

No. 356. THE PHARMACY AND POISONS LAW, 1945.

REGULATIONS MADE UNDER SECTION 43.

C. C. WOOLLEY,

Governor.

I, the Governor in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 43 of the Pharmacy and Poisons Law, 1945, do hereby make the following Regulations:—

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Pharmacy and Poisons Regulations, 1946 and shall come into operation on the 1st day of January, 1947.

2.—(1) In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—

“antimonial poisons” means chlorides of antimony, oxides of antimony, sulphides of antimony, antimonates, antimonites, and organic compounds of antimony;

“arsenical poisons” means halides of arsenic, oxides of arsenic, sulphides of arsenic, arsonates, arsenites, copper acetoarsenites, sodium thioarsenates, and organic compounds of arsenic;

“food” includes drink;

“British Pharmacopœia” and “British Pharmaceutical Codex” have the same meaning, respectively, as in section 32 (4) of the Law;

“medicine for the internal treatment of human ailments” includes any medicine to be administered by parenteral injection but does not include any mouth-wash, eye-drops, eye-lotion, ear-drops, douche or similar article;

“Part 1 poison” or “Part 2 poison” means a poison included in the First Part or the Second Part of the Poison List respectively;

“Poisons List” means the Schedule to the Law.

“the Law” means the Pharmacy and Poisons Law, 1945.

(2) Any reference to the percentage of a poison contained in any substance shall, unless otherwise expressly provided, be construed in the following manner that is to say, a reference to a substance containing 1 per cent. of any poison means—

(a) in the case of a solid, that one gramme of the poison is contained in every hundred grammes of the substance;

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

and so in proportion for any greater or less percentage.

IMPORTATION OF POISONS.

3.—(1) No person other than a registered pharmacist, or a duly qualified medical practitioner or dentist or a veterinary surgeon shall import poisons without a permit in writing from the Board; such permit may be in general terms:

Provided that a licensed seller of Part 2 poisons may import Part 2 poisons without such permit.

(2) The Board may refuse any application for such a permit:

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

EXEMPTIONS.

4. The provisions of section 21 (1) (c) and 21 (2) of the Law shall not apply—

(a) to any poison specified in the first column of Group I of the First Schedule to these Regulations if the percentage of poison content is below that shown opposite each;

- (b) to any poison specified in Group II of the First Schedule to these Regulations ;
- (c) to the undermentioned articles—
 - (i) machine-spread plasters ;
 - (ii) surgical dressings ;
 - (iii) articles containing barium carbonate and prepared for the destruction of rats and mice ;
 - (iv) corn paints in which the only poison is a poison included in the poisons list under the heading of " Cannabis ".

5. Nothing in Part III of the Law or in these Regulations shall apply to—

- (a) any article in Group I of the Second Schedule to these Regulations ;
- (b) any poison specified in the first column of Group II of the Second Schedule to these Regulations if contained in or in the form of any of the articles or substances specified in the second column.

POISONS TO BE SUPPLIED ONLY UPON PRESCRIPTION.

6.—(1) No person shall sell by retail any of the undermentioned Part I poisons except on and in accordance with a prescription given by a duly qualified medical practitioner or dentist or veterinary surgeon :—

Acetarsol.

Amidopyrine ; its salts.

Amphetamina.

Barbituric acid ; its salts ; derivatives of barbituric acid ; their salts ; compounds of barbituric acid ; its salts ; its derivatives, their salts, with any other substance.

Dinitrocresols ; dinitronaphthols ; dinitrophenols ; dinitrothymols.

Mepacrine, its salts and derivatives.

Methylsulphonol.

Organic arsenical preparations for injection.

Pamaquinum.

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

Phenylcinchoninic acid ; salicyl-cinchoninic acid ; their salts ; their esters.

Strychnine.

Sulphonol ; alkyl sulphonals.

(2) This Regulation shall not apply to any sale exempted by section 25 of the Law nor to strychnine sold with the permission of the Board for the purpose of poisoning vermin.

(3) For the purposes of this Regulation a prescription shall—

- (a) be in writing and be signed by the person giving it with his usual signature and be dated by him ;
- (b) specify the address of the person giving it ;
- (c) specify the name and address of the person for whose treatment it is given or, if the prescription is given by a veterinary surgeon, of the person to whom the medicine is to be delivered ;
- (d) have written thereon, if given by a dentist, the words, " for dental treatment only " or, if given by a veterinary surgeon, the words " for animal treatment only " ;
- (e) specify the total amount of the medicine to be supplied and the dose to be taken.

(4) The person dispensing the prescription shall comply with the following requirements—

- (a) the prescription must not be dispensed more than once unless the prescriber has stated thereon that it may be dispensed more than once ;
- (b) if the prescription contains a direction that it may be dispensed a stated number of times or at stated intervals, it must not be dispensed otherwise than in accordance with the direction ;
- (c) at the time of dispensing there must be noted on the prescription above the signature of the prescriber the name and address of the seller and the date on which the prescription is dispensed ;
- (d) except in the case of a prescription which may be dispensed again, the prescription must, for a period of two years, be retained and kept on the premises on which it was dispensed in such manner as to be readily available for inspection.

SALE OF PART 2 POISONS BY LICENSED SELLERS.

7. A licensed seller of Part 2 poisons shall not sell any poison other than ammonia, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, potassium quadroxalate and sulphuric acid unless—

- (a) it is in the original container as supplied to such licensed seller ;
- (b) it is sold in containers in which it has been repacked by a registered pharmacist.

8. A licensed seller of Part 2 poisons shall not sell—

- (a) any poison which is to be used for any of the special purposes indicated in the case of certain poisons in the Second Part of the Poisons List unless the container, in addition to any other label required, is labelled clearly with a warning that the poison is to be used only for that special purpose ;
- (b) any arsenical poison other than lead arsenates, calcium arsenates and copper acetoarsenites, or any mercuric chloride, mercuric iodide or any organic compound of mercury except to a purchaser who is himself a licensed seller of Part 2 poisons or who is engaged in the trade or business of agriculture or horticulture and requires the poison for the purpose of that trade or business.

LABELS AND CONTAINERS.

9.—(1) The particulars with which the container of a poison is required to be labelled by section 23 of the Law and Regulations 9 to 13 must appear clearly and distinctly in a conspicuous position on the container in which the poison is supplied and on every box or other covering of whatever nature enclosing the container.

(2) Where the poison is contained in an ampoule, cachet or similar article it shall not be necessary to label the article itself if the article is contained in a box or other covering duly labelled.

(3) If the container is duly labelled it shall not be necessary to label any outer cover or wrapper used only for the purpose of delivery or transport except as required by Regulation 16.

(4) The word "Poison", or the alternative indication of character prescribed by Regulation 12, as the case may be, shall—

(a) in the case of a poison—

- (i) included in Group I of the First Schedule to the Regulations ;
 - (ii) specified in the Fourth Schedule to the Regulations ;
- either be printed in red letters on a contrasting background or in letters of some other colour set against a red background,

- (b) in all cases be easily legible and either on a separate label or surrounded by a line within which there must be no other words except words with which the container of the poison is required to be labelled under the Law or these Regulations.

10. The name with which a poison must be labelled in compliance with section 23 of the Law shall be the term under which it is included in the Poisons List :

Provided that—

- (a) Where the said term describes a group of poisons and not the poison specifically, the name of the poison shall be—
- (i) if the poison is the subject of a monograph in either the British Pharmacopœia or the British Pharmaceutical Codex, one or other of the names, synonyms or abbreviated names set out at the head of the monograph ; and
 - (ii) in any other case, the accepted scientific name or name descriptive of the true nature and origin of the poison ;
- (b) In the case of a preparation in the British Pharmacopœia, or the Formulary of the British Pharmaceutical Codex or any dilution or admixture of such a preparation, or any surgical dressing for which a standard is described in the British Pharmaceutical Codex, it shall be sufficient to state the name, synonym or abbreviated name used to describe the preparation or surgical dressing in the British Pharmacopœia or the British Pharmaceutical Codex with the addition of the letters B.P. or B.P.C., as the case may be.

11.—(1) The label of the container of any preparation containing a poison as one of its ingredients shall include a statement of the proportion, expressed in the form of a percentage, which the poison bears to the total ingredients of the preparation :

Provided that—

- (a) In the case of a preparation containing a poison specified in the first column of the Third Schedule it shall be sufficient to state on the label the particulars specified in the second column of that schedule against the description of the poison.
- (b) In the case of a preparation or surgical dressing which is named in accordance with paragraph (b) of Regulation 10, it shall not be necessary to state on the label the proportion of the poison contained in the preparation, and in the case of any dilution or admixture of such a preparation, it shall be sufficient to state the proportion which the preparation bears to the total ingredients of the dilution or admixture.
- (c) Where the poison is in tablets, pills, cachets, capsules, lozenges or similar articles, or in ampoules, it shall be sufficient to state on the label of the box or other covering in which the articles are enclosed the number of the articles and the amount of the poison, or in the case of such a preparation as is mentioned in the last foregoing paragraph, the amount of the preparation contained in each article.
- (2) Where any proportion is stated as a percentage, the statement shall indicate how the percentage is calculated.

12. The following special provisions shall be observed with regard to the labelling of certain medicines and preparations :—

- (a) Medicines made up ready for the internal treatment of human ailments and containing any of the poisons specified in this

paragraph shall, instead of being labelled with the word "Poison" be labelled with the following words:—

"Caution: It is dangerous to take this preparation except under medical supervision."

The poisons to which this special provision applies are:—

Allylisopropylacetylurea.

Beta-aminopropylbenzene; its salts; its N-alkyl derivatives; their salts; beta-aminoisopropylbenzene; its salts; its N-alkyl derivatives; their salts.

Insulin.

Phenylethylhydantoin; its salts; its acyl derivatives; their salts.

Pituitary gland, the active principles of.

Thyroid gland, the active principles of; their salts.

(b) Medicines made up ready for the internal treatment of human ailments and consisting of any of the substances exempted from certain provisions by the First Schedule shall, instead of being labelled with the word "Poison" be labelled with the following words:—

"Caution: It is dangerous to exceed the stated dose".

(c) Medicines made up ready for the treatment of animals shall be labelled with the following words:—

"Poison: For animal treatment only".

(d) Preparations for the dyeing of hair containing phenylene diamines, toluene diamines or other alkylated benzene diamines or their salts shall instead of being labelled with the word "Poison", be labelled with the following words:—

"Caution: This preparation may cause serious inflammation of the skin in certain persons and should be used only in accordance with expert advice".

(e) Potassium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide, and articles containing either of those substances shall, instead of being labelled with the word "Poison", be labelled with the following words:—

"Caution: This substance is caustic".

13.—(1) No person shall supply any poison—

(a) in the case of a liquid other than a medicine, contained in a bottle of a capacity of not more than 120 fluid ounces, unless the bottle is labelled with the words "Not to be taken";

(b) in the case of an embrocation, liniment, lotion, liquid antiseptic, or other liquid medicine for external application, unless the container is labelled with the name of the article and the words "For external use only".

(2) No person shall sell or supply any hydrocyanic acid, or cyanide unless the container is labelled with the words "Warning. This container holds a poisonous substance and should only be opened and used by persons having expert knowledge of the precautions to be taken in its use".

14. No person shall keep, supply or consign for transport any poison unless—

(a) it is contained in a container impervious to the poison and sufficiently stout to prevent leakage arising from the ordinary risks of handling and transport; and

(b) in the case of a liquid contained in a glass bottle of a capacity of not more than 120 fluid ounces, not being a medicine made up ready to be taken for the internal treatment of human ailments, the outer surface of the bottle is fluted vertically with ribs or grooves recognizable by touch.

SAFE CUSTODY OF POISONS.

15.—(1) It shall not be lawful for any person knowingly to have in his possession or under his control on any premises any poison—

- (i) included in Group I of the First Schedule ;
- (ii) specified in the Fourth Schedule ;

unless the following conditions are complied with at all times when the poison is not in actual use:—

- (a) The poison shall be kept under lock and key—
 - (i) in a separate room or compartment specially reserved for keeping poisons and partitioned off from the rest of the premises ; or
 - (ii) in a cupboard, box or other receptacle specially reserved for keeping poisons, clearly marked with the words “ Poisons Only ”, and kept in a place apart from anything containing food or drink.
- (b) The poison shall be kept in a place ordinarily accessible only to persons lawfully having access thereto.
- (c) The key of any room, compartment, cupboard, box or other receptacle in which poisons are kept shall be retained under the control of the person in charge of such poison.
- (2) Any person in possession of any receptacle which has been used for containing any such poison and which is no longer required for that purpose, shall destroy that receptacle in such a manner as effectively to prevent its further use or otherwise render the receptacle innocuous.
- (3) In any hospital or other similar institution all such poisons not in actual use shall be kept under the control of the person in charge of the institution, or some fit and proper person specially detailed for the purpose and shall be issued for use as required.
- (4) Poisons for the treatment of human ailments shall be kept entirely separate from any other poisons.
- (5) In any hospital, infirmary, dispensary, clinic, nursing home or other similar institution at which human ailments are treated and at which medicines are dispensed in a dispensing or pharmaceutical department in charge of a person appointed for that purpose no medicine containing a poison shall, except in a case of emergency, be supplied from that department for use in the wards, operating theatres or other sections of the institution except upon a written order signed by a duly qualified medical or dental practitioner or by a sister or nurse in charge of a ward, theatre or other section of the institution.

TRANSPORT OF POISONS.

16.—(1) No person shall consign for transport any of the under-mentioned poisons not being medicines unless the outside of the package is labelled conspicuously with the name or description of the poison and a notice indicating that it is to be kept separate from food and from empty food containers :—

- Arsenical poisons.
- Barium, salts of.
- Hydrocyanic acid ; cyanides.
- Nicotine.
- Strychnine.
- Thallium, salts of.

(2) It shall not be lawful for any person knowingly to transport any such poison in any vehicle in which food is being transported unless the food is carried in a part of the vehicle effectively separated from that containing the poison, or is otherwise adequately protected from the risk of contamination.

MISCELLANEOUS.

17. In all establishments in which pharmaceutical preparations containing any poison are manufactured for the purpose of the internal treatment of human ailments, the preparation must be manufactured by, or under the supervision of—

- (a) a registered pharmacist ; or
 (b) a person having one of the following qualifications in chemistry—
 (i) the Fellowship of the Institute of Chemistry ;
 (ii) the Associateship of the Institute of Chemistry ;
 (iii) any similar qualification recognized by the Board :

Provided that this rule shall not apply to the manufacture by or under the supervision of a duly qualified medical practitioner of preparations containing pituitary, suprarenal or thyroid glands, the active principles of any of those glands, or the salts of the active principles of thyroid gland.

18. The fee to be paid for a certificate of registration as a pharmacist under section 11 of the Law shall be two pounds.

19. All books kept for the purposes of Part III of the Law shall be preserved on the premises on which the sales recorded therein were made for a period of two years from the date on which the last entry was made therein.

SEE GAZ. 20. The Director of Medical Services may by Notice published in the Gazette regulate the opening or closing of pharmacies by rotation and compel any pharmacist or pharmacists to keep his or their premises open or closed during any hours prescribed in such notice.

GAZ. 29.6.51, p. 235. Such notice may contain any directions terms, or conditions as the Director of Medical Services may think fit to impose.

GAZ. 26.3.51, p. 124. 21. The certificate of registration shall be in the form set out in the Fifth Schedule to these Regulations.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

SUBSTANCES EXEMPTED FROM THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 21 (1) (c) AND 21 (2).

Any substance containing any of the poisons specified in the first column below if the poison content is less than the percentage specified in the second column.

GROUP I.

<i>Poison</i>	<i>Percentage of poison content below which substance is exempted.</i>
Alkaloids, including their salts simple or complex :—	
Aconite, alkaloids of ..	0.02 per cent.
Apomorphine	0.20 "
Atropine	0.15 "
Belladonna, alkaloids of ..	0.15 " calculated as hyosecyamine.
Brucine	0.20 "
Coca, alkaloids of	0.10 "
Cocaine	0.10 "
Codeine	1.00 "
Colchicine	0.50 "
Coniine	0.10 "
Cotarnine	0.20 "
Egonine and its esters ..	0.10 "
Emetine	1.00 "
Ethylmorphine	0.20 "
Gelsemium, alkaloids of ..	0.10 "

*Percentage of poison content below
which substance is exempted.*

<i>Poison</i>	
Homatropine	0.15 per cent.
Hyosine	0.15 "
Hyoscyamine	0.15 "
Jaborandi, alkaloids of ..	0.50 "
Lobelia, alkaloids of ..	0.50 "
Morphine	0.20 per cent., calculated as anhydrous morphine.
Papaverine	1.00 "
Pomegranate, alkaloids of	0.50 "
Sabadilla, alkaloids of ..	1.00 "
Solanaceous alkaloids, not otherwise included in this Schedule	0.15 per cent., calculated as hyoscyamine.
Stavesacre, alkaloids of ..	0.20 "
Strychnine	0.20 "
Thebaine	1.00 "
Veratrum, alkaloids of ..	1.00 "
Amino-alcohols, esterified with benzoic acids, phenyl- acetic acid, phenyl- propionic acid, cinammic acid or the derivatives of these acids	10.00 per cent. of esterified amino-alcohols.
Antimonial poisons	Equivalent of 1.00 per cent. of antimony trioxide.
Arsenical poisons	Equivalent of 0.01 per cent. of arsenic trioxide and dentifrices containing less than 0.50 per cent. of acetarsol.
Cantharidin	0.01 per cent.
Cantharidates	Equivalent of 0.01 per cent. of cantharidin.
Digitalis, glycosides and other active principles of	One unit of activity (as defined in the British Phar- macopœia) in two grammes of the substance.
Hydrocyanic acid	0.15 per cent. weight in weight of hydrocyanic acid (HCN).
Cyanides	Equivalent of 0.10 per cent. weight in weight of hydrocyanic acid (HCN).
Mercuric chloride	1.00 per cent.
Mercuric iodide	2.00 "
Nitrates of mercury	Equivalent of 3.00 per cent. weight in weight of mercury (Hg).
Potassio-mercuric iodides	Equivalent of 1.00 per cent. of mercuric iodide.
Organic compounds of mercury	Equivalent of 0.20 per cent. weight in weight of mercury (Hg).
Nux vomica	0.20 per cent. of strychnine.
Opium	0.20 per cent. of morphine calculated as anhydrous morphine.

GROUP II.

Acetanilide; alkyl acetanilides.
Alkali fluorides other than those specified in Part 2 of the Poison List.
Amyl nitrite.
Butyl chloral hydrate.
Chloral formamide.
Chloral hydrate.
Chloroform.
Creosote obtained from wood.

Croton, oil of.
 Elaterin.
 Ephedra, alkaloids and salts simple or complex.
 Erythryl tetranitrate.
 Glyceryl trinitrate.
 Insulin.
 Lead acetates.
 Manityl hexanitrate.
 Mercuric ammonium chlorides.
 Mercuric thiocyanate.
 Mercury, oxides of.
 Orthocaine; its salts.
 Oxalic acid.
 Para-amino-benzoic acid; esters of; their 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 carbon and two atoms of hydrogen) except in substances containing less than 60 per cent., weight in weight, of phenols; compounds of phenol with a metal, except in substances containing less than the equivalent of 60 per cent., weight in weight, of phenols.
 Phosphorus, yellow.
 Picric acid.
 Pituitary gland; the active principles of.
 Suprarenal glands, the active principles of; their salts.
 Thyroid gland, the active principles of; their salts.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

ARTICLES EXEMPTED FROM PART III OF THE LAW
AND THE REGULATIONS.

GROUP I.

Adhesives; anti-fouling compositions; arrow poisons; builders' materials; ceramics; distempers; electrical valves; enamels; explosives; fillers; fireworks; glazes; glue; inks; lacquer solvents; loading materials; matches; medicated soaps; motor fuels and lubricants; paints other than pharmaceutical paints; photographic paper; pigments; plastics; propellants; rubber; varnishes.

GROUP II.

<i>Poison.</i>	<i>Substance or article in which exempted.</i>
Acetanilide; alkyl acetanilides	Substances not being preparations for the treatment of human ailments.
Alkaloids:	
Emetine	Ipecacuanha; extracts and tinctures of ipecacuanha; substances containing less than 0.05 per cent. of emetine.
Ephedra, alkaloids of ..	Substances containing less than 1 per cent. of the alkaloids of ephedra.
Jaborandi, alkaloids of ..	Substances containing less than 0.025 per cent. of the alkaloids of jaborandi.
Lobelia, alkaloids of ..	Preparations for the relief of asthma in the form of cigarettes, smoking mixtures or fumigants; substances containing less than 0.1 per cent. of the alkaloids of lobelia.
Nicotine	Tobacco.
Pomegranate, alkaloids of ..	Pomegranate bark.
Solanaceous alkaloids ..	Stramonium contained in preparations for the relief of asthma in the form of cigarettes, smoking mixtures or fumigants.

<i>Poison.</i>	<i>Substance or article in which exempted.</i>
Stavesacre, alkaloids of	Soaps; ointments; lotions for external use.
Ammonia	Substances not being solutions of ammonia or preparations containing solutions of ammonia; substances containing less than 5 per cent. weight in weight, of ammonia (NH ₃); refrigerators; smelling bottles.
Amphetamina	Appliances for inhalation in which the poison is absorbed in inert solid material.
Antimony, chlorides of	Polishes.
Arsenical poisons	Pyrites ores or sulphuric acid containing arsenical poisons as natural impurities.
Barium, salts of	Witherite other than finely ground witherite.
Beta-aminopropylbenzene; its salts; its N-alkyl derivatives; their salts; beta-aminoisopropylbenzene; its salts; its N-alkyl derivatives; their salts	Appliances for inhalation in which the poison is absorbed in inert solid material;
Chloroform	Substances containing less than 10 per cent. of chloroform.
Creosote obtained from wood	Substances containing less than 50 per cent. of creosote obtained from wood.
Dinitrophenols	Substances not being preparations for the treatment of human ailments.
Formaldehyde	Substances containing less than 5 per cent., weight in weight, of formaldehyde (H. CHO): Photographic glazing or hardening solutions.
Hydrochloric acid	Substances containing less than 9 per cent., weight in weight, of hydrochloric acid (HCl).
Lead acetate	Substances containing less than 4 per cent. of lead acetate.
Lead, compounds of	Machine-spread plasters.
Mercuric chloride	Batteries.
Mercuric chloride; mercuric iodide; organic compounds of mercury.	Dressings on seeds or bulbs.
Mercury, nitrates of	Ointments containing less than the equivalent of 3 per cent., weight in weight, of mercury (Hg).
Nitric Acid	Substances containing less than 9 per cent., weight in weight, of nitric acid (HNO ₃).
Nitrobenzene	Substances containing less than 0.1 per cent. of nitrobenzene; soaps containing less than 1 per cent. of nitrobenzene; polishes.
Oxalic acid; metallic oxalates	Laundry blue; polishes.
Phenols	Carvacrol; creosote obtained from coal tar; essential oils in which phenols occur naturally; medicines containing less than 1 per cent. of phenols; nasal sprays, mouth-washes, pastilles, lozenges, capsules, pessaries, ointments, or suppositories containing less than 2.5 per cent. of phenols; smelling bottles; soaps for washing; solid substances, other than pastilles, lozenges, capsules, pessaries, ointments and suppositories, containing less than 60 per cent. of phenols; tar (coal or wood) crude or refined; tertiary butyl-cresol; thymol.

<i>Poison.</i>	<i>Substance or article in which exempted.</i>
Phenylene diamines; toluene diamines; other alkylated benzene diamines; their salts.	Substances other than preparations for the dyeing of hair.
Picric acid	Substances containing less than 5 per cent. of picric acid.
Potassium hydroxide ..	Substances containing less than 12 per cent. of potassium hydroxide; accumulators; batteries.
Sodium ethyl mercurithiosalicylate.	Therapeutic substances containing less than 0.001 per cent. of sodium ethyl mercurithiosalicylate as a preservative.
Sodium fluoride	Substances containing less than 3 per cent. of sodium fluoride as a preservative.
Sodium hydroxide	Substances containing less than 12 per cent. of sodium hydroxide.
Sodium silicofluoride ..	Substances containing less than 3 per cent. of sodium silicofluoride as a preservative.
Sulphuric acid	Substances containing less than 9 per cent., weight in weight, of sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4); accumulators; batteries; fire extinguishers.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

LABELLING OF PARTICULARS AS TO PROPORTION OF POISON IN CERTAIN CASES.

<i>Poison.</i>	<i>Particulars.</i>
Alkaloids :	
Aconite, alkaloids of ..	The proportion of any one alkaloid of aconite that the preparation would be calculated to contain on the assumption that all the alkaloids of aconite in the preparation were that alkaloid.
Belladonna, alkaloids of	The same as above, with the substitution for the reference to aconite of a reference to belladonna, calabar bean or such other of the said poisons as the case may require.
Calabar bean, alkaloids of	
Coca, alkaloids of	
Ephedra, alkaloids of	
Ergot, alkaloids of	
Gelsemium, alkaloids of	
Jaborandi, alkaloids of	
Lobelia, alkaloids of	
Pomegranate, alkaloids of	
Quebracho, alkaloids of, other than the alkaloids of red quebracho.	
Sabadilla, alkaloids of	
Solanaceous alkaloids not otherwise included in the Poisons List.	
Stavesacre, alkaloids of	
Veratrum, alkaloids of	
Yohimba, alkaloids of	
Antimonial poisons	The proportion of antimony trioxide (Sb_2O_3) or antimony pentoxide (Sb_2O_5) that the preparation would be calculated to contain on the assumption that the antimony (Sb) in the poison had been wholly converted into antimony trioxide or antimony pentoxide as the case may be.

<i>Poison.</i>	<i>Particulars.</i>
Arsenical poisons	The proportion of arsenic trioxide (As_2O_3) or arsenic pentoxide (As_2O_5) that the preparation would be calculated to contain on the assumption that the arsenic (As) in the poison had been wholly converted into arsenic trioxide or arsenic pentoxide as the case may be.
Barium, salts of	The proportion of one particular barium salt which the preparation would be calculated to contain on the assumption that the barium (Ba) in the poison had been wholly converted into that salt.
Digitalis, glycosides of ; other active principles of digitalis	The number of units of activity as defined in the British Pharmacopœia contained in a specified quantity of the preparation.
Hydrocyanic acid ; cyanides ; double cyanides of mercury and zinc.	The proportion of hydrocyanic acid (HCN) that the preparation would be calculated to contain on the assumption that the cyanides in the poison had been wholly converted into hydrocyanic acid.
Lead, compounds of with acids from fixed oils.	The proportion of lead oxide (PbO) that the preparation would be calculated to contain on the assumption that the lead in the poison had been wholly converted into lead oxide.
Mercury, organic compounds of.	The proportion of organically combined mercury (Hg) contained in the preparation.
Phenols	The proportion of phenols (added together) contained in the preparation.
Compounds of phenol with a metal.	The proportion of phenols (added together) that the preparation would be calculated to contain on the assumption that the compounds of phenols with a metal had been wholly converted into the corresponding phenols.
Pituitary gland, the active principles of.	Either— (a) the number of units of activity as defined in the British Pharmacopœia contained in a specified quantity of the preparation ; or (b) the proportion of pituitary gland, or of anterior or of posterior lobe of the gland, as the case may be, contained in the preparation ; or (c) the amount of pituitary gland, or of anterior or of posterior lobe of the gland, as the case may be, from which a specified quantity of the preparation was obtained, together with an indication whether the amount relates to fresh or to dried gland substance.
Potassium hydroxide	The proportion of potassium monoxide (K_2O) which the preparation would be calculated to contain on the assumption that the potassium hydroxide in the preparation had been wholly converted into potassium monoxide.
Sodium hydroxide	The proportion of sodium monoxide (Na_2O) which the preparation would be calculated to contain on the assumption that the sodium hydroxide in the preparation had been wholly converted into sodium monoxide.

<i>Poison.</i>	<i>Particulars.</i>
Strophanthus, glycosides of. .	The amount of standard tincture of strophanthus as defined in the British Pharmacopœia which possesses the same activity as a specified quantity of the preparation when assayed by the method described in the said Pharmacopœia.
Suprarenal gland, the active principles of ; their salts.	Either— (a) the proportion of suprarenal gland or of the cortex of the medulla of the gland, as the case may be, contained in the preparation ; or (b) the amount of suprarenal gland, or of the cortex or of the medulla of the gland, as the case may be, from which a specified quantity of the preparation was obtained, together with an indication whether the amount relates to fresh or to dried gland substance.
Thyroid gland, the active principles of ; their salts.	Either— (a) the proportion of thyroid gland contained in the preparation ; or (b) the amount of thyroid gland from which a specified quantity of the preparation was obtained together with an indication whether the amount relates to fresh or to dried gland.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS AS TO LABELLING AND SAFE CUSTODY.

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

- Acetyldihydrocodeinone.
- Benzoylmorphine.
- Benzylmorphine.
- Calabar bean, alkaloids of.
- Curarine.
- Diacetylmorphine.
- Dihydrocodeinone.
- Dihydrohydroxycodeinone.
- Dihydromorphine.
- Dihydromorphinone.
- Ergot, alkaloids of.
- Quebracho, alkaloids of.
- Yohimba, alkaloids of.
- Allylisopropylacetylurea.
- Amidopyrine ; 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 the salts of barium specified in Part II of the Poison List.
- Beta-aminopropylbenzene ; its salts ; its N-alkyl derivatives ; their salts ; beta-aminoisopropylbenzene ; its salts ; its N-alkyl derivatives ; their salts.
- Cannabis ; the resin of cannabis ; extracts of cannabis ; tinctures of cannabis ; cannabin tannate.
- Dinitrocresols ; dinitronaphthols ; dinitrophenols ; dinitrothymols.
- Double cyanides of mercury and zinc.
- Ergot ; extracts of ergot ; tinctures of ergot.
- Guanidines, the following :
 - Polymethylene diguanidines ;
 - Dipara-anisyl-phenetyl guanidine.
- Lead, compounds of, with acids from fixed oil.
- Mercuric Oxycyanides.

Metanitrophenol; orthonitrophenol; paranitrophenol.
 Methylsulphonal.
 Neoparsphenamina.
 Ouabain.
 Oxycinchonic acid; derivatives of; their salts; their esters.
 Para-aminobenzene sulphonamide; its salts; derivatives of para-aminobenzene sulphonamide having any of the hydrogen atoms of the para-amino group or of the sulphonamide group substituted by another radical; their salts.
 Phenetidylphenacetin.
 Phenyleinchonic acid salicyl-cinchonic acid; their salts; their esters.
 Phenylethylhydantoin, its salts; its acyl derivatives, their salts.
 Picrotoxin.
 Savin, oil of.
 Strophanthus, glycosides of.
 Sulpharsphenamina.
 Sulphonal, alkyl sulphonals.
 Thallium, salts of.
 Tribromethyl alcohol.

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

The Pharmacy and Poisons Regulations, 1946.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF A PHARMACIST.

.....
 is hereby registered as Pharmacist in accordance with the provisions of Part II of the Pharmacy and Poisons Law, 1945.

Given at Nicosia, this.... day of..... 19....

FEE £2.

Registrar, Pharmacy and Poisons Board.

Made this 26th day of October, 1946.

(M.P. 708/26/2.)

No. 357. The Irrigation Divisions (Villages) Laws, 1938 and 1944.

In pursuance of the provisions of section 19 of the Irrigation Divisions (Villages) Laws, 1938 and 1944, the following rules made by the Committee of the Irrigation Division of Kalokhorio ("Kefalovrisos" and "Marammenos") in the District of Limassol, are published in the *Gazette*. (M.P. 1069/46.)

IRRIGATION DIVISION OF KALOKHORIO ("KEFALOVRISOS" AND "MARAMMENOS").

Rules.

1. These Rules may be cited as the Irrigation Division of Kalokhorio ("Kefalovrisos" and "Marammenos") Rules, 1946.
2. In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—
 - "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of the District of Limassol;
 - "Committee" means the Committee of the Irrigation Division;
 - "Irrigation Division" means the Irrigation Division of Kalokhorio ("Kefalovrisos" and "Marammenos");
 - "Law" means the Irrigation Divisions (Villages) Laws, 1938 and 1944;