of persons employed by that person in any trade or business carried on by him; or

(b) the sale of an article to a registered medical practitioner, registered dentist or qualified veterinary surgeon for the purposes of his profession.

(Amended by Act 2 of 1980, s. 8.)

Use of titles, emblems and descriptions

69. It shall not be lawful for any holder of a Poisons Licence to 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, and if any person acts in contravention of this section he shall be liable in respect of each offence to a fine of not less than $40 or greater than $100 and in the case of a continuing offence to a further fine of $10 for each day subsequent to the day on which he was convicted of the offence during which the offence continues.

(Amended by Ordinance 2 of 1945, s. 112.)

Prohibition of sale of poisons by means of automatic machine

70. It shall not be lawful for a poison to be exposed for sale in or offered for sale by means of an automatic machine, and any person acting in contravention of this section shall be liable to a fine of not less than $40 nor more than $200 and in the case of a continuing offence to a further fine of $10 for each day subsequent to the day on which he is convicted during which the offence continues. *(Amended by Ordinance 2 of 1945, s. 112.)*

PART VII—MISCELLANEOUS

Regulations

71.—(1) The Board, subject to the approval of the Minister, may 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) the sale, whether wholesale or retail, or the supply of poisons by or to any person or classes of persons and in particular but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions—

(i) for regulating or restricting the sale or supply of poisons by holders of a Poisons Licence and for prohibiting the sale of any specified or class of poisons by any class of such licensed sellers of poisons;

(ii) for prohibiting the sale by retail of poisons (being poisons included in Part I of the Poisons List in the Third Schedule) except on a prescription duly given by a duly qualified medical practitioner, registered dentist or qualified veterinary surgeon and for prescribing the form and regulating the use of prescriptions given for the purposes of regulations made under this paragraph;

(iii) for dispensing with or relaxing with respect to poisons any of the provisions contained in Part VI relating to the sale of poisons;

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

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

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

(f) the manufacture, compounding and dispensing of medicines and poisons;

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

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

(i) for requiring persons in charge of the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations containing poisons to be registered pharmacists;

(j) the meetings and proceedings of the Board and the conduct of the business thereof and the duties of its officers;

(k) the forms to be used in pursuance of this Act;

(l) the manner of keeping the registers and the particulars to be entered therein;

(m) the scale of fees to be charged and paid in respect of any application, registration, certificate or other proceedings, act or thing provided or required under this Act;

(n) the control of the professional conduct of registered pharmacists and the practice of the profession;

(o) for prescribing the standards or quality or composition of medicines and the methods or preparations of medicines and of compounding all mixtures thereof;

(p) for prohibiting the sale by retail of any medicine except pursuant to the order or prescription of a medical practitioner, dentist or veterinary surgeon;

(q) the qualifications of apprentices and assistants and the conditions under which apprentices or assistants may be employed;

(r) the conditions (including the keeping of records) to be observed in the use of poisons for industrial or agricultural purposes;

(s) for prescribing anything which by this Act is 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.

(Section substituted by Ordinance 5 of 1958, s. 7; amended by Legal Notice 112 of 1970; Act 14 of 1975, s. 26; 2 of 1980, s. 9 and Sched.)

General penalty

72.—(1) A person who acts in contravention of or fails to comply with any of the provisions of this Act or any regulations made thereunder for which no specific penalty is prescribed shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $100 and in the case of a continuing offence to a further fine not exceeding $20 for every day subsequent to the day on which he is convicted of the offence during which the offence continues.

(Amended by Ordinances 22 of 1938, s. 8; 2 of 1945, s. 112.)

(2) In the case of proceedings against a person under this section for or in connection with the sale, exposure for sale or supply of a poison 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 to the employer.

(3) Notwithstanding any provisions in any Act prescribing the period within which summary proceedings may be commenced proceedings for an offence under this Act may be commenced at any time within the period of twelve months next after the date of the commission of the offence or, in the case of proceedings instituted by or by the direction of the Director of Public Prosecutions, either within the period aforesaid or within the period of three months next after the date on which evidence sufficient in the opinion of the Director of Public Prosecutions to justify a prosecution for the offence comes to his knowledge, whichsoever period ends on the later date. For the purposes of this subsection a certificate purporting to be signed by the Director of Public Prosecutions as to the date on which such evidence as aforesaid came to his knowledge shall be conclusive evidence thereof. *(Amended by Act 14 of 1975, s. 26.)*

Application of Customs law

73. Articles prohibited to be imported or of which the importation is restricted by virtue of this Act shall be deemed to be included among the goods the importation of which is prohibited or restricted under the provisions of any Act for the time being in force relating to the Customs and the provisions of such Act shall apply accordingly. *(Substituted by Ordinance 37 of 1966, s. 39.)*

FIRST SCHEDULE

(Section 22)

(Amended by Ordinance 22 of 1938, s. 9.)

COUNTRIES, ETC., SPECIFIED FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION **22**

New Zealand.
Canada.
New South Wales.
Victoria.
Western Australia.
South Australia.
Queensland.
Tasmania.
South Africa.
The Republic of Ireland.

SECOND SCHEDULE

(Section 49 (2))

(Amended by Order in Council 4 of 1938; Orders 12 September 1957; 31 March 1959; 22 March 1965; Legal Notices 58 of 1971, 28 of 1975, 155 of 1980, 12 of 1981, 36 of 1983.)

EXEMPTED ARTICLES

Epsom Salts.
Glauber Salts.
Castor Oil.
Sulphur.
Alum.
Saltpetre.
Bicarbonate of Soda.
Soda Crystals (Washing Soda).
Cod Liver Oil.
Eucalyptus Oil.
Fluid Magnesia.
Lucca Oil.
Cream of Tartar.
Glycerine.

Articles purporting to be of medicinal or dietetic value produced or manufactured in China or India and used as such solely by the indigenous inhabitants of those countries provided that—

(a) they contain no dangerous drugs;

(b) they contain no poisons;

(c) they contain no substance the use of which is prohibited by section **61**;

(d) they contain no animal substance; and

(e) each container has affixed to it a label stating clearly in the English language the nature of its contents.

Tincture of Iodine (Liquor Iodi Mitis BPC).

Zinc Oxide Ointment.

Boracic Eye Lotion.

Soaps and dusting powders used for toilet purposes.

Aspirin Tablets and Powders. Compound tablets and powders containing aspirin in formulation with one or more of the following substances, caffeine, paracetamol, and salicylamide, and such formulations to be in dosage combinations consistent with the British Pharmacopoeia Codex.

Effervescent Saline Powders, and granules providing an antacid or laxative action.

Vapourising Ointments consisting of menthol and volatile oils in a soft paraffin base.

Infant Feeding Formulas.

Paracetamol Tablets.

Dettol Liquid Antiseptic.

Savlon Liquid Antiseptic.

Any preparations solely for use on the skin and containing not more than two per cent by weight in weight or by weight in volume of hydroquinone.

THIRD SCHEDULE

(Section 62 (2))

(Substituted by Legal Notice 124 of 1977; amended by Legal Notice 35 of 1983.)

THE POISONS LIST

PART I

Acepromazine; its salts.
Aceprometazine.
Acetanilide, alkyl acetanilides.
Acetcarbromal.
Acetohexamide.
Acetophenazine; its salts.
Acetorphine; its salts; its esters and ethers; their salts.
Acetylcarbromal.
Acetyldihydrocodeine and its salt.
Acetyldihydrocodeinone; its salts.
Acetylpromazine; its salts.
Acetylstrophanthidin.
Adrenaline; its salts.

African Tea.
Alcuronium chloride.
Aletamine hydrochloride.
Alimemazine.
Alkali Fluorides, other than those specified in Part II of this list.
Alkaloids, the following; their salts, simple or complex; their quarternary compounds.—
Acetyldihydrocodeinone; its esters.
Aconite, alkaloids of.
Apomorphine.
Atropine.

Belladonna, alkaloids.
Benzoylmorphine.
Benzylmorphine.
Brucine.
Calabar bean, alkaloids of.
Coca, alkaloids of.
Cocaine.
Codeine.

Colchicum, alkaloids of.
Coniine.
Cotarnine.
Curare, alkaloids of; curare bases.

Diacetylmorphine.
Dihydrocodeine.
Dihydrocodeinone; its esters.
Dihydrodesoxymorphine.
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.

Quebracho, alkaloids of, other than the alkaloids of red quebracho.

Rauwolfia, alkaloids of, their derivatives, their salts.

Sabadilla, alkaloids of.
Solanaceous alkaloids not otherwise specified in this List.
Stavesacre, alkaloids of.
Strychnine.

Thebaine.

Veratrum, alkaloids of.

Yohimba, alkaloids of.

Allnortoxiferin chloride.
Allylisoperopylactylurea.
Allyprodine and its salts.
Alphacetylmethadol and its salts.
Alphadolone acetate.
Alphameprodine; its salts.
Alphamethadol; its salts; its esters and ethers; their salts.
Alphaprodine and its salts.
Alphaxolone.
Alprenolol hydrochloride.
Alseroxylon.
Aluminium Phosphide.
Amantadine Hydrochloride.
Ambutonium Bromide.
Amfecloral; its salts.
Amidofebrin.
Amidopyrine; its salts, amindopyrine sulphonates; their salts.
Aminazin.
Amino-alcohols, esterified with benzoic acid, phenylacetic acid phenylproprionic acid, cinnamic acid or derivatives of these acids their salts.
Aminobenz.
p-Aminobenzoic acid, esters of; their salts.
Aminocaproic acid.
Aminomercaptopurine.
Aminomercuric chloride.
Aminophenazone.
Aminopyrine.
Aminorex; its salts.
Amitriptyline; its salts.
Ammoniated mercury.
Amoxycillin.
Amphetamine and its salts.
Amphomycin and its salts, its esters and salts of such esters; or any substance, the chemical and biological properties of which are identical with or similar to this antimicrobial substance, but which is produced by means other than by living organisms.
Amphotericins; their salts and preparations or any substance, the chemical and biological properties of which are identical with or similar to this antimicrobial substance, but which are produced by means other than by living organisms.

Ampicillin; its salts derivatives and preparations.
Amyl nitrite.
Androgenic, oestrogenic and progestational substances, the following:—
Benzoestrol,
derivatives of stilbene, dibenzyl or naphathalene with oestrogenic activity; their esters,
steroid compounds with androgenic or oestrogenic or progestational activity; their esters.
Anileridine; its salts.
Antihistamine substances; the following; their salts; their molecular compounds:—
Antazoline.

Bromodiphenhydramine.
Buclizine.

Carbinoxamine.
Cinnarizine.
Cyproheptadine.
Chlorcyclizine.
(p-Chlorophenylpyrid-2-ylmethyl) 2-dimethylaminoethyl ether.
Chlorpheniramine.
Clemizole.
Cyclizine.

3-Di-n-butylaminomethyl-4:5:6-trihydroxyphthalide.
Diphenhydramine.
Diphenylpyraline.
Doxylamine.

Isothepindyl.

Mebhydrolin.
Meclozine.

Phenyltoloxamine.
Phenindamine.
Pheniramine.
Promethazine.
Pyrrobutamine.

Thenalidine.
Tolpropamine.
Tripolidine.

Substances being tetra-substituted N derivatives of ethylenediamine or propylenediamine.

Antimony, chlorides; oxides of antimony; sulphides of antimony; antimonates; antimonites; organic compounds of antimony.
Arsenical substances, the following, except those specified in Part II of this list:
halides of arsenic.
oxides of arsenic.
arsenates.
arsenites.

organic compound of arsenic.
Azocyclonal; its salts.
Azathroprine; its salts.

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 and salts of barium specified in Part II of this list.
Benactyzine; its salts.
Benapryzine hydrochloride.
Bencurine iodide.
Bendrofluazide.
Bendroflumethiazide.
Benzathidine and its salts.
Benzbromarone.
Benzhexol; its salts.
Benzoctamine; its salts.
Benzoylmorphine and its salts.
Benzoylpseudotropine.
Benzphetamine and its salts.
Benzthiazide.
Benzethidine; its salts.
Benztropine; its salts.
Benzydroflumethiazide.
Benzyl, phenethyl or phenoxyethyl hydrazines, their x-methyl derivatives; acyl derivatives of any of the foregoing; salts of any compounds comprised in this heading.
Benzylmethylamine; its salts and quaternary compounds.
Benzylmorphine; its salts; its esters and ethers; their salts.
Beta-aminopropylbenzene; its salts; its N-alkyl derivatives; their salts.
Beta-aminoisopropylbenzene; its salts; its N-alkyl derivatives; their salts.
Betacetylmethadol and its salts.
Beta-Chloralose.
Betahistine dihydrochloride.
Beta-hypophamine.
Betameprodine; its salts.
Betaprodine; its salts.
Betamethadol; its salts; its esters and ethers; their salts.
Betaprodine; its salts.
Bezitramide and its salts.
Bistropamide.
Bleomycin sulphate.
Bretylium tosylate.
Bromisovalerylurea.
Bromisovalum.
4—Bromo 2, 5 Dimethoxy-x-methyl Phenethylamide (Bromo-stp).
Bromomethane.
Bromvaletone; its salts.
Bumetanide.
Busulphan; its salts.

Butylchloral hydrate.
Butaperazine; its salts.
Buthalital sodium.
Buthalitone sodium.
Butyl aminobenzoate.

Cacodylic acid.
Calcitonin.
Calcium novobiocin.
Candicidin; its salts, its esters; their salts or any substance the chemical and biological properties of which are identical with or similar to this antimicrobial substances, but which is produced by means other than by living organisms.
Cannabis (the dried flowerings tops of Cannabis Sativa Linn); the resin of cannabis; tinctures of cannabis; cannabin tannat.
Cantharidates.
Cantharidin; cantharidates.
Capreomycin and its salts; its esters and salts of such esters.
Capreomycin and its salts; its salts; its esters and salts of such esters.
Captodiame; its salts.
Caramiphen; its salts.
Carbachol.
Carbacholine.
Carbamazepine.
Carbamoylcholine chloride.
Carbarsone.
Carbenicillin and preparations.
Carbazotic acid.
Carbethoxysyringoylmethylreserpate; its salts.
Carbochoral.
Carbostibamide.
Carbromal.
Carfenazine; its salts.
Carisoprodol.
Carperidine; its salts.
Carphenazine; its salts.
Cathine.
Cavalose.
Centrophenoxine hydrochloride.
Cephaloridine; its salts; its esters and salts of such esters or any substance the chemical and biological properties of which are identical with or similar to this antimicrobial substances, but which is produced by means other than by living organisms.
Cephalosporins, that is to say, antimicrobial substances containing in their chemical structure a fused dihydrothiazine B-lactam nucleus; their salts; their esters and their salts or any substances the chemical and biological properties of which are identical with or similar to this antimicrobial substance, but which is produced by means other than by living organisms.
Cevadine.
Chloral.
Chloral formamide.

Chloral hydrate.
Chloralurethane.
Chlorambucil; its salts.
Chloramphenicol and antimicrobial substances derived therefrom including homologues, substitution products and esterified compounds and preparations or any substance the chemical and biological properties of which are identical with or similar to this antimicrobial substances, but which is produced by means other than by living organisms.
Chlordiazepoxide; its salts.
Chlorethazine hydrochloride.
Chlorglypropamide; its salts.
Chlorhexadol.
Chlormerodrin.
Chlormeroprin.
Chlormethiazole.
Chlormethine; its salts.
Chlormethylencycline and preparations.
2-P-chlorophenyl-3-methylbutane-2:3-diol.
Chloropicrin.
Chlorothiazide and other derivatives of benzo-1:2:4-thiadiazine 7-sulphonamide 1:1-dioxide, whether hydrogenated or not.
Chlorphenoxamine; its salts.
Chlorphentermine and its salts.
Chlorproethazine; its salts.
Chlorpropamide; its salts.
Chlorprothixan.
Chlorprothixene and other derivatives of 9-methylenethiaxanthen; their salts.
Chloroform.
Chlortetracycline and preparations.
Chlorthalidone and other derivatives of o-chlorobenzene sulphonamide.
Choline chloride carbamate.
Cinchocaine.
Cinchophen.
Clofazimine.
Clomiphene.
Clomipramine hydrochloride.
Clomocycline and preparations.
Clonidine hydrochloride.
Clonitazene and its salts.
Clopamide.
Clopenthixol.
Cloperphenthixan.
Clorprenaline; its salts.
Clotixamide.
Clotrimazole.
Cloxacillin and preparations.
Cocculin.
Cocculus indicus.
Colchamine; its salts.
Colchicine; its salts.

Colistin; its salts and preparations.
Corpus luteum extracts.
Cortexolone; its salts; its esters, their salts; any acetal derivative and its salts.
Corticosteriods, that is to say, any substance which contains the chemical structure of pregn-4-ene-3, 20-dione, or of pregna-1, 4-diene-3, 20-dione and has the 11-carbon atom directly linked to oxygen, with the exception of flugestone; their esters and their salts; any acetal derivative of a corticosteriod and its salts.
Corticotrophins, natural and preparations.
Corticotrophins, synthetic and preparations.
Corticotropin and preparations.
Corynine.
Cotarnine; its salts and quaternary compounds.
Co-trimoxazole.
Creosote obtained from wood.
Cresols and preparations containing 60% w/w or more.
Cresylic acid and preparations containing 60% w/w or more.
Crotethamide.
Croton, oil of.
Cyanides other than ferrocyanides.
4-Cyano-2-dimethylamino-4: 4-diphenylbutane; its salts.
4-Cyano-1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine; its salts.
Cyclarbamate.
Cyclofenil.
Cyclopenthiazide.
Cyclophosphamide; its salts.
Cycloserine; its salts and preparations.
d-Cycloserine.
Cyclothiazide.
Cycrimine; its salts.
Cypenamine; its salts.
Cytarabine.

Daturine.
Daunomycin Hydrochloride.
Daunorubicin Hydrochloride.
Deacetyl-lanatoside C.
Deanol 4-chlorophenoxyacetate hydrochloride.
Decamethonium iodide.
Dehydrobenzperidol.
1:2 Dehydrocortisone; its esters and preparations.
Dehydroemetine; its salts.
Demecarium Bromide.
Demecolcine; its salts.
Demeclocycline; its salts and preparations.
Demethoxyreserpine; its salts.
Demethylchortetracycline; its salts or any substance, the chemical and biological properties of which are identical with or similar to this antimicrobial substance, but which are produced by means other than by living organisms.
Desacetyl-lanatoside C.
Deserpidine; its salts.

Desipramine; its salts.
Deslanside.
Deslanoside.
Desmethylimipramine.
Desomorphine; its salts.
Dexamphetamine and its salts.
Dextromethorphan; its salts.
Dextromoramide; its salts.
Dextropropoxyphene; its salts.
Dextrophan; its salts.
Diacetylnalorphine; its salts.
Diacetyl N-allynormorphine; its salts.
Diallynortoxferine dichloride.
Diallymalonylurea.
Diallytoxiferine dichloride.
Diamethine.
Diamethine.
Diamorphine and its salts.
Diampromide and its salts.
Di-p-anisyl-p-phenetyl guanidine.
Diazepam and other compounds containing the chemical structure of dihydro-1:4-Benzodiazepine substituted to any degree; their salts.
Diazoxide.
Dibenzepin; its salts.
Dibenzyl derivatives with oestrogenic activity, their esters.
Dibucaine; its salts.
Dibucaine hydrochloride.
Dichoralphenazone.
Di-(2-chloroethyl) amine, N-substituted derivatives of.
Dichlorphenamide.
Dichlorphenarsine Hydrochlorides.
Dicloxacillin sodium.
Diethanolamine fusidate.
Diethazine; its salts.
Diethazine hydrochloride.
Diethylproprion; its salts.
N-Diethyoaminoethylephedrine; its salts.
Diethylmalonylurea.
Diethylthiambutene and its salts.
N, N-Diethyltryptamine and its salts.
Difenoxin.
Digitalis, glycosides of; other active principles of digitalis.
Diguanidines, polymethylene.
Diguanil.
Dihydro-1: 4-benzodiazepine compounds substituted to any degree, their salts.
Dihydrocodeine and its salts.
Dihydrocodeinone-O-Carboxymethyloxime; its salts; its esters; their salts.
Dihydromethylmorphine; its salts; its esters and ethers; their salts.
Dihydromorphine; its salts; its esters and others; their salts.
Dihydrostreptomycin; its salts and preparations.

Dihydrotheelin; its esters.
3-(3,4-Dihydroxyphenyl) alanine; its salts.
Diiodotyrosine.
Di-isopropyl fluorophosphate.
Di-isopropyl fluorophosphanate.
Dimenoxadole and its salts.
Dimepheptanol.
Dimepropion.
1:4-Dimethanesulphonoxybutane; its salts.
2, 5-Dimethoxy-4, x-dimethlyphenethylamine and its salts.
Dimethylaminoantipyrine; its salts.
Dimethylaminophenazone; its salts.
Dimethyl 4-sulphamoylphenyl phosphorothionate.
Dimethylthiambutene and its salts.
N, N-Dimethyltryptamine and its salts.
Dimethltubocurarine salts.
Dinitronaphthols.
Dinitro-orthocresols.
Dinitrothymols.
Dinitrophenols; dinitronaphtols, dinitrothymols.
Dioxaphetyl butyrate and its salts.
Dipara-anisylphenetyl guanidine.
Diperocaine; its salts.
Diperodon; its salts.
Diphenoxylate and its salts.
Diphenylhydantoin sodium.
Dipipanone; its salts.
Disopyramide.
Distigmine Bromide.
Disulfiram.
Dithienylallylamine compounds; their salts.
Dixyrazine; its salts.
DOPA; its salts.
Dothiepin; its salts.
Doxapram; its salts.
Doxorubicin.
Doxycycline; its salts and preparations.
Droperidol.
Drotebanol; its salts; its esters and ethers, their salts.
Dyflos.

Eazamine hydrochloride.
Ecothiopate iodide.
Ectylcarbamide.
Ectylurea.
Elaterin.
Embutramide.
Emetic tartar.
Emylcamate.

Ephedrine; its optical isomers; their salts; their quaternary compounds; their salts, simple or complex.
Epinephrine; its salts.
Epirenamine; its salts.
Epithiazide.
Ergomonamine; its salts.
Ergonovine.
Ergot (the sclerotia of any species of Claviceps); extracts of ergot; tinctures of ergot.
Ergot alkaloids of whether hydrogenated or not; their homologues any salt of any substance falling within this item.
Erythritol tetranitrate.
Erythrityl tetranitrate.
Erythromycin; its salts; its esters; their salts and preparations containing any of them; any substance, the chemical and biological properties of which are identical with or similar to this antimicrobial substance, but which is produced by means other than by living organisms.
Erythrotetranitral.
Eserine; its salts and quaternary compounds.
Estrogenic substances conjugated.
Ethacrynic acid; its salts.
Ethafedrine; its salts.
Ethaminal sodium.
Ethamycin.
Ethchlorvynol.
Ethinamate.
Ethionamide.
Ethoheptazine; its salts.
Ethopropazine; its salts.
Ethybenztropine; its salts.
Ethyl—aminobenzoate.
Ethyl—alcohol.
Ethylephedrine; its salts.
Ethylmethylthiambutene and its salts.
Ethylmorphine and its salts.
Ethylnoradrenaline; its salts.
Ethylstibamine.
Etonitazene and its salts.
Etophylate.
Etorphine; its salts; its esters and ethers; their salts.
Etoxeridine; its salts; its esters and ethers; their salts.
Euphoramin.

Fencamfamin; its salts.
Fenethylline; its salts.
Fenfluramine; its salts.
Fenmetramide; its salts.
Fenoprofen calcium salt.
Fenpipramide; its salts.
Fentanyl and its salts.

Ferruginous neurasthenic serum.
Flamazine.
Flavomycin; its salts; its esters and their salts.
Flavoxate; its salts.
Fluanisone.
Flucloxacillin and its preparations.
Flucytosine.
Flufenamic acid; its salts; its esters; their salts.
Flumethiazide.
Fluopromazine; its salts.
Fluorides, alkali except potassium and sodium.
Fluorouracil.
Flupenthixol; its salts.
Fluphenazine; its salts.
Flurazepam.
Formyl terchloride.
Fouadin.
Framomycin or any substance the chemical and biological properties of which are identical with or similar to this antimicrobial substance, but which is produced by means other than by living organisms.
Framycetin and its salts or any substance the chemical and biological properties of which are identical with or similar to this antimicrobial substances, but which is produced by means other than by living organisms.
Furaltadone; its esters; its salts and their salts.
Furazolidone; its salts; its esters and their salts.
Furethidine and its salts.
Fusidic acid; its salts its esters and salts of such esters.

Gallamine; its salts and its quaternary compounds.
Galenomycin.
Gentamicin; its salts; its esters and salts of such esters or any substance the chemical and biological properties of which are identical with or similar to this antimicrobial substances, but which is produced by means other than by living organisms.
Glibenclamide.
Glucophage.
Glutethimide; its salts.
Glybutamide.
Glyceryl trinitrate.
Glyceryl aminobenzoate; its salts.
Glyceryal trinitrate.
Glycobiarsol.
Glycodiazine.
Glykresin; its esters.
Glymidine.
Griseofulvin.
Guamecyline; its salts and preparations.
Guanidines, the following—
Polymethylene diguanidines; dipara-anisylphenetyl guanidine.
Hydrocyanic acid; cyanides; double cyanides of mercury and zinc.

Hachimycin; its salts; its esters; their salts or any substance the chemical and biological properties of which are identical with or similar to this antimicrobial substance, but which is produced by means other than by living organisms.
Haloperiodol and other 4-substituted derivatives of N-(3-p-fluo-robenzoylpropyl) piperidine.
Heparin calcium.
Hexachlorophane.
Hexamethone salts.
Hexamethonium salts.
Hexamine phenylcinchoninate.
Hexapropymate.
Hexamium salts.
Hydrazines, benzyl, phenethyl and phenoxyethyl; their x-methyl derivatives; acyl derivatives of any of the foregoing substances comprised in this item; salts of any compounds comprised in this item.
Hydrochlorothiazide.
Hydrocodone and its salts.
Hydrocortamate hydrochloride.
Hydrocyanic acid.
Hydroflumethiazide.
Hydromorphinol; its salts; esters and ethers; their salts.
Hydromorphone; its salts; its esters and ethers; their salts.
Hydroquinone; preparations containing more than two per cent by weight in weight or by weight in volume of hydroquinone.
Hydroxycarbamide.
Hydroxycinchoninic acids; derivatives of; their salts and their esters.
4-Hydroxymethyl-2:2-di-isopropyl 1-1:3-dioxolan.
14-Hydroxydihydromorphine; its salts; its esters and ethers; their salts.
Hydroxy-N: N-dimethyltryptamines; their esters or ethers; any salt of any substance falling within this item except bufotenine and psilocin.
Hydroxyurea.
Hydroxypethidine; its salts.
Hydroxyzine; its salts.

Ibenzmethyzine.
Ibuprofen.
Idoxuridine.
Imipramine.
Indomethacin; its salts.
Insulin.
Iprindole; its salts.
Iron cacodylate.
Iproveratril; its salts.
Isoaminile; its salts.
Isobutyl aminobenzoate.
Isocarboxazid; its salts.
Isomethadone (isoamidone); its salts.
Isoniazid, its salts; its derivatives, their salts.
Isoprenaline; its salts.

Isoprophenamine; its salts.
Isopropylatrerenol; its salts.
Isopropyl meprobamate.
N-Isopropylethylnoradrenaline; its salts.
Isopropylnorandrenaline; its salts.
Isoproterenol; its salts.

Kanamycin and its salts or any substance the chemical and biological properties of which are identical with or similar to this antimicrobial substances, but which is produced by means other than by living organisms.
Ketamine Hydrochloride.
Ketobemidone; its salts.
Ketoprofin.

Laudexium; its salts.
L-Dopa; its salts.
Lead acetates; compounds of lead with acids from fixed oils.
Levisoprenaline; its salts.
Levodopa; its salts.
Levomethorphan; its salts.
Levomoramide; its salts.
Levorphan; its salts.
Levophenacylmorphan; its salts; its esters and ethers; their salts.
Levopropoxyphene; its salts.
Levorphanol; its salts; its esters and ethers; their salts.
Lincomycins that is the S-Alkyl derivatives of 6·8 Dideoxy-6-trans (4-alkyl-1-2 Pyrollidine-Carboxamide)-1 Thio-D-erythro-2-D-Calacto-Octo-Pyranoside, and N-methylpyrollidine analogues thereof; salts of any of these; their esters and salts of these.
Liothyronine.
Liothyronine sodium.
Lithium Fluoride.
Loperamide hydrochloride.
Lorazepam.
Lymecycline.
Lysergamide and its salts.
Lysergide and other N-alkyl derivatives of lysergamide; their salts.

Mannityl hexanitrate.
Mannomustine; its salts.
Mazindol.
Mebanazine.
Mebezonium iodide.
Mebutamate.
Meclofenoxate; its salts.
Medazepam.
Medocodene.
Mefenamic acid; its salts esters; their salts.
Melarsonyl Potassium.
Melarsoprol.

Melphalan.
Mepazine hydrochloride.
Mephenesin; its esters.
Mephentermine; its salts.
Meprobamate.
Mephenetoin; its salts.
Mephenytoin; its salts.
Meralluride.
Merbromin.
6-Mercaptopurine.
Mercaptopurine; its salts; derivatives of mercaptopurine; their salts.
Mercuderamide.
Mercuhydrin.
Mercuric cyanide.
Mercuric sulphocyanide.
Mercurochrome.
Mercurophylline sodium.
Mercury ammoniated.
Mercury oleated.
Mercury organic compounds in aerosols.
Mercury, oxides of; nitrates of mercury; mercuric ammonium chlorides Potassiomercuric iodides; organic compounds of mercury which contain a methyl (CH_3) group directly linked to the mercury atom; mercuric oxycyanides; mercuric thiocyanate
Mercuzanthin.
Mersalyl.
Merthiolate.
Mescaline and its salts.
Mesoridazine; its salts.
Mesuridazine; its salts.
Methacortandracin.
Metanitrophenol; orthonitrophenol; paranitrophenol.
Metazocine; its salts; its esters and ethers; their salts.
Metformin; its salts.
Methacycline; its salts and preparations.
Methadol; its salts.
Methadone (amidone) its salts.
Methampyrone.
Methagyalone; its salts.
Methanthelinium bromide.
Methcarbomal.
Methdilazine.
Methadyl acetate; its salts.
Methicillin sodium.
Methixene; its salts.
Methocarbamol.
Methoin; its salts.
Methoserpidine; its salts.
Methotrimeprazine; its salts.

Methoxophenadein; its salts.
Methoxsalen.
10-Methoxydeserpidine; its salts.
Methoxyphenamine; its salts.
Methscopolamine bromide.
Methyclothiazide.
Methylacetanilide.
Methylamoniheptane.
Methylamphetamine and its salts.
Methylatropine bromide.
Methylbenzylhydrazine.
N-Methyl-2-(2-Methylbenzhydryloxy)-ethylamine; its salts.
Methyl bromide.
Methyldesomorphine; its salts.
Methyldihydromorphine; its salts.
9-Methylenethiaxanthen derivatives; their salts.
Methylpentynol; its salts.
Methylephedrine.
Methylphenidate; its salts.
2-Methylpentynol; its esters and other derivatives.
2-Methyl-3-morpholino-1: 1-diphenylpropane carboxylic acid; its salts; its esters; their salts.
1-Methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid; esters of; their salts.
Methylphenidate; its salts.
Methylprylone.
Methysulphonal.
Methysergide; its salts.
Metiguanide.
Metoclopramide; its salts.
Metolazone.
Metopimazine; its salts.
Metopon; its salts.
Mithramycin.
Mitoclomine; its salts.
Mitomen.
Mitopodozide; its salts.
Molindone hydrochloride.
Monofluroracetic acid; its salts.
Morazone.
Morpheridine; its salts.
Morphine; its salts; its esters and ethers; their salts; its pentavalent nitrogen derivatives; their esters and ethers.
Morpholinylethylmorphine; its salts.
Mustine; its salts.
Myelobromol.
Myrophine; its salts.

Naepine Hydrochloride.
Nafcillin; its salts and preparations.
Naftidrofuryl oxalate.

Nalidixic acid; its salts and esters.
Nalorphine; its salts.
Naloxone hydrochloride.
Natamycin.
Neomycin; its salts and preparations or any substance the chemical and biological properties of which are identical with or similar to this antimicrobial substances, but which is produced by means other than by living organisms.
Nialamide.
Niridazole.
Nitrazepam; its salts.
Nitrofurazone; its salts; its esters and their salts.
Nitrofurantoin; its salts; its esters and their salts.
Nitroglycerin.
Nitromin.
m-Nitrophenol.
p-Nitrophenol.
p-Nitrosulphathiazole.
o-Nitrophenol.
Noradrenaline; its salts.
Noramidopyrine methanesulphonate sodium.
Noracymethadol; its salts.
Norcodeine; its salts.
Normethadone and its salts.
Norlevorphanol; its salts; its esters and ethers; their salts.
Normorphine; its salts.
Nortriptyline; its salts.
Norethynodrel and ethinyloestradiol 3-methyl ether.
Norpipanone; its salts.
Novobiocin; its salts or any substance, the chemical and biological properties of which are identical with or similar to this antimicrobial substances, but which is produced by means other than by living organisms.
Nux vomica.
Nystatin; its salts or any substance the chemical and biological properties of which are identical with or similar to this antimicrobial substance, but which is produced by means other than by living organisms.

Oestrogenic substance conjugated.
Oleandomycin; its salts; its esters and salts of such esters and their preparations or any substance, the chemical and biological properties of which are identical with or similar to this antimicrobial substance, but which is produced by means other than by living organisms.
Opium.
Oropramol hydrochloride.
Orciprenaline; its salts.
Orphenadrine; its salts.
Orthocaine; its salts.
Orthonitrophenol.
Ouabain.
Oxaminiquine.
Oxalic acid.

Oxazepam; its salts.
Oxethazaine.
Oxolinic acid.
Oxprenolol hydrochloride.
Oxycinchoninic acid, derivatives of; their salts; their esters.
Oxycinchophen.
Oxycodone; its salts; its esters; their salts.
Oxypertine hydrochloride.
Oxyphenbutazone.
Oxytetracycline; its salts and preparations or any substance the chemical and biological properties of which are identical with or similar to this antimicrobial substance, but which is produced by means other than by living organisms.
Oxytocins natural and synthetic.
Oxymorphone; its salts.

Pancuronium Bromide.
Paracetaldehyde.
Paraldehyde.
Paramethasone.
Paramomycin; its salts; its esters and salts of such esters.
Para-aminobenzenesulphonamide; its salts; derivatives of paraamino-benezenesulphonamide having any of the hydrogen atoms in the para-amino group or of the sulphonamide group substituted by another radicle; their salts.
Para-amino-benzoic acid; esters of; their salts.
Para aminosalicyclic acid; its salts; its esters.
Paramethadione.
Pecazine; its salts.
Pemoline; its salts.
Penethamate hydriodide.
Penicillin and Streptomycin or any preparation thereof or such other antimicrobial organic substances the chemical properties of which are identical with others similar to those of the substances so described but not produced by living organisms.
Penicillamine; its salts.
Pentamethonium salts.
Pentazocin; its salts.
Pentresamide.
Perhexiline hydrogen maleate.
Pericyazine.
Perphenazine.
Pethidine; its salts.
Phenacaine hydrochloride.
Phenactropinium chloride.
Phenacemide.
Phenampromide; its salts.
Phenadoxoneits salts.
Phenatine; its salts.
Phenadoxone; its salts.
Phenazocin; its salts.
Phenbutrazate.

Phenelzine; its salts.
Phencyclidine; its salts.
Phendimetrazine; its salts.
Phenethylamine derivatives substituted in the aromatic ring (other than mescaline); their salts.
Phenetidylphenacetin.
Phenformin; its salts.
Pheniprazine; its salts.
Phenothiazine, derivatives of their salts; except dimethoxanate; its salts and promethazine; its salts and molecular compounds.
1-Phenyl-2-pyrrolidinopentane; its salts.
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 sixty per cent weight in weight of phenols; compounds of phenol with a metal except in substances containing less than the equivalent of sixty per cent weight in weight of phenols.
Phenoperidine; its salts; its esters and ethers; their salts.
Phenomorphan; its salts.
Phenothiazine derivatives of their salts, except dimethoxanate; its salts and promethazine; its salts and molecular compounds.
3-(10-Phenothiazinyl) propane, substituted in the 1 position; its salts derivatives of 3-(10-Phenothiazinyl) propane substituted in the 1 position; their salts.
Phenoxypropazine; its salts.
Phenylbutazone; its salts.
Phentermine; its salts.
Phenylacetamide; its salts.
Phenylcinchoninic acid; salicylcinchoninic acid; their salts; their salts.
Phenylacetylcarbamide.
Phenylethydantoin; its salts; its acyl derivatives; their salts.
Phenylacetylurea.
5-Phenylhydantoin; its alkyl and aryl derivatives; their salts.
Phenylpropanolamine; its salts.
Phenylpropylmethylamine; its salts.
Pholcodeine; its salts.
Phospholine iodide.
Phosphorous yellow.
Physostigmine; its salts and quaternary compounds.
Picric acid.
Picrotoxin.
Pimafucin.
Piminodine and its salts.
Pimozide; its salts.
Pipamazine.
Pipradol; its salts.
Piritramide; its salts.
Pituitary gland, the active principles of.
Pivhydrazine; its salts.
Pizotyline.
Podophyllum.

Polymethylenebistrimethylammonium salts.
Polymyxins; their salts and preparations or any substance, the chemical and biological properties of which are identical with or similar to this antimicrobial substances, but which is produced by means other than by living organisms.
Polythiazide.
Potassium cyanide.
Practolol.
Pramindole; its salts.
Praxilene.
Prazitone; its salts.
Prozosin hydrochloride.
Procainamide; its salts.
Procarbazine; its salts.
Proycyclidine; its salts.
Profenamine.
Prolintane; its salts.
Propheptazine; its salts.
Propantheline bromide.
Propoxyphene; its salts.
Properidine and its salts.
Propiomazine and its preparations.
Propylhexedrine; its salts.
Propynylcyclohexanol carbamate.
Proquamezine; its salts.
Proseptasine.
Prostaglandin E2.
Prostaglandin F2.
Prothionamide.
Prostin F2.
Prothipendyl; its salts.
Prothixene; its salts.
Protriptyline; its salts.
Pseudoephedrine; its salts; its quaternary compounds; their salts simple or complex.
Pyranisamine.
Pyrathiazine.
Pyrazine-2-Carboxyamide; its salts (Pyrazinamide)
L-Pyroglutamyl-L-histidyl-L-proline amide.

Quinethazone.
Quinine; its salts except in preparations containing less than 10% of quinine or its salts (P1 only); S3 preparations containing not more than 1%, also soft drinks, wines or tonic wines and in preparations containing not more than 15% for use in manufacture of soft drinks, wines, tonic wines or confectionery.

Racemethorphan; its salts.
Racemoramide; its salts.
Racemorphan; its salts.
Rescinnamine.
Reserpine.

Rifamycins, that is to say a group of related anitmicrobial macrolactams, either produced by the growth of Streptomyces mediterranei or by modification of such products, and containing the chemical structure of 11-acetoxy-7, 9, 15-trihydroxy-13-methoxy-2, 6, 8, 10, 12-pentamethylpentadeca-2, 4, 12-trienoic acid amide, attached by the nitrogen atom and by the oxygen atom in the 15-position respectively to the 7-and 2-positions of A 5, 6, 9-trioxygenated 2, 4-dimethyl-1-oxanophto (2, 1-b) furan; any salt or ester of a substance comprised in this entry and any salt of such ester or any substance comprised in this entry and any salt of such ester or any substance the chemical and biological properties of which are identical with or similar to this antimicrobial substances, but which is produced by means other than by living organisms.

Ristocetins and their salts or any substance the chemical and biological properties of which are identical with or similar to this antimicrobial substance, but which is produced by means other than by living organisms.

Rolitetracycline; its salts and preparations.

Rimiterol hydrobromide.

Salazopyrin.

Salazosulphadimidine.

Salbutamol; its salts.

2-Salicylcinchoninic acid; its salts and esters.

Savin, oil of.

Sensibamine; its salts.

Sodium cacodylate.

Sodium cromoglycate.

Sodium cyanide.

Sodium 4-(dimethylamino) benzenediazo-sulphonate.

Sodium fusidate and preparations.

Sodium Glymidine.

Sodium monofluoroacetate.

Sodium moramidopyrine methansulphonate.

Sodium stibogluconate.

Sodium valproate.

Sotalol hydrochloride.

Spectinomycin; its salts; its esters; their salts or any substances the chemical and biological properties of which are identical with or similar to this antimicrobial substance, but which is produced by means other than by living organisms.

Spiramycin; its salts and preparations or any substance the chemical and biological properties of which are identical or similar to this antimicrobial substance, but which is produced by means other than by living organisms.

Stilbamine glucoside.

Streptomycin; its salts derivatives and salts of such derivatives and their preparations or any substance the chemical and biological properties of which are identical with or similar to this antimicrobial substance, but which is produced by means other then living organisms.

Stropanthus; glycosides of.

Strychnine; its salts and quaternary compounds.

Styramate.

Sulphaquinoxalline.

Sulphonal, alkyl sulphonals.

Sulphomyxin sodium.
Suprarenal gland medulla, the active principles of their salts.
Suxamethonium; its salts.
Syrosingopine.

Tamoxifen citrate.
Tartar emetic.
Teclothiazide.
Terbutaline; its salts.
Tetrabenazine; its salts.
Tetracosactrin.
Tetracycline; that is to say, the antimicrobial substance containing the chemical structure Napthalene-2-carboxymide, hydrogenated to any extent and having in each of the positions 1, 3, 10, 11 and 12 substituted by a hydroxyl or an oxo group and their salts.
Tetraethylthiuram disulphide.
Thalidomide; its salts.
Thebaine and its salts.
Thallium salts of.
Thiazinamium methyl sulphate.
Thebacon; its salts; its esters; their salts.
Thiethylperazine; its salts.
Thiocarlide; its salts.
Thioguanine; its salts.
Thioproperazine; its salts.
Thioridazine; its salts.
Thiosemicarbozone.
Thyrocalcitonin.
Thyroid Gland, the active principles of; their salts.
Thyroglobulin.
Tigloidine.
Timolol maleate.
Tiocarlide; its salts.
Tobramycin sulphate.
Tofenacin; its salts.
Tolbutamide; its salts.
Tranexamic acid.
Tranylcypromine; its salts.
Tretamine; its salts.
Triacetyloleanodomycin and preparations.
Triamterene.
Tribromethyl alcohol.
Tribromoethyl alcohol.
Tribromoethanol.
Trichlorbutylodene glycol.
Trichomycin.
Triclofos; its salts.
Triethanomelamine; its salts.
Trifluoperazine; its salts.
Tri-(2-Chloroethyl) amine; its salts.

Trifluoperiodol.
Tribexphenidyl; its salts.
Trimeperidine; its salts.
Trimeprazine; its salts.
Trimethadione.
Trimipramine; its salts.
Trimustine; its salts.
Trinitrogylcerin.
Trinitrophenol.
Trinuride.
Trophenium.
Tropicamide.
Tropine diphenylmethyl ether.
Troxidone.
Tybamate.
Tylosin; its salts; its esters and their salts.

Vancomycin, its salts or any substance the chemical and biological properties of which are identical with or similar to this antimicrobial substance, but which is produced by means other than by living organisms.
Vasopressins; natural and synthetic.
Verapamil; its salts.
Viomycin; its salts and preparations or any substance the chemical and biological properties of which are identical with or similar to this antimicrobial substance, but which is produced by means other than by living organisms.
Viocin sulphate.
Virginiamycin and preparations or any substance the chemical and biological properties of which are identical with or similar to this antimicrobial substance, but which is produced by means other than by living organisms.

Xylylanthranilic acid; its salts; its esters; their salts.

Zoxazolamine; its salts.

PART II

Accumulator acid.
Aldicarb.
Algimycin.
Alkali metal fluorides.
Alpha-chloralose.
Ammonia.
Ammonium Biflouride.
Ammonium flouride.
Arsenical substances, the following:
Arsenic pentoxides.
Arsenic sulphides.
Arsenious oxide.

Calcium arsenates.
Calcium arsenites.
Copper acetoarsenites.

Copper arsenates.
Copper arsenites.
Lead arsenates.
Potassium arsenites.
Sodium arsenites.
Sodium thiorsenates.

Barium carbonate.
Barium silicoflouride.
Benzophenol and its homologues in preparations containing below 60% w/w benzophenol or equivalent.

Ceresol.
Cerium oxalate.
Copper Diagnostic solution-tablets.
Creasote (obtained from wood).
Creosote (obtained from wood).
Cresols in preparations containing less than 60% w/w.
Cresylic acid in preparations containing less than 60% w/w.

Diamines, the following, their salts—
Phenylene diamines, tolylene diamines; other alkylated benzine diamines.
Dinitrocresols (DNC); their compounds with a metal or a base.
Dinosam; its compounds with a metal or a base.
Dinoseb; its compounds with a metal or a base.
B-(2-"3, 5-Dimethyl-2-oxocyclohexyl" -2-Hydroxyethly) Glutarimide.
Drazoxolon; its salts.

Endothal; its salts.
Endrin.

Fluhydric acid.
Fluoroacetamide.
Formetanate.
Flouacetanilide.
Formaldehyde.
Formic acid.

Hydrochloric acid.
Hydroflouric acid; potassium flouride; sodium flouride; sodium silicofluoride.

Lysol.
Mercuric chloride; mercuric iodine; organic compounds of mercury except compounds which contain amethyl (CH_3) group directly linked to the mercury atom.
Metallic oxalates.
Metaphenylenediamines; their salts.
Methidathion.
Methomyl.
Nicotine; its salts.

Nicotine dusts.
Nitric acid.
Nitrobenzol.
Nitrobenzene.

Organo-tin compounds, the following: Fentin compounds Oxalates, metallic.

Paraquat; salts.
Phenols as defined in Part I of this list containing less than sixty per cent weight of phenols, compounds of phenol with a metal in substances containing less than the equivalent of sixty per cent weight in weight of phenols.
Phenylene diamines; tolylene diamines, other alkylated benzine; their salts.
Phenylmercuric salts.
Phosphorus acids.
Phosphorus compounds:—
Amiton.
Aninphos-methyl.
Demeton-O.
Demeton-S.
Demeton-O-methyl.
Demeton-S-methyl.
Diethyl 4-methyl-7-coumarinyl phosphorothionate.
Diethyl p-nitrophenyl phosphate.
Dimefox.
Ethion.
Ethyl p-nitrophenyl phenyl-phosphorothionate.
Mecarbam.
Mevinphos.
Mipafox.
Phenkapton.
Pirimiphos-ethyl.
Mazidox 2-methoxycarbonyl-1-methyl-vinyl dimethyl phosphate.
2-methoxycarbonyl-1-methyl-vinyl dimethyl phosphate.
Parathion.
Phosphamidon.
Schradan.
Sulfotepp.
Tepp (HETP).
triphosphoric pentadimethylamide.
Vamidothion.
Phosphorus compounds:
Chlorfenvinphos.
Demephion.
Demeton-methyl.
Demeton-S-methyl sulphone.
Dioxathion.
Omethoate.
Primiphos-ethyl.
Thiometon.
Dichlorvos.