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GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

No. R. 1990.] [15 December 1966.

SOUTH AFRICAN PHARMACY BOARD.

REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE MINIMUM CURRICULUM FOR A DEGREE IN PHARMACY.

The State President has been pleased, under the powers vested in him by section *twenty-five* of the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act, 1928 (Act No. 13 of 1928), read with section *ninety-four* of the said Act, and after considering a recommendation of the South African Pharmacy Board, to approve the following regulations relating to the minimum curriculum for a degree in Pharmacy, in substitution for the regulations promulgated under Government Notice No. 1326, dated 28th August, 1959, as amended by Government Notices Nos. 1771, dated 4th November, 1960, and 9, dated 4th January, 1963:—

1. The curriculum for the degree in Pharmacy shall include at least the following courses:—

Chemistry and Pharmaceutical Chemistry (3 courses).

Physics I.

Botany I.

Zoology I.

Pharmaceutics I and II (including Forensic Pharmacy).

Physiology.

Pharmacology.

Pharmacognosy.

The courses in Pharmaceutics, Physiology, Pharmacology, Pharmacognosy and Chemistry and Pharmaceutical Chemistry shall include at least that which is prescribed in the Annexure hereto which shall be the minimum syllabus on which the examinations in these subjects are based.

2. The academic course shall cover at least three years of study, the second and third of which must be undertaken on a full-time basis.

3. No student shall be admitted to the second year of study unless he is in possession of a certificate of registration as a pharmacy student or a certificate of exemption from such registration given by the Board.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS.

DEPARTEMENT VAN GESONDHEID.

No. R. 1990.] [15 Desember 1966.

SUID-AFRIKAANSE APTEKERSKOMMISSIE.

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE MINIMUM LEERGANG VIR 'N GRAAD IN DIE FARMASIE.

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel *vyf-en-twintig* van die Wet op Geneeshere, Tandartse en Aptekers, 1928 (Wet No. 13 van 1928), gelees met artikel *vier-en-negentig* van genoemde Wet, en na oorweging van 'n aanbeveling van die Suid-Afrikaanse Aptekerskommissie, die volgende regulasies betreffende die minimum leergang vir 'n graad in die farmasie, goed te keur ter vervanging van die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1326 van 28 Augustus 1959, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewings Nos. 1771 van 4 November 1960 en 9 van 4 Januarie 1963:—

1. Die leergang vir die graad in die farmasie sluit minstens die volgende kursusse in:—

Skeikunde en Farmaseutiese Skeikunde (3 kursusse).

Fisika I.

Plantkunde I.

Dierkunde I.

Farmaseutika I en II (insluitende Geregtelike Farmasie).

Fisiologie.

Farmakologie.

Farmakognosie.

Die kursusse in Farmaseutika, Fisiologie, Farmakologie, Farmakognosie en Skeikunde en Farmaseutiese Skeikunde sluit minstens dit in wat in die Aanhangsel hiervan voorgeskryf is, wat die minimum leerplan is waarop die eksamens in hierdie vakke gebaseer is.

2. Die akademiese kursus dek studie van minstens drie jaar waarvan die tweede en derde op 'n voltydse basis onderneem moet word.

3. Geen student mag tot die tweede studiejaar toegelaat word nie, tensy hy in besit is van 'n sertifikaat van registrasie as 'n farmasiestudent of 'n sertifikaat van vrystelling van sodanige registrasie, deur die Kommissie uitgereik.

4. The examinations in each subject shall be conducted by at least two examiners, one of whom shall not have taken part in the teaching of the candidate in the subject.

5. The minimum marks to be obtained for a pass in a course shall be as follows:—

Pharmaceutics and Practical Pharmaceutics.—50 per cent of the possible marks in both the theory and the practical examinations.

Forensic Pharmacy.—50 per cent of the possible marks.

Pharmacognosy.—40 per cent of the possible marks in both the theory and the practical papers with an aggregate of 50 per cent.

All other courses in the second and third years—33⅓ per cent in the theory and the practical papers and an aggregate of 40 per cent for each course.

6. The Pharmacy Board shall have the right to send a member to attend and report on the examinations held at the recognised universities or at the examination centres of the University of South Africa.

7. No student who has obtained a registrable degree in pharmacy shall be registered as a chemist and druggist before he has attained the age of 21 years.

8. Every university whose degrees are recognised under section *twenty-two* of the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act, No. 13 of 1928, every university college which is recognised under section *twenty-five* of the said Act and every technical college which is recognised under section *twenty-seven* of the said Act shall submit to the Board not later than 31st March in each year the names of all students enrolled by them for the second and third years of study.

ANNEXURE.

CHEMISTRY.

THEORY.

The student shall make a study of the application of the electronic structures of compounds and have a knowledge of resonances and the hydrogen bond.

1. *Physical Chemistry.*

(*a*) Physical and chemical changes; elements; compounds; solutions and mixtures; the gravimetric laws of chemical combination. The atomic theory. A simple treatment of the electronic theory of atomic structure with special reference to its applications to the theory of valency, ionisation and interpretation of the periodic classification. Equivalent weight of elements and compounds, atomic and formula (empiric) weights; methods for the determination thereof.

(*b*) Molecular theory: Elementary treatment of the kinetic theory; general gas equation; Dalton's Law of partial pressure; Avogadro's Hypothesis; relative densities and molecular weights; Gay Lussac Law of combining volumes; formulae and equations.

(*c*) Solutions: Solubility of gases and solids in water; Henry's Law; methods of expressing solubility and concentration; determination of solubility. Colligative properties such as the lowering of the freezing point, raising of the boiling point, osmosis and osmotic pressure. Electrolysis and its application to the preparation of elements; Faraday's Law and its application to the determination of equivalent weight. Arrhenius's theory of electrolytic dissocation and its application to neutralisation and precipitation. Bronsted concept of acids and bases.

(*d*) Thermochemistry: Endothermic and exothermic reactions; heats of reaction, solution, neutralisation.

(*e*) Factors influencing chemical reactions: Temperature, pressure, concentration (Law of Mass Action), catalysis, change of state. Application of above to reversible reactions.

4. Die eksamens in elke vak word deur minstens twee eksaminatore afgeneem, en een van hulle mag nie aan die onderrig van kandidate in die vak deelgeneem het nie.

5. Die minimum punte wat behaal moet word om in 'n kursus te slaag, is soos volg: —

Farmaseutika en Praktiese Farmaseutika.—50 persent van die moontlike punte in beide die teoretiese en die praktiese eksamens.

Geregtelike Farmasie.—50 persent van die moontlike punte.

Farmakognosie.—40 persent van die moontlike punte in beide die teoretiese en die praktiese vraestelle met 'n gesamentlike punt van 50 persent.

Alle ander kursusse in die tweede en die derde jaar: 33⅓ persent in die teoretiese en die praktiese vraestelle en 'n gesamentlike punt van 40 persent vir elke kursus.

6. Die Aptekerskommissie is geregtig om 'n lid te stuur om by die eksamens gehou by erkende universiteite of by eksamensentrums van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika aanwesig te wees en om verslag daaroor te doen.

7. Geen student wat 'n registreerbare graad in die Farmasie behaal het, word as 'n apteker geregistreer voordat hy die ouderdom van 21 jaar bereik het nie.

8. Elke universiteit waarvan die grade kragtens artikel *twee-en-twintig* van die Wet op Geneeshere, Tandartse en Aptekers, No. 13 van 1928, erken word, elke universiteitskollege wat kragtens artikel *vyf-en-twintig* van genoemde Wet erken word en elke tegniese kollege wat kragtens artikel *sewe-en-twintig* van genoemde Wet erken word, moet nie later nie as 31 Maart van elke jaar, die name van al die studente deur hulle vir die tweede en die derde studiejaar ingeskryf, aan die Kommissie voorlê.

AANHANGSEL.

SKEIKUNDE.

TEORETIESE GEDEELTE.

Die student moet 'n studie maak van die toepassing van die elektroniese strukture van verbindings en kennis dra van resonansies en die waterstofbinding.

1. *Fisiese Skeikunde.*

(*a*) Fisiese en chemiese veranderings; elemente; verbindings; oplossings en mengsels; die gravimetriese wette van chemiese verbinding. Die atoomteorie. 'n Eenvoudige behandeling van die elektronteorie van atoomstruktuur met spesiale verwysing na die toepassings daarvan op die teorie van valensie, ionisasie en vertolking van die periodieke klassifikasie. Ekwivalente gewig en elemente en verbindings, atoom- en formule-(empiriese) gewigte; metodes vir die bepaling daarvan.

(*b*) Molekulê teorie: Elementêre behandeling van die kinetiese teorie; algemene gasvergelykings; Dalton se Wet van gedeeltelike druk; Avogadro se Hipotese; relatiewe digthede en molekulêre gewigte; Gay Lussac se Wet van verbindingsvolumes. Formules en vergelykings.

(*c*) Oplossings: Oplosbaarheid van gasse en vaste stowwe in water; Henry se Wet; metodes om oplosbaarheid en konsentrasie uit te druk; bepaling van oplosbaarheid. Saambindende eienskappe soos die verlaging van die vriespunt, verhoging van die kookpunt, osmose en osmotiese druk. Elektrolise en die toepassing daarvan op die bereiding van elemente; Faraday se Wet en die toepassing daarvan op die bepaling van ekwivalente gewig. Arrhenius se teorie van elektrolitiese dissosiasie en die toepassing daarvan op neutralisasie en presipitasie. Bronsted se begrip van sure en basisse.

(*d*) Termochemie: Endotermiese en eksotermiese reaksies; warmtes van reaksie, oplossing, neutralisasie.

(*e*) Faktore wat chemiese reaksies beïnvloed: Temperatuur, druk, konsentrasie (Wet van Massawerking), katalise, verandering van toestand. Toepassing van bostaande op omkeerbare reaksies.

2. *Inorganic Chemistry.*

(*a*) Types of chemical reactions: Addition, substitution, simple and double decomposition, neutralisation, oxidation and reduction.

(*b*) Classification of the elements:—

(i) Metals and non-metals;

(ii) periodic classification of the elements.

(*c*) General reactions of typical elements of group I-VII as illustrated by hydrogen, sodium, magnesium, calcium, boron, aluminium, carbon, silicon, lead, nitrogen, phosphorus, arsenic, antimony, bismuth, oxygen, sulphur and halogens. Special reference to be made to their hydrogen compounds, oxides and chlorides.

(*d*) General methods of preparation and reactions of acids, bases and salts.

(*e*) Calculations: The candidates will be expected to solve simple problems relating to the weight and volume under different conditions of temperature and pressure of elements and compounds concerned in chemical reactions, including empirical and molecular formulae and equivalents, atomic and molecular weights. Simple calculations may be set on volumetric analysis of practical syllabus.

3. *Organic Chemistry.*

The general principles of organic chemistry:—

(*a*) Homology; isomerism, including chain and position isomerism; metamerism.

(*b*) The methods of preparation and typical reactions of the following classes of compounds (experimental details will not be required):—

(i) Aliphatic compounds: Hydrocarbons (paraffins, olefines and acetylenes). Alkyl halides; monohydric alcohols; primary amines; monocarboxylic acids; amides; acid clorides; cyanides; aldehydes and ketones.

(ii) Aromatic compounds: Benzene and the following derivatives; Toluene, monochlorobenzene; nitrobenzene; benzene sulphonic acid; analine; phenol; benzaldehyde; benzoic acid.

NOTE.—The above syllabus is to be treated in an elementary manner and as far as possible experimentally.

CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

1. *Organic.*

Methods of purification and analysis; simple problems dealing with the determination of constitutional formulae. Optical and geometrical isomerism, tautomerism. A general knowledge of the chemistry of the following, with particular reference to substances in frequent use in pharmacy: Saturated and unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbons; benzene and its simpler homologues; halogen derivatives of the above; monohydric and polyhydric alcohols; ethers; aldehydes and ketones; carboxylic acids and their salts; acylhalides; anhydrides; acid amides; esters of organic and inorganic acids, hydroxy and amino acids; lactones; lactides; urethane and urea; nitriles; sulphonic acids; nitro compounds; amines; diazonium compounds; phenols (including di- and tri-hydric phenols), quinones.

A knowledge of the structure, nomenclature and chemical properties of pharmaceutical importance of the following and general knowledge of such of their derivatives as are in the British Pharmacopoeia:—

Diphenyl, ethane, triphenyl methane, naphthalene, anthracene, phenanthrene, pyrimidine, thiazole, pyrazole, imidazole, pyridine, quinoline, isoquinoline, acridine.

Chemical synthesis by means of the more important reactions.

A knowledge of the more important aspects of the chemistry of the following groups of medicinal organic compounds:—

Organic compounds of mercury, arsenic, antimony and iodine, sulphonamides, barbiturates and local anaesthetics.

The general constitution and properties of the fixed oils, fats and waxes of the British Pharmacopoeia.

2. *Anorganiese Skeikunde.*

(*a*) Tipes chemiese reaksies: Addisie, substitusie, eenvoudige en dubbele omsetting, neutralisasie, oksidasie en reduksie.

(*b*) Klassifikasie van die elemente:—

(i) Metale en nie-metale,

(ii) periodieke klassifikasie van die elemente.

(*c*) Algemene reaksies van tipiese elemente van groep I-VII, soos geïllustreer deur waterstof, natrium, magnesium, kalsium, boor, aluminium, koolstof, silikon, lood, stikstof, fosfor, arseen, antimoon, bismut, suurstof, swael en halogene. Daar moet spesiaal verwys word na hul waterstofverbindings, oksiede en chloriede.

(*d*) Algemene metodes van bereiding en reaksies van sure, basisse en soute.

(*e*) Berekenings: Van die kandidaat word verwag dat hy eenvoudige vraagstukke kan oplos met betrekking tot die gewig en volume in verskillende toestande van temperatuur en druk van elemente en verbindings in skeikundige reaksies, met inbegrip van empiriese en molekulêre formules en ekwivalente, atoom- en molekulêre gewigte. Eenvoudige berekenings kan gestel word oor volumetriese ontleding van die praktiese leerplan.

3. *Organiese Skeikunde.*

Die algemene beginsels van organiese skeikunde:—

(*a*) Homologie; isomerie, met inbegrip van ketting- en stellingisomerie; metamerie.

(*b*) Bereidingsmetodes en tipiese reaksies van die volgende klasse verbindings (eksperimentbesonderhede word nie verlang nie):—

(i) Alifatiese verbindings: Koolwaterstofverbindings (paraffiene, olefiene en asetilene); Alkielhaliede; monohidriese alkohole; primêre amiene; monokarboksielsure; amiede; suurchloriede; sianiede; aldehiede en ketone.

(ii) Aromatiese verbindings: Benseen en die volgende derivate: Tolueen, monochloorbenseen; nitrobenseen; benseensulfoonsuur; anilien; fenol; bensaldehied; bensoësuur.

OPMERKING.—Bostaande leerplan moet op elementêre wyse en sover moontlik *eksperimenteel* behandel word.

SKEIKUNDE EN FARMATIESE SKEIKUNDE.

1. *Organies.*

Metodes van suiwering en ontleding; eenvoudige vraagstukke oor die bepaling van konstitusionele formules. Optiese en geometriese isomerie, toutomerie. 'n Algemene kennis van die skeikunde van die volgende, met besondere verwysing na stowwe wat dikwels in die farmasie gebruik word: Versadigde en onversadigde alifatiese koolwaterstofverbindings; benseen en die eenvoudige homoloë daarvan; halogeenderivate van bostaande; monohidriese en polihidriese alkohole; eters; aldehiede en ketone; karboksielsure en die soute daarvan; asielhaliede; anhidriede; suuramiede; esters van organiese en anorganiese sure, hidroksi- en aminosure; laktone; laktiede; uretaan en ureum; nitriele; sulfoonsure; nitroverbindings; amiene; diasoniumverbindings; fenols (met inbegrip van di- en trihidriese fenols), kinone.

Kennis van die struktuur, nomenklatuur en skeikundige eienskappe van farmaseutiese belang van die volgende en 'n algemene kennis van dié derivate daarvan wat in die British Pharmacopoeia voorkom:—

Difenieletaan, trifenielmetaan, naftaleen, antraseen, fenantreen, pirimidien, tiasool, pirasool, imidasool, piridien, kinolien, isokinolien, akridien.

Skeikundige sintese deur middel van die belangrikste reaksies.

Kennis van die belangrikste aspekte van die skeikunde van die volgende groepe geneeskundige organiese verbindings:—

Organiese verbindings van kwik, arseen, antimoon en jodium, sulfoonsuuramiede, barbiturate en plaaslike narkosemiddels.

Die algemene konstitusie en eienskappe van die vaste olies, vette en wasse van die British Pharmacopoeia.

The principles involved in the estimation of the oxygenated constituents of essential oils. The structural formulae and simple properties of terpineol, limonene, carvone, menthol and camphor.

The classification, general properties, general methods of extraction and the principles of the methods of assay, of the alkaloids.

The structural formulae of cocaine.

The structural formulae and general properties of uric acid, caffeine, theobromine and theophylline.

The general chemistry of glucose and fructose with a knowledge of their structure, general chemistry excluding stereo-chemical considerations of sucrose, lactose, starch, dextrins, cellulose, gums and ascorbic acid.

The general structure, properties and classification of the glucosides.

An elementary knowledge of the classification and general characteristics of the proteins of essential amino acids and their relationship to proteins.

2. *Inorganic.*

Candidates shall be conversant with the chemical and physical principles involved in an understanding of the monographs on the official inorganic substances in the British Pharmacopoeia.

3. *Physical.*

(*a*) Properties of liquids, e.g. surface tension.

(*b*) Phase studies:—

(i) Phase rule and its application to water.

(ii) Distribution law; partition chromatography; steam distillation.

(iii) Colloids and surface phenomena: General nature of colloids, colloidal systems; properties of colloidal systems. Adsorption, adsorption chromatography, surface films, types of films, orientation of molecules in films, emulsions.

(*c*) Solutions: Distillation of azeotropic mixtures; osmotic pressure and its pharmaceutical applications.

(*d*) Ionic equilibria: Degree of ionisation; Ostwald's dilution law; hydrogen ion concentration and pH; determination of hydrogen ion concentration; ionisation of water; hydrolysis of salts; common ion effect; solubility product; buffer solutions; theory of indicators and application to titrations of acids and bases, oxidation-reduction equilibria; oxidation potential and electrochemical cells.

PRACTICAL.

The candidate will be required—

(*a*) to identify by chemical tests the following cations and anions:—

Lead, silver, mercury(ous), mercury(ic), copper, bismuth, cadmium, arsenic, antimony, tin, iron, aluminium, chromium, nickel, cobalt, manganese, zinc, calcium, strontium, barium, magnesium, sodium, potassium, ammonium carbonate, sulphite, thiosulphate, sulphide, nitrite, cyanide, fluoride, chloride, bromide, iodide, nitrate, sulphate, phosphate, arsenite, arsenate, borate, silicate;

(*b*) to analyse systematically mixtures containing not more than four ions from the above list;

(*c*) to show a knowledge of the principles and applications of volumetric analysis based on acidimetric and alkalimetric, permangametric, iodometric (including potassium iodate) and argentimetric procedures;

(*d*) to determine the elements nitrogen, sulphur and chlorine in an organic compound and the melting point of a pure organic compound;

(*e*) to carry out tests on the determination of surface tension, viscosity, refractive index, specific rotation, fractional distillation, partition co-efficient, molecular weight, reaction rate, pH, potentiometric titrations, colloidal solutions;

Die beginsels betrokke by die waardebepaling van die geöksigeneerde bestanddele van eteriese olies. Die struktuurformules en eenvoudige eienskappe van terpineol, limoneen, karvoon, mentol en kanfer.

Die klassifikasie, algemene eienskappe, algemene ekstraheermetodes en die beginsels van die toetsingsmetodes van die alkaloïede.

Die struktuurformule van kokaïen.

Die struktuurformules en algemene eienskappe van uriensuur, kafeïen, teobromien en toefillien.

Die algemene skeikunde van glukose en fruktose met 'n kennis van die struktuur daarvan; algemene skeikunde, uitgesonderd stereochemiese oorwegings, van sukrose, laktose, stysel, dekstriene, sellulose gomme en askorbiensuur.

Die algemene struktuur, eienskappe en klassifikasie van die glukosiede.

'n Elementêre kennis van die klassifikasie en algemene kenmerke van die proteïene van essensiële aminosure en hul verband met proteïene.

2. *Anorganies.*

Kandidate moet vertroud wees met die chemiese en fisiese beginsels betrokke by 'n begrip van die monografieë oor die amptelike anorganiese stowwe in die British Pharmacopoeia.

3. *Fisies.*

(*a*) Eienskappe van vloeistowwe, byvoorbeeld oppervlakspanning.

(*b*) Fasestudies: —

(i) Fasereël en die toepassing daarvan op water.

(ii) Verspreidingswet; verdelingschromatografie; stoomdistillasie.

(iii) Koliloïede en oppervlakverskynsels: Algemene aard van kolloïede, kolloïdale stelsels; eienskappe van kolloïdale stelsels. Adsorpsie, adsorpsiechromatografie, oppervlakvliese, soorte vliese, oriëntering van molekules in vliese, emulsies.

(*c*) Oplossings. Distillering van aseotropemengsels; osmotiese druk en die farmaseutiese toepassings daarvan.

(*d*) Ione-ewewigte. Ionisasiegraad; Ostwald se verdunningswet; waterstofioonkonsentrasie en pH; bepaling van waterstofioonkonsentrasie; ionisasie van water; hidrolise van soute; gewone iooneffek; oplosbaarheidsproduk, bufferoplossings; teorie van indikators en die toepassing daarvan op titrasies van sure en basisse, oksidasie-reduksie-ewewig; oksidasie-potensiaal en elektrochemiese selle.

PRAKTIES.

Die volgende word van die kandidaat verwag: —

(*a*) Om deur skeikundige toetse die volgende katione en anione te identifiseer: —

Lood, silwer, kwik (merkuro-), kwik (merkuri-), koper, bismut, kadmium, arseen, antimoon, tin, yster, aluminium, chroom, nikkel, kobalt, mangaan, sink, kalsium, stronsium, barium, magnesium, natrium, kalium, ammoniumkarbonaat, sulfiet, tiosulfaat, sulfied, nitriet, sianied, fluoried, chloried, bromied, jodied, nitraat, sulfaat, fosfaat, arseniet, arsenaat, boraat, silikaat;

(*b*) om mengsels wat hoogstens vier ione van bogenoemde lys bevat, stelselmatig te ontleed;

(*c*) om 'n kennis aan die dag te lê van die beginsels en toepassings van volumetriese analise gebaseer op asidimetriese en alkalimetriese, permangametriese, jodometriese (insluitende kaliumjodaat) en argetimetriese prosedures;

(*d*) om die elemente stikstof, swael en chloor in 'n organiese verbinding en die smeltpunt van 'n suiwer organiese verbinding vas te stel;

(*e*) om proefnemings uit te voer vir die bepaling van oppervlaktespanning, viskositeit, brekingsindeks, soortlike draaivermoë, fraksionele distillasie, verdelingskoëffisiënt, molekulêre gewig, reaksiesnelheid, pH, potensiometriese titrasies, kolloïdale oplossings;

(*f*) to identify and carry out tests on purity and assays on the following compounds enumerated in the British Pharmacopoeia:—

(i) All the official inorganic substances;

(ii) the following metallo-organic and organic compounds:—

Organic acids and their salts (acetic, formic, lactic, oxalic, tartaric, citric, gluconic, benzoic, salicylic, acetylsalicylic, tannic, nicotinic), ethyl alcohol, methyl alcohol, glycerol, anaesthetic ether, chloral hydrate, chloroform, chlorbutol, urethane, urea, barbitone, phenobarbitone, carbromal, glucose, sucrose, lactose, starch, phenylmercuric nitrate, acetanilide, phenacetin, benzyl benzoate, amphetimine sulphate, sulphaguanidine, sulphacetamide sodium, saccharin, benzocaine, phenol, resorcinol, chlorocresol, acetarsol, mersalyl acid, iodoxyl, caffeine, quinine sulphate;

(*g*) to carry out the quantitative limit tests for lead, chloride, sulphate, iron and arsenic according to the method described in the British Pharmacopoeia;

(*h*) the quantitative determination of an alkaloid in acid or alcoholic solution;

(*i*) to carry out the Kjeldahl method of the estimation of nitrogen;

(*j*) to determine the concentration of alcohol-water mixture and to detect and determine the amount of alcohol in any preparation;

(*k*) to carry out the determination of acid value, ester value, saponification value, iodine value and acetyl value;

(*l*) to carry out the determination of free alcohols and aldehydes in volatile oils.

Forensic Pharmacy.

Candidates shall be examined in their knowledge of the following enactments, in so far as they have a bearing on the practice of pharmacy and the sale of drugs, poisons and poisonous substances:—

(*a*) Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act, No. 13 of 1928 (as amended), in particular the following:—

Chapter 1, section 2.
Chapter 2, sections 15, 16, 17 and 18.
Chapter 3, section 37—Acts pertaining to the calling of a chemist and druggist.
Chapter 4, sections 41, 42, 43, 45 and 47.
Chapter 5, all sections: Keeping, sale and dispensing of poisons.
Schedule IV: Poisons, Division I and Division II.
Chapter 6, all sections: Importation, sale and dispensing of habit-forming drugs and potentially harmful drugs and method of keeping habit-forming drugs register.
Schedule V: Habit-forming drugs.
Schedule VI: Potentially harmful drugs.
Preparations exempted from the provisions of Chapters 5 and 6.
Regulations promulgated for the carrying out of the provisions of Chapters 5 and 6.
Chapter 7, section 75: Misuse of titles by plurality of persons.
Chapter 7, section 76: Provisions regarding bodies corporate, carrying on business as chemists and druggists.
Chapter 7, section 76 *bis*: Trading titles.
Chapter 7, section 77: Control of pharmacies.
Chapter 7, section 78: Powers of executors, etc.
Chapter 7, section 80: Excessive charges.
Chapter 7, section 81: Disabled persons.
Chapter 7, section 82: Labelling and packing of poisonous substances.
Chapter 7, section 87: Liability for acts of employees.

(*f*) om die suiwerheid van die volgende verbindings wat in die British Pharmacopoeia genoem word te toets en te essaieer en dit te identifiseer:—

(i) Al die amptelike anorganiese stowwe;

(ii) die volgende metaal-organiese en organiese verbindings:

Organiese sure en die soute daarvan (asyn-, miere-, melk-, oksaal-, wynsteen-, sitroen-, glukoon-, bensoë-, salisiel-, asetielsalisiel-, looi-, nikotien-), etielalkohol, metielalkohol, gliserol, verdowende eter, chloraalhidraat, chloroform, chloorbutol, uretaan, ureum, barbitoon, fenobarbitoon, karbromal, glukose, sukrose, laktose, stysel, fenielkwiknitraat, asetanilied, fenasetien, bensielbensoaat amfetamiensulfaat, sulfaguanidien, sulfasetamiednatrium, sakkarien, bensokaïen, fenol, resorsinol, chloorkresol, asetarsol, mersalielsuur, jodoksiel, kafeïen, kiniensulfaat;

(*g*) om die kwantitatiewe grenstoetse uit te voer vir lood, chloried, sulfaat, yster en arseen volgens die metodes wat in die British Pharmacopoeia beskryf word;

(*h*) die kwantitatiewe bepaling van 'n alkaloïed in 'n suur of alkoholiese oplossing uit te voer;

(*i*) om die Kjeldahlmetode vir die waardebepaling van stikstof uit te voer;

(*j*) om die konsentrasie van alkoholwatermengsels te bepaal en om die aanwesigheid van alkohol en die hoeveelheid daarvan in enige preparaat vas te stel;

(*k*) om die bepaling van suurwaarde, esterwaarde, versepingswaarde, jodiumwaarde en asetielwaarde uit te voer;

(*l*) om die bepaling van vrye alkohole en aldehiede in vlugtige olies uit te voer.

Geregtelike farmasie.

Kandidate se kennis van die volgende wetgewing moet getoets word vir sover dit betrekking het op die praktyk van die farmasie en die verkoop van artsenye, vergifte en giftige stowwe:—

(*a*) Wet op Geneeshere, Tandartse en Aptekers, No. 13 van 1928 (soos gewysig), veral die volgende:—

Hoofstuk 1, artikel 2.
Hoofstuk 2, artikels 15, 16, 17 en 18.
Hoofstuk 3, artikel 37: Handelinge wat op die beroep van 'n apteker betrekking het.
Hoofstuk 4, artikels 41, 42, 43, 45 en 47.
Hoofstuk 5, alle artikels: Die aanhou, verkoop en resepteer van vergifte.
Bylae IV: Vergifte, Afdeling 1 en Afdeling 2.
Hoofstuk 6, alle artikels: Invoer, verkoop en resepteer van gewoontevormende medisyne en moontlik nadelige medisyne en die metode om die register van gewoontevormende medisyne te hou.
Bylae V: Gewoontevormende medisyne.
Bylae VI: Moontlik nadelige medisyne.
Preparate wat vrygestel is van die bepalings van Hoofstukke 5 en 6.
Regulasies uitgevaardig vir die uitvoering van die bepalings van Hoofstukke 5 en 6.
Hoofstuk 7, artikel 75: Misbruik van titels deur vereniging van persone.
Hoofstuk 7, artikel 76: Bepalings in verband met regspersone wat as aptekers handel dryf.
Hoofstuk 7, artikel 76 *bis*: Handelstitels.
Hoofstuk 7, artikel 77: Beheer oor apteke.
Hoofstuk 7, artikel 78: Bevoegdhede van eksekuteure, ensovoorts.
Hoofstuk 7, artikel 80: Buitensporige koste.
Hoofstuk 7, artikel 81: Gebreklike persone.
Hoofstuk 7, artikel 82: Etikettering en verpakking van giftige stowwe.
Hoofstuk 7, artikel 87: Aanspreeklikheid vir dade van werknemers.

Chapter 7, section 88: Commission on prescriptions.
Chapter 7, section 89: Authorization of veterinarians.
Chapter 7, section 95: Alteration of Second Schedule: Annual fees.
Chapter 7, section 96: Interpretation of terms.
Ethical Rules: Rules regarding conduct of which the South African Pharmacy Board may take cognisance.
The Therapeutic Substances Regulations, in so far as they affect the chemist and druggist.

(*b*) Public Health Act, No. 36 of 1919, section 65: Its effect on the conduct of the business of a chemist and druggist.

(*c*) The Liquor Act, No. 30 of 1928, sections 5, 123, 130 and 131: Provisions regarding the sale of perfumery, perfumed spirits and medicines containing liquor. Sale of yeast and malt to Bantu, sale of methylated spirits and certain Dutch medicines, regulations arising therefrom.

(*d*) The Food, Drugs and Disinfectants Act, No. 13 of 1929, and regulations in so far as they affect the chemist and druggist.

(*e*) Fertilizers, Farm Feeds and Remedies Act, No. 36 1947, in so far as it affects the practice of pharmacy.

Calculations.—Candidates will be required to have a knowledge of pharmaceutical calculations involving the metric, imperial and apothecaries systems of weights and measures, and will be examined on their ability to make such calculations as may be involved in the carrying out of pharmaceutical operations.

Candidates will also be required to have a knowledge of the English and Afrikaans names of poisons included in Schedules IV and V, and of poisonous substances included in section 82 of the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act.

NOTE.—The above knowledge shall extend to any amendments to the specified sections or schedules, and to any relative rules or regulations or amendments thereof, published not less than six months before the date of the examination.

Posology.—A knowledge of such poisonous alkaloids and glucosides as appear in the British Pharmacopoeia or addenda thereto, of all other substances and preparations appearing in the Fourth Schedule to the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act, and of potent substances and preparations appearing in the British Pharmacopoeia or addenda thereto, the maximum official dose of which is 0·3 millilitre, 300 milligrams or less.

PHARMACEUTICS.

The candidate will be required to have a knowledge of the following:—

The application of physical phenomena to pharmaceutical operations—change of state; systems of two or more components—solutions, dispersions.

Pharmaceutical processes and products—preparation of material; solvents; extraction, assay and standardisation, clarification and filtration including removal of fat, proteins gums, pectins, tannins; ultrafiltration; stabilisation—maintenance of stability during storage; enzymes.

The products of the British Pharmacopoeia and the British Pharmaceutical Codex to be used to illustrate the above. The nature and properties of materials used in the construction of pharmaceutical apparatus.

Microbiology in so far as it concerns sterilisation and the preparation of immunological products.

Sterilisation and the preparation of sterile medicaments and materials.

Disinfectants and antiseptics—Bacteriostatics and fungistatics—methods of evaluation of disinfectants,

Asepsis in the preparation of sterile products—sources of contamination; aseptic precautions.

Hoofstuk 7, artikel 88: Kommissie op resepte.
Hoofstuk 7, artikel 89: Magtiging van veeartse.
Hoofstuk 7, artikel 95: Verandering van Tweede Bylae: Jaarlikse gelde.
Hoofstuk 7, artikel 96: Woordbepaling.
Etiese reëls: Reëls in verband met gedrag waarvan die Suid-Afrikaanse Aptekerskommissie kennis mag neem.
Regulasies in verband met terapeutiese stowwe vir sover dit die apteker raak.

(*b*) Volksgezondheidswet, No. 36 van 1919, artikel 65: Die uitwerking daarvan op die dryf van die aptekersbesigheid.

(*c*) Die Drankwet, No. 30 van 1928, artikels 5, 123, 130 en 131: Bepalings in verband met die verkoop van reukwerk, geparfumeerde spiritualieë en drankhoudende medisyne. Die verkoop van gis en mout aan Bantoes, die verkoop van brandspiritus en sekere Hollandse medisyne. Regulasies wat daaruit voortvloei.

(*d*) Wet op Voedingsmiddels, Medisyne en Ontsmettingsmiddels, No. 13 van 1929, en regulasies vir sover dit die apteker raak.

(*e*) Wet op Misstowwe, Veevoedsel en Middels, No. 36 van 1947, vir sover dit die farmasiepraktyk raak.

Berekenings.—Van kandidate word 'n kennis van farmaseutiese berekenings verwag waarby die metrieke, die imperiale en die aptekerstelsel van mate en gewigte gebruik word, en hul vermoë om die berekenings te maak wat die uitvoering van farmaseutiese werksaamhede meebring, sal getoets word.

Kandidate moet ook 'n kennis hê van die Engelse en Afrikaanse name van vergifte wat in Bylaes IV en V voorkom, en van die giftige stowwe wat in artikel 82 van die Wet op Geneeshere, Tandartse en Aptekers voorkom.

OPMERKING.—Bovermelde kennis moet enige wysigings van die gespesifiseerde artikels of bylaes omvat, asook van enige reëls of regulasies in verband daarmee of wysigings daarvan wat minstens ses maande voor die eksamendatum gepubliseer is.

Doseerkunde.—Kennis van dié giftige alkaloïede en glukosiede wat in die „ British Pharmacopoeia " of toevoegsels daarby voorkom, van alle andere stowwe en preparate wat in die Vierde Bylae van die Wet op Geneeshere, Tandartse en Aptekers voorkom, en van kragtige stowwe en preparate wat in die „ British Pharmacopoeia " of toevoegsels daarby voorkom, waarvan die maksimum amptelike dosis 0·3 milliliter, 300 milligram of minder is.

FARMASEUTIKA.

Van die kandidaat word kennis van die volgende verwag:—

Die toepassing van fisiese verskynsels op farmaseutiese werksaamhede—verandering van toestand; stelsels van twee of meer bestanddele—oplossings, dispersies.

Farmaseutiese prosesse en produkte—bereiding van marteriaal; oplosmiddels, ekstraksie; toetsing en standaardisering, suiwering en filtrering, met inbegrip van die verwydering van vet, proteïene, gomme, pektiene, tanniene; ultra-filtrering; stabilisering—behoud van stabiliteit gedurende bewaring; ensieme.

Die produksie van die „ British Pharmacopoeia " en die „ British Pharmaceutical Codex " moet gebruik word om bostaande te illustreer. Die aard en eienskappe van materiale wat gebruik word by die bou van farmaseutiese apparaat.

Mikrobiologie vir sover dit betrekking het op sterilisasie en die bereiding van immunologiese produkte.

Sterilisasie en die bereiding van steriele geneesmiddels en materiale.

Ontsmettings- en antiseptiese middels—bakteriostatika en fungistatika—metodes om die waarde van ontsmettingsmiddels te bepaal.

Asepsis by die bereiding van steriele produkte—bronne van besoedeling; aseptiese voorsorgmaatreëls.

The preparation, properties and storage conditions or immunological and diagnostic agents of the British Pharmacopoeia; the general principles underlying their standardisation.

Dispensing practice—the prescription—purpose, dispensing and compounding of medicines; containers; equipment and organisation of pharmacy.

The candidate will be required to have such a knowledge of both the official languages as will enable him to translate into the other official language passages relating to the subject matter of prescriptions.

PRACTICAL PHARMACEUTICS.

The student must be prepared to carry out ordinary pharmaceutical operations including the making of preparations included in the British Pharmacopoeia and the British Pharmaceutical Codex, the dispensing of prescriptions, the preparation and dispensing of sterile medicaments and materials, the detection of unusual doses and the completion of preparations in a proper manner with particular reference to those forms of medication in common use.

In the practical examination the candidate will have the opportunity of consulting the British Pharmacopoeia and the British Pharmaceutical Codex.

PHARMACOGNOSY.

The candidate will be expected to have a knowledge of the following:—

(1) the methods used to classify crude drugs, taxonomically, morphologically, chemically and pharmacologically;

(2) the structural characters which determine the morphological groupings used in the Schedule of Drugs;

(3) the cultivation, collection, preparation for the market and trading in crude drugs as illustrated by those drugs marked with an asterisk in the Schedule;

(4) the drying, storage and changes occurring during the comminution of crude drugs; the possible changes which occur during storage and drying, the infestation by fungi, insects, mites, etc. and the prevention of these;

(5) the methods used in the examination of crude drugs, including the isolation and identification of tissues and cells; and the micro-chemical tests for cell wall and cell contents;

(6) the macroscopical and sensory characters, biological and geographical sources, commercial varieties, common adulterants and constituents of the drugs named in the Schedule of Drugs;

(7) the microscopical characters of the morphological groups of drugs as illustrated by the histology of the following: in the whole, broken or powdered condition: cascara, clove, cardamon fruit, fennel, belladonna herb, ginger, liquorice and ipecacuanha;

(8) the microscopical characters of agar, chalk, kieselguhr, talc, asbestos and maize, potato, rice and wheat starches;

(9) the more important groups of drug constituents and their general characters of significance in pharmacy;

(10) diagnostic qualitative chemical tests for the identification or the detection of adulterants in the drugs named in the Schedule of Drugs;

(11) the types and significance of standards for crude drugs included in the B.P. and B.P.C., and the evaluation of crude drugs by the determination of ash values, extractive values, moisture content, volatile oil content and of foreign organic matter;

Die bereiding, eienskappe en bewaringstoestande van immunologiese en diagnostiese middels van die „ British Pharmacopoeia ”; algemene beginsels waarop die standaardisasie daarvan berus.

Reseptuur—die preskripsie—doel, resepteer en opmaak van medisyne; houers; uitrusting en organisasie van die apteek.

Van die kandidaat word sodanige kennis van albei amptelike tale verwag as wat hom in staat sal stel om sinne in verband met die inhoud van preskripsies in die ander amptelike taal te vertaal.

PRAKTIESE FARMASEUTIKA.

Die student moet bereid wees om gewone farmaseutiese werksaamhede uit te voer, met inbegrip van die maak van preparate wat voorkom in die „ British Pharmacopoeia ” en „ British Pharmaceutical Codex ”, die resepteer van preskripsies, die berei en resepteer van steriele geneesmiddels en materiale, die vasstelling van die aanwesigheid van buitengewone dosisse en die klaarmaak van preparate op bevredigende wyse met besondere verwysing na dié vorms van geneesmiddels wat in alledaagse gebruik is.

In die praktiese eksamen sal die kandidaat die geleentheid hê om die „ British Pharmacopoeia ” en die „ British Pharmaceutical Codex ” te raadpleeg.

FARMAKOGNOSIE.

Van die kandidaat word 'n kennis van die volgende verwag:—

(1) Die metodes wat toegepas word om ru-artsenymiddels, taksonomies, morfologies, skeikundig en farmakologies te klassifiseer;

(2) die struktuureienskappe wat die morfologiese groeperings wat in die Lys van Artsenymiddels gebruik word, bepaal;

(3) die verbouing, versameling en bereiding vir die bemarking van en die handel in ru-artsenymiddels soos geïllustreer deur dié wat met 'n sterretjie in die Lys aangedui is;

(4) die droging, bewaring en veranderings wat plaasvind gedurende die vergruising van ru-artsenymiddels; die moontlike veranderings wat gedurende bewaring en droging plaasvind, die besmetting deur swamme, insekte, myte, ensovoorts, en die voorkoming daarvan;

(5) die metodes wat toegepas word by die ondersoek van ru-artsenymiddels, met inbegrip van die afsondering en identifikasie van weefsels en selle; en die mikrochemiese toetse vir selwande en selinhoud;

(6) die makroskopiese en gevoelseienskappe, biologiese en geografiese bronne, handelsvariëteite, gewone vervalsingsmiddels en bestanddele van die artsenymiddels wat in die Lys voorkom;

(7) die mikroskopiese eienskappe van die morfologiese groepe van artsenymiddels soos geïllustreer deur die histologie van die volgende, in die heel, gebreekte of poeiervorm: Kaskara, naeltjie, kardamomvrug, vinkel, belladonnakruid, gemmer, soethout, ipecacuanha;

(8) die mikroskopiese eienskappe van agar, kryt, kieselgoer, talk, asbes en mielie-, aartappel-, rys- en koringstysel;

(9) die belangrikste groepe van die bestanddele van artsenymiddels en die algemene kenmerke daarvan wat van belang is in die farmasie;

(10) diagnostiese kwalitatiewe skeikundige toetse vir die identifisering of die vasstelling van die aanwesigheid van vervalsingsmiddels in die artsenymiddels wat in die Lys voorkom;

(11) die tipes en betekenis van standaarde vir ru-artsenymiddels wat in die B.P. en die B.P.C. opgeneem is, en van die waardebepaling van ru-artsenymiddels deur die vasstelling van die aswaardes, ekstrakwaardes, voggehalte, vlugtige oliegehalte en van vreemde organiese stof;

(12) the sources, preparation characters, qualitative chemical tests and constituents of the following fibres used in the manufacture of surgical dressings: cellulose wadding, cotton, jute, silk, rayon, wool; and the more important surgical dressings and their standards;

(13) the use of the microscopy of calcium oxalate crystals in identifying belladonna herb, cascara, hyoscyamus, rhubarb, senna leaves, stramonium;

(14) the microscopy of epidermal trichromes in belladonna herb, digitalis, hyoscyamus, lobelia, nux vomica, senna leaf, stramonium and strophanthus.

PRACTICAL PHARMACOGNOSY.

The candidate must be able—

(1) to examine and describe the macroscopical characters of crude drugs, the general distribution of tissues, the nature of cell walls and cell contents and to refer the crude drugs to their morphological groups;

(2) to examine, identify and describe the drugs in the Schedule, being presented with normal commercial samples thereof, and to give such information about them as is required by section (6) of the theory syllabus;

(3) to examine and report on the purity of commercial samples of the drugs in the Schedule;

(4) to examine, identify and describe by microscopical methods the drugs named in sections (7) and (8), (13) and (14) of the syllabus, either alone or mixed with one other;

(5) to examine and report on the fibres and dressings named in section (12) of the syllabus.

SCHEDULE OF DRUGS.

Woods.—Quassia.

Barks.—Cascara*, Cinnamon*, Quillaia, Wild Cherry, Cinchona, Cocillana.

Flowers.—Clove*, Pyrethrum.

Fruits.—Capsicum, Caraway, Cardamon, Chenopodium, Colocynth, Coliander, Dill, Fennel, Lemon Peel, Bitter Orange Peel, Senna Pod*.

Seeds.—Areca, Colchicum, Nutmeg*, Nux Vomica, Strophanthus, Linseed.

Leaves and Bulbs.—Buchu*, Coca, Digitalis*, Hamamelis, Senna*, Squill.

Herbs and Entire Organisms.—Belladonna*, Cantharis*, Cochineal*, Ergot, Ephedra, Hyoscyamus, Galls, Lobelia, Stramonium, Yeast.

Rhizomes and Corms.—Colchicum, Derris, Ginger*, Podophyllum, Liquorice*, Male Fern, Rhubarb*, Valerian*.

Roots.—Belladonna*, Gentian*, Ipomoea, Krameria, Senega.

Starches.—Maize*, Potato*, Rice*, Wheat*, Dextrin, Soluble Starch.

Minerals.—Chalk, Talc, Asbestos, Kaolin*, Kieselguhr.

Non-Structural Drugs.—Acacia*, Agar*, Aloes*, Aloin, Asafoetida, Balsam of Peru, Balsam of Tolu, Beeswax*, Benzoin*, Castor Oil*, Catechu, Cetaceum, Chrysarobin, Cod Liver Oil*, Colophony*, Copaiba, Gelatin*, Honey*, Ipomoea Resin, Ichthammol, Lard*, Myrrh, Oil of Cade, Oil of Clove*, Oil of Lemon*, Oil of Peppermint, Oil of Theobroma, Oil of Turpentine*, Olive Oil*, Opium*, Podophyllum Resin, Storax, Coal Tar, Wood Tar, Tragacanth*, Wood Alcohols, Wool Fat*.

PHYSIOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY.

The candidate will be expected to possess an *elementary* knowledge of the basic facts in the branches of Physiology and Pharmacology listed below.

(12) die bronne, bereidingseienskappe, kwalitatiewe skeikundige toetse en bestanddele van die volgende vesels wat gebruik word by die vervaardiging van chirurgiese wonddekkings: Sellulosewatte, katoen, jute, sy, rayon, wol; en die belangrikste chirurgiese wonddekkings en die standaarde daarvan;

(13) die gebruik van die mikroskopie van kalsiumoksalaatkristalle by die identifisering van: Belladonnakruid, kaskara, hiossiamus, rabarber, sennablare, stramonium;

(14) die mikroskopie van epidermiese trichrome in belladonnakruid, digitalis, hiossiamus, lobelia, nux vomica, sennablaar, stramonium en strofantus.

PRAKTIESE FARMAKOGNOSIE.

Die kandidaat moet in staat wees—

(1) om die makroskopiese kenmerke van ru-artsenymiddels, die algemene verspreiding van weefsels, die aard van selwande en selinhoud te ondersoek en te beskryf en om die ru-artsenymiddels in hul morfologiese groepe te plaas;

(2) om die artsenymiddels in die Lys uit normale handelsmonsters wat verskaf word, te ondersoek, te identifiseer en te beskryf en om dié inligting daaromtrent te verstrek wat in artikel (6) van die teorieleerplan vereis word;

(3) om die suiwerheid van handelsmonsters van die artsenymiddels in die Lys te ondersoek en daaroor verslag te doen;

(4) om volgens mikroskopiese metodes die artsenymiddels wat in artikels (7), (8), (13) en (14) van die leerplan genoem word, òf afsonderlik òf met 'n ander een gemeng, te ondersoek, te identifiseer en te beskryf;

(5) om die vesels en wonddekkings wat in artikel (12) van die leerplan genoem word, te ondersoek en daaroor verslag te doen.

LYS VAN ARTSENYMIDDELS.

Hout.—Kwassiehout.

Bas.—Kaskara*, Kaneel*, Kwillaia, Wilde Kersie, Kinabas, Kosillana.

Blomme.—Naeltjie*, Piretrum.

Vrugte.—Rissie, Karwy, Kardamom, Chenopodium, Kolokwint, Koljander, Dille, Vinkel, Suurlemoenskil, Bitterlemoenskil, Sennapeul*.

Saad.—Areka, Kolgikum, Neutmiskaat*, Nux Vomica, Strofantus, Lynsaad.

Blare en bolle.—Boegoe*, Koka, Digitalis*, Hamamelis, Senna*, Ajuin.

Kruie en hele organismes.—Belladonna*, Spaansvlieg*, Cochenille*, Ergot, Efedra, Hiossiamus, Galneute, Lobelia, Stramonium, Gis.

Risome en Kormusse.—Kolgikum, Derris, Gemmer*, Podofillum, Soethout*, Mannetjiesvaring, Rabarber*, Valeriaan*.

Wortels.—Belladonna*, Gentiaan*, Ipomoea, Krameria, Senega.

Stysel.—Mielie*, Aartappel*, Rys*, Koring*, Dekstrien, Oplosbare Stysel.

Minerale.—Kryt, Talk, Asbes, Kaolien*, Kieselgoer.

Diverse nie-strukturele artsenymiddels.—Akasia*, Agar*, Aalwyne, Aloïen, Duiwelsdrek, Perubalsem, Tolubalsem, Byewas*, Bensoïen*, Kasterolie*, Katesjoe, Spermaceti, Chrisarobien, Lewertraan*, Harpuis*, Kopiva, Gelatien*, Heuning*, Ipomeahars, Igtanmol, Varkvet*, Mirre, Kadeolie, Naeltjiesolie*, Sitroenolie*, Pepermentolie, Kakaobotter, Terpentynolie* Olyfolie*, Opium*, Podofillumhars, Storaks, Koolteer, Houtteer, Tragakant*, Houtgees, Wolvet*.

FISIOLOGIE EN FARMAKOLOGIE.

Van die kandidaat word 'n *elementêre* kennis van die basiese feite in die takke van Fisiologie en Farmakologie hieronder aangegee, verwag.

PHYSIOLOGY.

General.

The properties and control of skeletal, visceral and cardiac muscle.

The formation, properties, functions and circulation of the blood and lymph.

The mechanism and control of pulmonary ventilation; gaseous interchange at the lungs and tissues. Artificial respiration.

The alimentary tract.

Basal metabolism and body heat.

The principles involved in constructing a balanced diet; vitamins.

The kidneys and urinary tract.

The central and peripheral nervous systems, including the autonomic nerves.

The special senses of sight, taste and smell.

The structure and functions of the glands of internal secretion, including (*a*) pituitary body, (*b*) thyroid and parathyroids, (*c*) pancreas, (*d*) suprarenals, (*e*) testes and ovaries.

The elements of reproduction in man.

HISTOLOGY.

The candidate must possess an *elementary* knowledge of the microscopical structure of the following: Muscle and nerve; the heart, blood vessels and blood; lungs; the digestive glands; stomach and intestines; liver; kidneys; skin; the endocrine glands and the reproductive organs, including the mammary gland and the placenta.

BIOCHEMISTRY.

The metabolism of carbohydrates, fats and proteins.

The composition and functions of the salivary, gastric, biliary, pancreatic and intestinal secretions.

The composition and nutritional value of common foodstuffs.

The chemistry of muscular contraction.

The composition of blood, lymph and cerebrospinal fluid.

Normal and abnormal constituents of urine.

PHARMACOLOGY.

Scope of Pharmacology. Theories of and factors affecting drug action.

Elementary knowledge of quantitative methods in pharmacology. Dose-response curves.

The general principles and methods underlying the biological assays of the British Pharmacopoeia, excluding the assays of sera, vaccines and bacterial derivatives.

Special attention should be given to the determination of toxicity and LD50.

Drugs affecting structures innervated by the autonomic nervous system and by the somatic motor nerves.

Drugs used as central nervous depressants and stimulants. Antipyretics. Local anaesthetics.

Emetics; antacids; purgatives; astringents; diuretics.

Disinfectants, bactericides and bacteriostatics including antibiotics.

The applicaton of pharmacological principles in treatment of poisoning.

No. R. 1991.] [15 December 1966.

REGULATIONS REGARDING THE DEGREES AND CERTIFICATES ENTITLING HOLDERS TO REGISTRATION AS CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

The State President has been pleased under the powers vested in him by section *twenty-two* of the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act, 1928 (Act No. 13 of 1928), read with section *ninety-four* of the said Act, and after considering the recommendation of the South African Pharmacy Board, to prescribe that the following degrees and certificates shall entitle the holder to registration as a chemist and druggist in the Republic subject to the

FISIOLOGIE.

Algemeen.

Die eienskappe en beheer van die skelet-, ingewands-, en hartspiere.

Die formasie, eienskappe, funksies en omloop van die bloed en limf.

Die meganisme en beheer van longventilasie; gaswisseling by die longe en weefsels. Kunsmatige asemhaling.

Die spysverteringskanaal.

Basale metabolisme en liggaamswarmte.

Die beginsels waarvolgens 'n gebalanseerde dieet saamgestel word; vitamiene.

Die niere en die urienkanaal.

Die sentrale en perifere senuweestelsel, met inbegrip van die outonome senuwees.

Die spesiale sintuie van gesig, smaak en reuk.

Die struktuur en funksies van die kliere van interne afskeiding met inbegrip van (*a*) hipofise, (*b*) skildklier en byskildkliere, (*c*) alvlieskier, (*d*) byniere, (*e*) testes en ovaria.

Die elemente van voortplanting by die mens.

HISTOLOGIE.

Die kandidaat moet 'n *elementêre* kennis hê van die mikroskopiese struktuur van die volgende: Spier en senuwee; hart, bloedvate en bloed; longe; spysverteringskliere; maag en ingewande; lewer; niere; vel; buislose kliere en voortplantingsorgane, met inbegrip van die melkklier en die plasenta.

BIOCHEMIE.

Metabolisme van koolhidrate, vette en proteïene.

Die samestelling en funksies van speeksel-, maag-, gal-, alvleis- en ingewandsafskeidings.

Die samestelling en voedingswaarde van gewone voedingstowwe.

Die skeikunde van spiersametrekking.

Die samestelling van bloed, limf en harsingrugmurgvog.

Normale en abnormale bestanddele van urien.

FARMAKOLOGIE.

Omvang van die farmakologie. Teorieë van die werking van artsenymiddels en die faktore wat dit beïnvloed.

Elementêre kennis van die kwantitatiewe metodes in die farmakologie. Dosisreaksiekurwes.

Die algemene beginsels en metodes waarop die biologiese toetse van die „ British Pharmacopoeia " berus, uitgesonderd die toetse van serums, entstowwe en bakteriese derivate.

Spesiale aandag moet gegee word aan die vasstelling van toksisiteit en LD50.

Artsenymiddels wat die strukture beïnvloed wat deur die outonome senuweestelsel en die somatiese motoriese senuwees geïnnerveer word.

Artsenymiddels wat gebruik word as sedatiewe en stimuleermiddels van die sentrale senuwees. Koorsweermiddels. Plaaslike narkosemiddels.

Braakmiddels; teensure; purgeermiddels; adstringeermiddels; diuretika (urienafdrywende middels).

Ontsmettingsmiddelys, bakteriedodende middels en bakteriostatika met inbegrip van antibiotiese middels.

Die toepassing van farmakologiese beginsels by die behandeling van vergiftiging.

No. R. 1991.] [15 Desember 1966.

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE GRADE EN SERTIFIKATE WAT APTEKERS REG GEE OP REGISTRASIE.

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om ingevolge die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel *twee-en-twintig* van die Wet op Geneeshere, Tandartse en Aptekers, 1928 (Wet No. 13 van 1928), gelees met artikel *vier-en-negentig* van genoemde Wet, en na oorweging van die aanbeveling van die Suid-Afrikaanse Aptekerskommissie, te bepaal dat ondergenoemde grade en sertifikate die houer daarvan die reg gee om hom in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika as apteker te laat registreer, behoudens die bepalings van

provisions of the said Act and the rules and regulations in force thereunder, in substitution for the degrees and certificates prescribed in Government Notices Nos. 1257, dated 30th September, 1932, 2848, dated 12th December, 1952, 8, dated 4th January, 1963, and 573, dated 29th March, 1956, as amended by Government Notices Nos. 293, dated 28th February, 1964, and 102, dated 21st January, 1966:—

Examining Authority.	Qualification.	Abbreviation for Registration.
Potchefstroomse Universiteit vir Christelike Hoër Onderwys,	Bachelor of Science (Pharmacy)	B.Sc. (Pharm.) Potch. Univ.
Rhodes University	Bachelor of Science (Pharmacy)	B.Sc. (Pharm.) Rhodes Univ.
Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland	Examination certificate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland and certificate of registration of Pharmaceutical Chemist of Northern Ireland when held conjointly	Ph. C.N. Irel.
Queen's University, Belfast	Bachelor of Science (Pharmaceutics) and certificate of registration as Pharmaceutical Chemist of Northern Ireland when held conjointly	B.Sc. (Pharm.) Q. Univ. Belf.
University of South Africa	Bachelor of Pharmacy.....	B. Pharm. Univ. S.A.
Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain	Chemist and Druggist.....	C & D (Gt. Br.).
Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain	Pharmaceutical Chemist...	Ph. C. (Gt. Br.).
Colonial Pharmacy Board	Chemist and Druggist Certificate	C & D (Cape).
Natal Pharmacy Board	Chemist and Druggist Certificate	C & D (Natal).
Medical and Pharmacy Council of the Orange Free State	Chemist and Druggist Certificate	C & D (O.F.S.).
Transvaal Pharmacy Board	Chemist and Druggist Certificate	C & D (Tvl.).
University of London	Bachelor of Pharmacy and certificate of registration as a pharmaceutical chemist of Great Britain when held conjointly	B. Pharm. Univ.
Pharmaceutical Society, Ireland	*Licence Certificate of Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland	Ph. C. Irel.

* When held by a person who has had not less than one year's practice as a pharmaceutical chemist in Ireland.

No. R. 1992.] [15 December 1966.

SOUTH AFRICAN PHARMACY BOARD. — REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO THE REGISTRATION OF PHARMACY STUDENTS.

The State President has been pleased under the powers vested in him by section *twenty-five* of the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act, 1928 (Act No. 13 of 1928), read with section *ninety-four* of the said Act, and after considering a recommendation of the South African Pharmacy Board, to make the following regulations pertaining to the registration of pharmacy students in substitution for the regulations promulgated under Government Notice No. 10 of the 4th January, 1963:—

1. Every person wishing to be registered as a pharmacy student to undergo the second or third year of the prescribed courses of study at—

(*a*) a technical college recognised by the Board in terms of section *twenty-seven* of the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act, No. 13 of 1928, for the Diploma in Pharmacy; or

(*b*) a South African university, leading to a recognised degree in pharmacy prescribed under the provisions of section *twenty-two* of the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act, No. 13 of 1928; or

genoemde Wet en die reëls en regulasies wat ingevolge daarvan van krag is, ter vervanging van die grade en sertifikate bepaal in Goewermentskennisgewings Nos. 1257 van 30 September 1932, 2848 van 12 Desember 1952, 8 van 4 Januarie 1963 en 573 van 29 Maart 1956, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewings Nos. 293 van 28 Februarie 1964 en 102 van 21 Januarie 1966:—

Eksamenowerheid.	Kwalifikasie.	Afkorting vir registrasie.
Potchefstroomse Universiteit vir Christelike Hoër Onderwys	Baccalaureus Scientiae (Farmasie)	B.Sc. (Farm.) Potch. Univ.
Rhodes-universiteit	Baccalaureus Scientiae (Farmasie)	B.Sc. (Farm.) Rhodes-univ.
Farmaseutiese Vereniging van Noord-Ierland	Eksamensertifikaat van die Farmaseutiese Vereniging van Noord-Ierland en Sertifikaat van registrasie as apteker van Noord-Ierland wat gesamentlik gehou word	Ph. C.N. Irel.
Universiteit van Belfast („ Queen's University ")	Baccalaureus Scientiae (Farmaseutika) en sertifikaat van registrasie as apteker van Noord-Ierland wat gesamentlik gehou word	B.Sc. (Pharm.) Q. Univ. Belf.
Universiteit van Suid-Afrika	Baccalaureus Pharmaceuticae	B. Farm. Univ. S.A.
Farmaseutiese Vereniging van Groot-Brittanje	Apteker.....	C & D (Gt. Br.).
Farmaseutiese Vereniging van Groot-Brittanje	Apteker.....	Ph. C. (Gt. Br.).
Colonial Pharmacy Board	Aptekersertifikaat.....	Apt. (Kaap).
Natal Pharmacy Board	Aptekersertifikaat.....	Apt. (Natal).
Medical and Pharmacy Council of the Orange Free State	Aptekersertifikaat.....	Apt. (O.V.S.).
Transvaal Pharmacy Board	Aptekersertifikaat.....	Apt. (Tvl.).
Universiteit van Londen	Baccalaureus Pharmaceuticae en sertifikaat van registrasie as apteker van Groot-Brittanje wat gesamentlik gehou word	B. Pharm. Univ. Londen.
Farmaseutiese Vereniging van Ierland	*Lisensiesertifikaat van die Farmaseutiese Vereniging van Ierland	Ph. C. Irel.

* Wanneer deur 'n persoon gehou wat nie minder as een jaar as apteker in Ierland gepraktiseer het nie.

No. R. 1992.] [15 Desember 1966.

SUID - AFRIKAANSE APTEKERSKOMMISSIE. — REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE REGISTRASIE VAN STUDENTE IN DIE FARMASIE.

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel *vyf-en-twintig* van die Wet op Geneeshere, Tandartse en Aptekers, 1928 (Wet No. 13 van 1928), gelees met artikel *vier-en-negentig* van genoemde Wet, en na oorweging van 'n aanbeveling van die Suid-Afrikaanse Aptekerskommissie, die volgende regulasies betreffende die registrasie van studente in die farmasie te maak ter vervanging van die regulasies uitgevaardig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. 10 van 4 Januarie 1963:—

1. Elke persoon wat geregistreer wil word as 'n student in die farmasie om die voorgeskrewe tweede- of derdejaarstudiekursus te volg aan—

(*a*) 'n tegniese kollege erken deur die Kommissie ingevolge artikel *sewe-en-twintig* van die Wet op Geneeshere, Tandartse en Aptekers, No. 13 van 1928, vir die Diploma in Farmasie; of

(*b*) 'n Suid-Afrikaanse universiteit, wat lei tot 'n erkende graad in die farmasie soos voorgeskryf kragtens die bepalings van artikel *twee-en-twintig* van die Wet op Geneeshere, Tandartse en Aptekers, No. 13 van 1928; of

(*c*) a university college recognised under regulation 6 of these regulations, leading to a recognised degree in pharmacy, shall submit to the Registrar of the Board before the commencement of such course an application for registration as a pharmacy student in accordance with the provisions of regulation 2 hereof.

2. Every application for registration as a pharmacy student shall be in the form shown in Annexure A hereto and shall be accompanied by—

(*a*) a birth certificate, a baptismal certificate or such other satisfactory evidence with regard to the applicant's age and correct names as the Registrar may decide;

(*b*) proof of having had at least two years' practical training in a pharmacy under an apprenticeship contract registered and approved by the Board: Provided that the Board may exempt from this requirement any person who produces documentary evidence of having completed not less than two years of practical training in a pharmacy beyond the borders of the Republic in accordance with the laws of the country in which it was situated;

(*c*) the registration fee of R5.

3. The name of a student shall be removed from the register of pharmacy students on his becoming qualified for registration as a chemist and druggist or as soon as proof is available to the Registrar that such student has discontinued his studies: Provided that a student who interrupts his studies may, on making written application to the Registrar annually, retain his registration from year to year.

4. Every student registered under these regulations shall be furnished with a certificate in the form shown in Annexure B hereto.

5. The Board may grant exemption from registration as pharmacy students to—

(i) the holders of degrees and qualifications in pharmacy which, in its opinion, are of a standard at least as high as that of the Board's Diploma and the degrees recognised for registration purposes;

(ii) students who were already attending the prescribed courses of study on the date of promulgated of these regulations.

6. The following colleges are recognised as colleges at which courses of study may be undertaken for the degree of the University of South Africa:—

Western Cape University College.
University College of Fort Hare.
University College of the North.
University College for Indians.
University College of Zululand.

7. Recognition of any college may be withdrawn by the Board at any time if it is satisfied that such college is not maintaining adequate training and facilities for its pharmacy students, or is not conforming to the regulations for the recognition of the degree in pharmacy promulgated under the provisions of section *twenty-two* of Act No. 13 of 1928.

ANNEXURE A.

I, (i)_____
hereby apply for registration as a pharmacy student at (ii) _____
and in support of my application submit the following:—

(*a*) Birth/baptismal certificate.
(*b*) Registration fee of R5.

I declare that I served my apprenticeship in the Republic under (iii)_____

or

I submit proof of practical training at_____

_____

Date_____ Signature.

(i) Full name.
(ii) Name of college or university.
(iii) Name of master.

(*c*) 'n universiteitskollege erken kragtens regulasie 6 van hierdie regulasies, wat lei tot 'n erkende graad in die farmasie, moet voor die begin van sodanige kursus 'n aansoek om registrasie as 'n student in die farmasie ingevolge die bepalings van regulasie 2 hiervan aan die Registrateur van die Kommissie voorlê.

2. Elke aansoek om registrasie as 'n student in die farmasie moet in die vorm wees van Aanhangsel A hiervan en moet vergesel gaan van—

(*a*) 'n geboortesertifikaat, 'n doopsertifikaat of sodanige ander bevredigende bewys met betrekking tot die applikant se ouderdom en juiste name as wat die Registrateur bepaal;

(*b*) bewys van praktiese opleiding van ten minste twee jaar in 'n apteek kragtens 'n leerlingkontrak geregistreer en goedgekeur deur die Kommissie: Met dien verstande dat die Kommissie enige persoon wat dokumentêre bewys lewer dat hy nie minder as twee jaar praktiese opleiding voltooi het in 'n apteek buite die grense van die Republiek ingevolge die wette van die land waarin die apteek geleë was, van hierdie vereiste kan vrystel;

(*c*) die registrasiegeld ten bedrae van R5.

3. Die naam van 'n student word van die register van studente in die farmasie geskrap wanneer hy kwalifiseer vir registrasie as 'n apteker of sodra bewys aan die Registrateur gelewer is dat sodanige student sy studies gestaak het: Met dien verstande dat 'n student wat sy studies onderbreek het, sy registrasie van jaar tot jaar kan behou, nadat hy jaarliks skriftelik aansoek by die Registrateur gedoen het.

4. Elke student kragtens hierdie regulasies geregistreer, word voorsien van 'n sertifikaat in die vorm van Aanhangsel B hiervan.

5. Die Kommissie kan vrystelling van registrasie as studente in die farmasie verleen aan—

(i) die houers van grade en kwalifikasies in die farmasie wat, na die mening van die Kommissie, van 'n standaard is wat ten minste so hoog is as dié van die Kommissie se Diploma en die grade erken vir registrasiedoeleindes;

(ii) studente wat alreeds die voorgeskrewe studiekursusse bygewoon het op die datum van uitvaardiging van hierdie regulasies.

6. Die volgende kolleges word erken as kolleges waar studiekursusse vir die graad van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika gevolg kan word:—

Universiteitskollege Wes-Kaapland.
Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare.
Universiteitskollege van die Noorde.
Universiteitskollege vir Indiërs.
Universiteitskollege van Zoeloeland.

7. Erkenning van enige kollege kan te eniger tyd deur die Kommissie ingetrek word indien hy oortuig is dat sodanige kollege nie voldoende opleiding en fasiliteite vir sy studente in artsenybereikunde in stand hou nie of nie voldoen aan die regulasies vir die erkenning van die graad in die farmasie uitgevaardig ingevolge die bepalings van artikel *twee-en-twintig* van Wet No. 13 van 1928 nie.

AANHANGSEL A.

Ek, (i)_____
doen hierby aansoek om registrasie as 'n student in die farmasie te
(ii) _____
en ter ondersteuning van my aansoek lê ek die volgende voor:—

(*a*) Geboorte-/doopsertifikaat.
(*b*) Registrasiegeld van R5.

Ek verklaar dat ek my leertyd in die Republiek uitgedien het onder (iii)_____

of

Ek lê bewys voor van praktiese opleiding te_____

_____

Handtekening.

Datum_____

(i) Volle naam.
(ii) Naam van kollege of universiteit.
(iii) Naam van meester.

ANNEXURE B.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN PHARMACY BOARD.

No.....

REGISTRATION AS A PHARMACY STUDENT.

This is to certify that I am satisfied that.....
has complied in all respects with the requirements laid down in the Board's regulations governing registration and has been registered as a pharmacy student.

Date..... Registrar.

P.O. Box 96, Pretoria.

No. R. 1993.] [15 December 1966.

SOUTH AFRICAN PHARMACY BOARD.—REGISTRATION OF CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

The State President has been pleased under the powers vested in him by section *twenty-eight* of the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act, 1928 (Act No. 13 of 1928), read with section *ninety-four* of the said Act, and after considering a recommendation of the South African Pharmacy Board, to approve the following regulation regarding certificates which entitle chemists and druggists to registration under the said Act, in substitution for the regulation promulgated under Government Notice No. 1493, dated 23rd October, 1933:—

Subject to the provisions of the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act, No. 13 of 1928, and the rules and regulations in force thereunder, the following certificate, when held by a person described in subsection (1) of section *twenty-eight* of that Act, shall entitle the holder to registration as a chemist and druggist in the Republic of South Africa:—

"Approbation als Apotheker" (Germany).

No. R. 1994.] [15 December 1966.

REGULATIONS REGARDING THE CONDUCT OF ENQUIRIES HELD IN TERMS OF CHAPTER IV, ACT No. 13 OF 1928.

The State President has been pleased, under the powers vested in him by subsection (3) of section *forty-two* of the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act, 1928 (Act No. 13 of 1928), read with section *ninety-four* of the said Act, to approve the following regulations relating to the conduct of enquiries, in substitution for the regulations promulgated under Government Notice No. 16 of 8th January, 1932:—

The executive committee hereinafter referred to is a committee appointed by the South African Pharmacy Board, to which the necessary powers, under Chapter IV of Act No. 13 of 1928, have been delegated by the Board in terms of section *seven* so as to enable such committee to function under these regulations.

1. In a case of alleged improper or disgraceful conduct reported to the Board, the person making the complaint, charge or allegation, shall be required to furnish a written statement in the form wherever possible of an affidavit detailing in concise terms the specific acts complained of, and must be prepared, if necessary, to bring evidence in proof thereof.

2. The complaint and any accompanying documents shall be submitted to the president, who shall instruct the registrar either—

(*a*) to call for further information from the complainant; or

(*b*) to advise accused of the nature of the complaint and ask him for an explanation, but warn him that such explanation may be used in evidence against him; or

(*c*) to refer the case to the executive committee.

AANHANGSEL B.

DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE APTEKERSKOMMISSIE.

No.....

REGISTRASIE VAN STUDENT IN DIE FARMASIE.

Hierby word gesertifiseer dat ek daarvan oortuig is dat.....
.....in alle opsigte aan die vereistes voorgeskryf in die Kommissie se regulasies betreffende registrasie voldoen het en geregistreer is as 'n student in die farmasie.

Datum..... Registrateur.

Posbus 96, Pretoria.

No. R. 1993.] [15 Desember 1966.

SUID-AFRIKAANSE APTEKERSKOMMISSIE.—REGISTRASIE VAN APTEKERS.

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel *agt-en-twintig* van die Wet op Geneeshere, Tandartse en Aptekers, 1928 (Wet No. 13 van 1928), gelees met artikel *vier-en-negentig* van genoemde Wet, en na oorweging van 'n aanbeveling van die Suid-Afrikaanse Aptekerskommissie die volgende regulasie betreffende sertifikate wat aptekers reg op registrasie verleen, goed te keur ter vervanging van die regulasie afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1493 van 23 Oktober 1933:—

Behoudens die bepalings van die Wet op Geneeshere, Tandartse en Aptekers, 1928 (Wet No. 13 van 1928), en die reëls en regulasies van krag daarkragtens, verleen onderstaande sertifikaat, wanneer in besit van iemand soos beskryf in subartikel (1) van artikel *agt-en-twintig* van die Wet, die houer daarvan die reg om as apteker in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika geregistreer te word:—

„Approbation als Apotheker" (Duitsland).

No. R. 1994.] [15 Desember 1966.

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE HOU VAN ONDERSOEKE INGESTEL INGEVOLGE HOOFSTUK IV, WET No. 13 VAN 1928.

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by subartikel (3) van artikel *twee-en-veertig* van die Wet op Geneeshere, Tandartse en Aptekers, 1928 (Wet No. 13 van 1928), gelees met artikel *vier-en-negentig* van genoemde Wet, die volgende regulasies betreffende die hou van ondersoeke, goed te keur ter vervanging van die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. 16 van 8 Januarie 1932:—

Die uitvoerende komitee hieronder genoem, is 'n komitee deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Aptekerskommissie benoem, aan wie die Kommissie kragtens Hoofstuk IV van Wet No. 13 van 1928 die nodige bevoegdhede ooreenkomstig artikel *sewe* verleen het, ten einde sodanige komitee in staat te stel om volgens hierdie regulasies te funksioneer.

1. In 'n geval van beweerde onbetaamlike of skandelike gedrag wat aan die Kommissie gerapporteer word, word van die persoon verantwoordelik vir die klagte of beskuldiging of bewering vereis om 'n skriftelike verklaring in te dien, waar moontlik in die vorm van 'n beëdigde verklaring, waarin hy die bepaalde dade waaroor gekla word, beknop uiteen moet sit en hy moet bereid wees om, indien nodig, getuienis ter stawing daarvan aan te voer.

2. Die klagte en enige bygaande dokumente moet voorgelê word aan die voorsitter, wat die registrateur sal gelas om—

(*a*) òf verdere inligting van die klaer in te win;

(*b*) òf die beskuldigde van die aard van die klagte in kennis te stel en van hom 'n verduideliking te vra, dog hom te waarsku dat sodanige verduideliking as getuienis teen hom gebruik kan word;

(*c*) òf die saak na die uitvoerende komitee te verwys.

3. On receipt of the replies asked for in regulation (2) (*a*) and (*b*) the registrar shall submit them to the president or, if no replies be received the registrar shall report to the president. The president shall then make his recommendation on the case, and this, with all other papers, shall be referred to the executive committee for its consideration.

4. The executive committee may cause further investigation to be made and seek such legal advice or other assistance as it may deem necessary.

5. Should the executive committee resolve that the complaint, even if substantiated, would not be held to constitute improper or disgraceful conduct, or conduct which when regard is had to the accused person's profession or calling would not be improper or disgraceful, or for any other reason should be withheld from enquiry, it shall take such action as it may think fit and report this action fully to the Board.

6. Should the executive committee resolve that the evidence furnished in support of the complaint discloses *prima facie* evidence of improper or disgraceful conduct, or conduct which, when regard is had to the accused person's profession or calling, is improper or disgraceful, it shall arrange to have the case heard before the Board.

Copies of all material documents bearing on the case shall, wherever possible, be furnished to members of the Board as early as practicable before the date fixed for the hearing of the case.

7. In the event of an enquiry being resolved upon, the registrar, on behalf of the Board, shall issue a notice in the form of the attached Schedule " A ", addressed to the accused person stating where and when the enquiry will be held, and shall invite such person to answer, in writing, the charges set forth in the notice of enquiry or accompanying copy of the complainant's statement, and to attend before the Board on the day appointed. The accused person shall at the same time be forwarded a copy of these regulations and warned that his answer, in writing, may be used in evidence. The accused person may be assisted in all proceedings under these regulations by a solicitor, or counsel, or both.

The notice referred to in this regulation should be served on the accused at his registered address or forwarded to him through the post office to his registered address by registered letter.

8. In all cases where a complainant or defendant expresses a desire to have witnesses subpoenaed to give evidence, the Board may, at its discretion, issue the necessary summonses. In any such case the Board may, if it thinks fit, require the person at whose instance the witness is summoned to deposit a sum of money sufficient to cover the costs thereby entailed and may pay such costs from the amount so deposited. The fees payable to witnesses shall be according to the tariff in criminal cases in magistrates' courts.

Procedure at Enquiries.

9. Where a case for enquiry is being heard by the Board, and the complainant appears personally or by counsel or solicitor, the following will be the order of procedure:—

(*a*) The chairman or registrar will read the notice of the enquiry addressed to the accused person.

(*b*) The complainant will then be invited first to state his case, and then produce his evidence in support of it. At the conclusion of the complainant's evidence his case will be closed.

(*c*) The accused person will then be invited to state his case himself or by his representative, and to produce his evidence in support of it, or—in the event of his stating his defence, in writing—his statement will be read. If present, he may address the Board either before submitting his evidence or after, but only once.

3. By ontvangs van die antwoorde verlang ooreenkomstig regulasie 2 (*a*) en (*b*), moet die registrateur hulle aan die voorsitter voorlê, of as daar geen antwoorde ontvang word nie, moet die registrateur dit by die voorsitter rapporteer. Daarna moet die voorsitter sy aanbevelings oor die saak doen, wat, tesame met alle ander betrokke stukke, vir oorweging na die uitvoerende komitee verwys moet word.

4. Die uitvoerende komitee kan nadere ondersoek laat instel en sodanige regsadvies inwin of ander hulp inroep as wat hy nodig ag.

5. As die uitvoerende komitee besluit dat die klagte, selfs al is dit bewys, tog nie 'n onbetaamlike of skandelike gedrag uitmaak nie of 'n gedrag wat, ten aansien van die beskuldigde persoon se professie of beroep, nie onbetaamlik of skandelik is nie, of om enige ander rede nie aan ondersoek behoort onderwerp te word nie, moet hy sodanige stappe doen as wat hy dienstig mag ag, en sodanige stappe volledig by die Kommissie rapporteer.

6. Indien die uitvoerende komitee besluit dat die getuienis aangevoer ter stawing van die klagte *prima facie* bewys lewer van onbetaamlike of skandelike gedrag, of van gedrag wat, ten aansien van die beskuldigde persoon se professie of beroep, onbetaamlik of skandelik is, moet hy reëlings tref dat die saak voor die Kommissie aangehoor word.

Afskrifte van alle stukke van direkte belang wat naamlik betrekking op die saak het, moet, waar moontlik, so spoedig doenlik voor die datum wat vir die aanhoor van die saak bepaal is, aan lede van die Kommissie voorgelê word.

7. In geval daar besluit word om 'n ondersoek in te stel, moet die registrateur namens die Kommissie 'n kennisgewing uitreik in die vorm van Bylae „ A " hiervan, wat aan die beskuldigde gerig is en vermeld waar en wanneer die ondersoek sal plaasvind, en moet hy sodanige persoon versoek om skriftelik op die klagtes genoem in die kennisgewing van ondersoek of bygaande kopie van die klaer se verklaring te antwoord, en om op die vasgestelde dag voor die Kommissie te verskyn. Terselfdertyd moet die beskuldigde van 'n kopie van hierdie regulasies voorsien en moet hy gewaarsku word dat sy skriftelike antwoord as getuienis gebruik kan word. Die beskuldigde kan in alle gedinge kragtens hierdie regulasies deur 'n prokureur of advokaat, of albei, bygestaan word.

Die kennisgewing in hierdie regulasie genoem, moet op die beskuldigde by sy geregistreerde adres gedien, of aan hom deur die pos per geregistreerde brief aan sy geregistreerde adres gerig word.

8. In alle gevalle waar 'n klaer of verweerder die wens uitspreek om getuies te laat dagvaar om getuienis af te lê, kan die Kommissie, na goedvinde, die nodige dagvaardings uitreik. In enige sodanige geval kan die Kommissie, as hy dit raadsaam ag, van die persoon op wie se versoek die getuie gedagvaar is, 'n storting vereis wat voldoende is om die daarby betrokke koste te dek, en kan dergelike koste betaal uit die bedrag wat aldus gestort is. Die gelde aan getuies betaalbaar, moet ooreenkom met die tarief by kriminele sake in landdroshowe.

Prosedure by ondersoeke.

9. Waar 'n saak vir ondersoek deur die Kommissie aangehoor word en die klaer persoonlik verskyn of deur 'n advokaat of prokureur verteenwoordig word, is die prosedure soos volg:—

(*a*) Die voorsitter of registrateur lees die kennisgewing van die ondersoek aan die beskuldigde voor.

(*b*) Die klaer word daarop versoek om eers sy saak uiteen te sit en daarna sy getuienis ter stawing aan te voer. Na afloop van die klaer se getuienis, word sy saak gesluit.

(*c*) Daarna word die beskuldigde versoek om sy saak self of deur middel van sy wettige verteenwoordiger te stel, en om sy getuienis ter stawing aan te voer, of, as hy sy verdediging skriftelik indien, word dit voorgelees. Indien aanwesig, kan hy die Kommissie óf voor óf na afloop van sy getuienis, dog net een keer, toespreek.

(*d*) At the conclusion of the case of the accused person, the Board will, if the accused has produced evidence, hear the complainant or his representative in reply on the case generally but will hear no further evidence except in any special case in which the Board may think it right to receive such further evidence. If the accused person produces no evidence the complainant will not be heard in reply.

(*e*) Where a witness is produced by any party he will be first examined by the party producing him, and then cross-examined by the adverse party, and then re-examined by the party producing him.

10. In a case in which no complainant appears, the following will be the order of procedure:—

(*a*) The notice of the enquiry, addressed to the accused person will be read, after which a statement of the complaint, and evidence by which it is supported, will be placed before the Board. The statement of the complainant, and of any witness in support of the complaint not personally present, must be in the form of a sworn declaration; but the accused person may object to such evidence if he is not given the opportunity to cross-examine the witness, provided that where the information or complaint is laid by or on behalf of a department of Government, in the form of records of a legally constituted court, such records shall be accepted as *prima facie* evidence if certified to be a true copy. The Board may, if it appears to be practicable and just to do so, summon the witnesses whose evidence appears on such records for the purpose of cross-examination.

(*b*) The accused person will then be invited to give his explanation personally or by his counsel or solicitor, and to produce his evidence in support of it, or—in the event of his stating his defence, in writing—his statement will be read. If present he may address the Board either before or at the conclusion of his evidence.

(*c*) The procedure as regards the examination of witnesses shall be as set forth in subsection (*e*) of section 9 hereof, except that the chairman shall invite any witness produced by the absent complainant to give his evidence.

11. In a case in which the accused person does not appear, the following will be the order of procedure:—

(*a*) The notice of the enquiry addressed to the accused person will be read and service proved.

(*b*) The complainant will be invited to state his case and to produce his evidence in support of it.

12. In a case in which neither the complainant nor the accused person appears, the Board will consider and decide what further action, if any, will be taken.

13. Members of the Board may, through, or with the permission of the chairman, put such questions to the witnesses as they think desirable.

14. All verbal evidence shall be taken on oath, and the Board may decline to admit the evidence of any witness or deponent to a document who is not present for, or declines to submit to, cross-examination.

15. Upon the conclusion of the case the Board shall deliberate thereon *in camera;* the judgment and verdict arrived at shall be communicated to the parties concerned either immediately thereafter by the president, or at a later date, in writing, as the Board shall direct.

16. Any decision of the Board with regard to any point arising in connection with, or in the course of, an enquiry may be arrived at *in camera.*

17. The Board may appoint a legal assessor to be present at any enquiry to advise on matters of law, procedure or evidence.

(*d*) Na afloop van die saak van die beskuldigde en as hy getuienis aangevoer het, hoor die Kommissie die klaer of sy verteenwoordiger oor die saak in die algemeen in repliek aan, maar hoor geen verdere getuienis aan nie, uitgesonderd in 'n besondere geval waar die Kommissie dit dienstig ag om sodanige verdere getuienis aan te hoor. Indien die beskuldigde geen getuienis aanvoer nie, word die klaer nie in repliek aangehoor nie.

(*e*) Wanneer enige party 'n getuie bring, word hy eers deur sy eie party ondervra, daarna onder kruisverhoor van die teenparty geneem en daarna weer deur sy eie party ondervra.

10. In 'n saak waar die klaer nie verskyn nie, is die prosedure soos volg:—

(*a*) Die kennisgewing van die ondersoek aan die beskuldigde gerig, word voorgelees; daarna word 'n uiteensetting van die klagte en die getuienis ter stawing daarvan aan die Kommissie voorgelê. Die verklaring van die klaer en van enige getuie wat die klagte staaf en wat nie persoonlik aanwesig is nie, moet in die vorm van 'n beëdigde verklaring wees. Die beskuldigde kan egter teen sodanige getuienis beswaar maak indien hy nie in die geleentheid gestel word om die getuie onder kruisverhoor te neem nie; met dien verstande dat waar die inligting of klagte ingedien is deur of namens 'n Staatsdepartement in die vorm van 'n oorkonde van 'n wettig ingestelde hof, sodanige oorkonde as *prima facie*-getuienis aanvaar moet word indien dit as 'n egte kopie gewaarmerk is. As dit uitvoerbaar en regverdig blyk te wees, kan die Kommissie die getuies van wie die getuienis in sodanige oorkonde verskyn, vir die doel van kruisverhoor dagvaar.

(*b*) Die beskuldige word dan versoek om persoonlik, of deur sy advokaat of prokureur, sy verduideliking te gee en om sy getuienis ter stawing daarvan aan te voer, of—as hy 'n skriftelike verdediging indien—word sy verklaring voorgelees. Indien aanwesig, kan hy die Kommissie òf voor òf na afloop van die aflê van sy getuienis toespreek.

(*c*) Die prosedure met betrekking tot die ondervraging van getuies is soos bepaal in subartikel (*e*) van artikel 9 hiervan, behalwe dat die voorsitter enige getuie wat die afwesige klaer bring, moet versoek om sy getuienis af te lê.

11. In 'n geval waar die beskuldigde nie verskyn nie, is die prosedure soos volg:—

(*a*) Die kennisgewing van die ondersoek wat aan die beskuldigde gerig is, word voorgelees en die bestelling moet bewys word.

(*b*) Die klaer word versoek om sy saak uiteen te sit en sy getuienis ter stawing aan te voer.

12. In 'n saak waar nòg die klaer nòg die beskuldigde verskyn, oorweeg die Kommissie watter verdere stappe, indien enige, gedoen moet word.

13. Lede van die Kommissie kan, deur tussenkoms van of met die toestemming van die voorsitter sodanige vrae aan die getuies stel as wat hulle wenslik ag.

14. Alle mondelinge getuienis moet onder eed afgelê word en die Kommissie kan weier om getuienis van enige getuie of deponent van 'n dokument wat nie vir kruisverhoor aanwesig is nie, of wat weier om hom daaraan te onderwerp, te aanvaar.

15. Na afloop van die saak, beraadslaag die Kommissie *in camera* daaroor; die bevinding en uitspraak moet òf onmiddellik daarna deur die voorsitter, òf later skriftelik aan die betrokke partye meegedeel word, na gelang die Kommissie gelas.

16. Enige besluit van die Kommissie met betrekking tot enige punt wat in verband met, of gedurende die verloop van, 'n ondersoek geopper word, kan *in camera* geneem word.

17. Die Kommissie kan 'n regsassessor benoem om tydens enige ondersoek aanwesig te wees om oor regskwessies, prosedure of getuienis advies te gee.

18. Nothing in these regulations shall be construed as withdrawing from the Board the right and power to deal with any matter without any reference to a committee.

19. The procedure laid down in these regulations shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to an enquiry held under section *eighty-one*, Act No. 13 of 1928, as amended.

SCHEDULE "A".

Sir,

I am instructed to inform you that the following charge which has been preferred against you will be considered at a meeting of The South African Pharmacy Board to be held at_____ on_____ at_____ :—

(Space for charge.)

You are requested to appear before this meeting to establish any defence you have to make, but, if you should not do so, the meeting may consider and deal with the said charge in accordance with the Board's regulations.

In the event of your being content to allow your letter dated _____ or any further communication you may make in writing prior to the meeting of the_____ to constitute your defence, you are requested to notify the undersigned to that effect without delay, and not later than_____ days before the date appointed for the consideration of the case.

A copy of the regulations for the conduct of enquiries is enclosed herein.

Yours faithfully,

_____

Registrar.

No. R. 1995.] [15 December 1966.

The Minister of Health in the exercise of the powers conferred on him by section *seventy-two* of the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act, 1928 (Act No. 13 of 1928), read with section *ninety-four* of the said Act, and after consultation with the South African Medical and Dental Council and the South African Pharmacy Board, has made the following regulations in substitution for the regulations promulgated under Government Notice No. 1303, dated 27th August, 1937, as amended by Government Notices Nos. 564, dated 15th March, 1946, 1985, dated 9th December, 1960, and 1686, dated 28th October, 1966:—

REGULATIONS REGARDING THE IMPORTATION, SALE AND USE OF OPIUM AND OTHER HABIT-FORMING DRUGS.

Definitions.

1. In these regulations "the Act" means the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act, No. 13 of 1928, as amended; "habit-forming drug" means any drug mentioned or included in the Fifth Schedule of that Act; "chemist and druggist" includes an individual or body corporate entitled under that Act to carry on the business of chemist and druggist.

Transhipment of Habit-forming Drugs.

2. No person shall tranship or cause to be transhipped at any port or place in the Republic or within its territorial waters any habit-forming drug, or assist any other person in so doing, unless a permit therefor has first been obtained from the Secretary for Health after submission of an application with full particulars to him, and unless all conditions and restrictions specified in such permit are complied with. No such permit shall be issued except with the concurrence of the Secretary for Customs and Excise.

Ports of Entry for Habit-forming Drugs.

3. No person shall import any habit-forming drug into the Republic except through one or other of the following "ports of entry", namely: Cape Town, Mossel Bay, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Johannesburg, Bloemfontein, Kimberley, Pietermaritzburg, Pretoria, Germiston, Walvis Bay, Lüderitz and in addition Queenstown, Grahamstown and King William's Town for imports by parcel post only.

18. Niks in hierdie regulasies moet só uitgelê word nie as sou dit aan die Kommissie die reg en bevoegdheid ontneem om enige saak te behandel sonder om enige komitee te raadpleeg.

19. Die prosedure in hierdie regulasies voorgeskryf, is *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing op 'n ondersoek ingestel kragtens artikel *een-en-tagtig* van Wet No. 13 van 1928, soos gewysig.

BYLAE „A".

Meneer,

Ek het opdrag ontvang om u in kennis te stel dat die volgende aanklag wat teen u ingebring is, oorweeg sal word op 'n vergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Aptekerskommissie wat gehou sal word te _____ op_____ om_____ uur:—

(Ruimte vir aanklag.)

U word versoek om voor hierdie vergadering te verskyn ten einde enige verdediging wat u wil aanvoer, aan die Kommissie voor te lê maar by versuim om dit te doen, kan die vergadering die aanklag oorweeg en dit ooreenkomstig die Kommissie se regulasies behandel.

Ingeval u tevrede is dat u brief van_____ of enige vorige mededeling wat u skriftelik vóór die vergadering van _____ mag doen, u verdediging moet uitmaak, word u versoek om ondergetekende sonder versuim dienooreenkomstig te verwittig en nie later nie as_____ dae voor die datum wat vir die oorweging van u saak bepaal is.

'n Kopie van die regulasies insake die hou van ondersoeke word hierby ingesluit.

Hoogagtend,

Die uwe,

_____

Registrateur.

No. R. 1995.] [15 Desember 1966.

Die Minister van Gesondheid het in die uitoefening van die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel *twee-en-sewentig* van die Wet op Geneeshere, Tandartse en Aptekers, 1928 (Wet No. 13 van 1928), gelees met artikel *vier-en-negentig* van genoemde Wet, en na oorlegpleging met die Suid-Afrikaanse Geneeskundige en Tandheelkundige Raad en die Suid-Afrikaanse Aptekerskommissie die volgende regulasies gemaak ter vervanging van die regulasies uitgevaardig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1303 van 27 Augustus 1937, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewings Nos. 564 van 15 Maart 1946, 1985 van 9 Desember 1960 en 1686 van 28 Oktober 1966:—

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE INVOER, VERKOOP EN GEBRUIK VAN OPIUM EN ANDER GEWOONTEVORMENDE MEDISYNE.

Woordomskrywing.

1. In hierdie regulasies beteken „die Wet" die Wet op Geneeshere, Tandartse en Aptekers, No. 13 van 1928, soos gewysig; „gewoontevormende medisyne" beteken enige medisyne in die Vyfde Bylae van daardie Wet genoem of ingesluit; „apteker" beteken ook 'n indiwidu of 'n liggaam met regspersoonlikheid, wat kragtens daardie Wet geregtig is om as apteker besigheid te dryf.

Oorskeping van Gewoontevormende Medisyne.

2. Geen persoon mag by enige hawe of op enige plek in die Republiek of binne sy territoriale waters enige gewoontevormende medisyne oorskeep of laat oorskeep, of iemand anders behulpsaam wees om dit te doen, tensy 'n permit van die Sekretaris van Gesondheid vooraf daarvoor verkry is, nadat aansoek, met vermelding van volle besonderhede, by hom gedoen is, en tensy al die voorwaardes en beperkings in sodanige permit uiteengesit, nagekom word nie. Geen sodanige permit mag uitgereik word nie, behalwe met die instemming van die Sekretaris van Doeane en Aksyns.

Inklaringshawens vir Gewoontevormende Medisyne.

3. Geen persoon mag enige gewoontevormende medisyne in die Republiek invoer nie behalwe deur die een of die ander van die volgende „inklaringshawens", naamlik: Kaapstad, Mosselbaai, Port Elizabeth, Oos-Londen, Durban, Johannesburg, Bloemfontein, Kimberley, Pietermaritzburg, Pretoria, Germiston, Walvisbaai, Lüderitz en ook Queenstown, Grahamstad en King William's Town vir invoer slegs deur pakketpos.

Transmission of Habit-forming Drugs by Post.

4. No habit-forming drug shall be conveyed into the Republic by letter post, and no person shall despatch or transmit any such drug in the Republic by letter post. Where any such drug is conveyed into or within the Republic by post it shall be sent or conveyed by parcel post.

Habit-forming Drugs for Scientific or Educational Purposes.

5. (1) The Secretary for Health may, on application made to him with full particulars, issue a permit authorizing the importation, purchase, acquisition, keeping or use of any habit-forming drug for scientific or educational purposes, or the collection, cultivation or keeping for such purposes of any plant from which any such drug may be extracted, derived, produced or manufactured.

(2) The issue of every such permit shall be subject to such special conditions or requirements as may be stated therein.

Obtaining of Tincture of Opium for the Treatment of Live Stock.

6. (1) Any farmer or owner of live stock desiring to purchase from time to time tincture of opium (laudanum) for the prevention or treatment of disease in stock may apply, in writing, to the Secretary for Health for a permit therefor stating the quantity required, the purpose for which required, the approximate number of the various classes of stock kept and the chemist and druggist from whom it is proposed to purchase the drug.

(2) The Secretary for Health may at his discretion, and after any inquiries which he may deem necessary, issue a permit accordingly. Every such permit shall be subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) It shall authorize the sale, issue or supply of the drug by only the chemist and druggist specified therein and of a quantity not exceeding ten ounces at any one time.

(*b*) The holder of a permit must produce it on the occasion of each purchase or supply. The chemist and druggist from whom the drug is obtained shall enter on the permit the quantity supplied and the date of supply and shall also enter in his register of habit-forming drugs the quantity of laudanum supplied, the name and number appearing on the permit, and the date of supply.

(*c*) The holder of the permit shall not have in his possession more than 10 ounces of tincture of opium (laudanum) at any one time.

(*d*) The container, in addition to any other label required by law, shall be labelled "For Animal Treatment Only—Alleen vir behandeling van diere", and, if in the Mandated Territory of South West Africa, "Nur für Tierbehandlung", shall be kept under lock and key by the owner or some responsible person acting on his behalf, and the contents shall be used only for administration to animals.

(*e*) The permit shall remain of force and effect *up to the end of the calendar year in which it is issued but not longer.* Every applicant for a renewal shall return, with his application, the permit previously issued.

(*f*) The Secretary for Health may cancel or withdraw any such permit at any time, and on being notified of such cancellation or withdrawal, the holder shall forthwith return the permit to the Secretary for Health.

(*g*) The holder of the permit shall produce such permit for inspection, together with any tincture of opium in his possession, on request by any person authorized thereto, in writing, by the Secretary for Health or the Secretary for Customs and Excise or by a magistrate or special justice of the peace or police officer of or above the rank of sergeant.

Versending van Gewoontevormende Medisyne per Pos.

4. Geen gewoontevormende medisyne mag per briefpos in die Republiek in vervoer word nie, en geen persoon mag sodanige medisyne per briefpos in die Republiek versend of deurstuur nie. Waar enige sodanige medisyne in die Republiek in of daarbinne deur die pos vervoer word, moet dit per pakketpos versend en vervoer word.

Gewoontevormende Medisyne vir Wetenskaplike en Opvoedkundige Doeleindes.

5. (1) Die Sekretaris van Gesondheid kan, op aansoek by hom met vermelding van volle besonderhede, 'n permit uitreik vir die invoer, aankoop, verkryging, aanhou of gebruik van enige gewoontevormende medisyne vir wetenskaplike of opvoedkundige doeleindes, of vir die versameling, verbouing of aanhou, vir sodanige doeleindes, van enige plant waaruit enige sodanige medisyne geëkstraheer, verkry, geproduseer of vervaardig word.

(2) Die uitreiking van elke sodanige permit is onderworpe aan sodanige spesiale voorwaardes of vereistes as wat daarin genoem mag word.

Verkryging van Opiumtinktuur vir die behandeling van Lewende Hawe.

6. (1) Enige boer of eienaar van lewende hawe wat begerig is om van tyd tot tyd opiumtinktuur (*laudanum*) te koop vir die voorkoming of behandeling van veesiektes kan skriftelik by die Sekretaris van Gesondheid om 'n permit daarvoor aansoek doen, met vermelding van die hoeveelheid en doel waarvoor dit nodig is, die geskatte getal van die verskillende soorte vee wat aangehou word en die apteker van wie hy die medisyne wil koop.

(2) Die Sekretaris van Gesondheid kan, na goedvinde en na enige ondersoek wat hy nodig mag ag, dienooreenkomstig 'n permit uitreik. Elke sodanige permit is onderworpe aan die volgende voorwaardes:—

(*a*) Dit magtig alleen die apteker daarin genoem om die medisyne te verkoop, uit te reik of te lewer, en in 'n hoeveelheid van hoogstens tien onse op 'n slag.

(*b*) Die permithouer moet die permit elke keer wat gekoop of gelewer word, vertoon. Die apteker van wie die medisyne verkry word, moet die hoeveelheid gelewer en die datum van lewering op die permit aanteken, en moet ook die hoeveelheid gelewerde „laudanum", die naam en nommer wat op die permit verskyn en die datum van lewering in sy register van gewoontevormende medisyne aanteken.

(*c*) Die permithouer mag nie te eniger tyd meer as tien onse opiumtinktuur („laudanum") in sy besit hê nie.

(*d*) Benewens enige ander etiket by wet voorgeskryf, moet die houer ook van die volgende etiket voorsien wees: „For animal treatment only—Alleen vir behandeling van diere", en, indien binne die Mandaatgebied Suidwes-Afrika, „Nur für Tierbehandelung", en moet deur die eienaar of 'n verantwoordelike persoon wat namens hom handel op slot gehou word en die inhoud daarvan moet alleen gebruik word vir toediening aan diere.

(*e*) Die permit bly geldig en van krag *tot aan die einde van die kalenderjaar waarin dit uitgereik is dog nie langer nie.* Elke applikant vir hernuwing moet die vorige permit aan hom uitgereik, met sy aansoek terugstuur.

(*f*) Die Sekretaris van Gesondheid kan enige sodanige permit te eniger tyd kanselleer of intrek, en wanneer aan die houer daarvan kennis gegee is van sodanige kansellering of intrekking moet hy die permit onmiddellik aan die Sekretaris van Gesondheid terugstuur.

(*g*) Die permithouer moet sodanige permit, tesame met enige opiumtinktuur in sy besit, vir inspeksie voorlê op versoek van enige persoon wat skriftelik daartoe deur die Sekretaris van Gesondheid of die Sekretaris van Doeane en Aksyns gemagtig is of deur 'n landdros of spesiale vrederegter of polisiebeampte met of bo die rang van sersant.

Obtaining of Cocaine Solution for use in Factories and Workshops.

7. (1) Any manager or person in charge of a factory or workshop or other responsible person desiring to purchase and keep a supply of a preparation of cocaine or other habit-forming drug for first-aid treatment of eye injuries or other necessary purpose may apply, in writing, to the Secretary for Health for a permit therefor stating the nature and quantity of the drug required, the purpose for which required, and the chemist and druggist from whom it is proposed to obtain it.

(2) The Secretary for Health may, at his discretion and after any enquiries which he may deem necessary, issue a permit accordingly. Every such permit shall be subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) It shall authorize *only one sale, issue or supply* of the preparation and only by the chemist and druggist specified therein. Such chemist and druggist shall enter thereon the quantity supplied and the date of supply, and shall also enter in his register of habit-forming drugs the quantity supplied, the name and number appearing on the permit and the date of supply.

(*b*) The container, in addition to any other label required by law, shall bear a label stating the purpose for which the preparation is to be used, and shall be kept under lock and key by the manager or person in charge of the factory or workshop, or other responsible person acting on his behalf.

(*c*) The holder of the permit shall produce such permit for inspection, together with any cocaine or other habit-forming drug or preparation thereof in his possession, on request by any person authorized thereto, in writing, by the Secretary for Health or the Secretary for Customs and Excise or by a magistrate or special justice of the peace or police officer of or above the rank of sergeant.

Obtaining of Pethidine or Preparations or Admixtures thereof by Registered Midwives.

7. *bis* (1) Every person registered as a midwife in terms of the Nursing Act, 1957 (Act No. 69 of 1957), who wishes to obtain a supply of a combination of pethidine hydrochloride 50 mg./ml. with levallorphan tartrate 0·625 mg./ml. (hereinafter referred to as "the drug"), for administration to a midwifery case in an emergency, shall apply, in writing, to the Regional Director, State Health Services, of the area concerned for a permit therefor, stating—

(*a*) the exact nature and quantity of the drug required; and

(*b*) the name and address of the chemist and druggist from whom it is proposed to obtain the drug.

(2) The Regional Director, State Health Services, of the area concerned may, upon receipt of such application and after making such enquiries as he may deem necessary, issue at his discretion a permit authorizing the (midwife) applicant to purchase or obtain as frequently as may be necessary during the period of validity of the permit, not more than 600 mg. of the drug at any one time, except in special cases when the Regional Director, State Health Services, of the area concerned may authorize the supply of a larger quantity.

(3) All permits described in paragraph (2) above shall be issued subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) The permit shall be in the form as set out in Annexure D hereof.

Verkryging van kokaïenoplossing vir gebruik in fabrieke en werkplekke.

7. (1) Enige bestuurder of persoon in beheer van 'n fabriek of werkplek, of ander verantwoordelike persoon wat 'n voorraad kokaïenpreparaat of ander gewoontevormende medisyne wil koop of aanhou vir eerstehulpbehandeling van oogbeserings, of ander noodsaaklike doel, kan skriftelik by die Sekretaris van Gesondheid om 'n permit daarvoor aansoek doen, met vermelding van die aard en hoeveelheid van die medisyne wat nodig is, die doel waarvoor dit nodig is, en die apteker van wie dit verkry sal word.

(2) Die Sekretaris van Gesondheid kan na goedvinde en na enige ondersoek wat hy nodig ag, dienooreenkomstig 'n permit uitreik. Elke sodanige permit is onderworpe aan die volgende voorwaardes:—

(*a*) Dit magtig *slegs 'n enkele verkoping, uitreiking of lewering* van die preparaat, en dit slegs deur die apteker daarin genoem. Sodanige apteker moet daarop die hoeveelheid gelewer en die datum van lewering aanteken, en moet ook in sy register van gewoontevormende medisyne die hoeveelheid gelewer, die naam en nommer wat op die permit verskyn en die datum van lewering aanteken.

(*b*) Benewens enige ander etiket by wet vereis, moet die houer ook van 'n etiket voorsien wees waarop die doel waarvoor die preparaat gebruik sal word, aangeteken is, en dit moet op slot gehou word deur die bestuurder of persoon in beheer van die fabriek of werkplek, of ander verantwoordelike persoon wat namens hom handel.

(*c*) Die permithouer moet sodanige permit tesame met enige kokaïen of ander gewoontevormende medisyne of preparaat daarvan wat in sy besit is vir inspeksie voorlê op versoek van enige persoon wat skriftelik daartoe deur die Sekretaris van Gesondheid of die Sekretaris van Doeane en Aksyns gemagtig is, of deur 'n landdros of spesiale vrederegter of polisiebeampte met of bo die rang van sersant.

Verkryging van petidien of preparate of mengsels daarvan deur geregistreerde vroedvroue.

7. *bis* (1) Elkeen wat as 'n vroedvrou ingevolge die Wet op Verpleging, 1957 (Wet No. 69 van 1957), geregistreer is en wat verlang om 'n voorraad van 'n samestelling van petidienhidrochloried 50 mg/ml met levallorfantartaat 0·625 mg/ml te verkry (hieronder genoem „die medisyne") vir toediening aan 'n verloskundige geval in 'n noodgeval, moet skriftelik om 'n permit daarvoor aansoek doen by die Streeksdirekteur, Staatsgesondheidsdienste, van die betrokke streek en die volgende meld:—

(*a*) Die presiese aard en hoeveelheid van die medisyne wat nodig is en

(*b*) die naam en adres van die apteker van wie dit die voorneme is om die medisyne te verkry.

(2) Die Streeksdirekteur, Staatsgesondheidsdienste, van die betrokke streek kan by ontvangs van sodanige aansoek en nadat hy sodanige navrae gedoen het as wat hy nodig ag, na goeddunke 'n permit uitreik wat die applikant (vroedvrou) magtig om tydens die geldigheidsduur van die permit, so dikwels as wat nodig is, hoogstens 600 mg op 'n keer van die medisyne aan te koop of te verkry, uitgesonderd in spesiale gevalle waar die Streeksdirekteur, Staatsgesondheidsdienste, van die betrokke streek die verskaffing van 'n groter hoeveelheid kan magtig.

(3) Alle permitte in paragraaf (2) hierbo beskryf, word behoudens die volgende voorwaardes uitgereik:—

(*a*) Die permit moet in die vorm wees soos in Aanhangsel D hiervan uiteengesit.

(*b*) The chemist and druggist supplying the drugs shall upon production of a permit, in addition to entering the particulars in his register of habit-forming drugs, enter in the space provided on the permit, the date of supply, the nature, strength and quantity of drugs supplied and his signature.

(*c*) The permit shall be of force and effect for a period of six months from the date of issue thereof unless cancelled or withdrawn as provided in paragraph (*d*) hereof.

(*d*) The Regional Director, State Health Services, of the area concerned may cancel or withdraw any permit at any time and on being notified of such cancellation or withdrawal, the holder thereof shall forthwith return such permit, together with any qunatity of the drug still in her possession, to the Regional Director, State Health Services, for disposal as directed by him.

(*e*) On the request of any person authorized thereto, in writing, by the Secretary for Health, the holder of a permit shall produce the same for inspection, together with any quantity of the drug in her possession.

(4) The drugs purchased or obtained by virtue of a permit shall be kept under lock and key by the midwife who shall at no time have in her possession more than a total quantity of 1200 mg. of the drug specified in such permit.

(5) (*a*) The holder of a permit may administer the drug to a midwifery case in emergencies only, and when a medical practitioner is not available or pending the arrival of a medical practitioner.

(*b*) The holder of a permit shall not administer to a midwifery case more than one hundred milligrams of the drug.

(*c*) The administration of the drug may be repeated once only and then only after the lapse of at least four hours and only if a medical practitioner is still not available.

(6) The holder of a permit shall, after the administration of the drug, enter the particulars of such administration in the space provided on the reverse side of the permit.

(7) If the drug is administered to a midwifery case on the authority of a medical practitioner, his signature shall appear in the space provided therefor on the reverse side of the permit.

(8) An application for the renewal of a permit shall reach the Regional Director, State Health Services, of the area concerned at least fourteen days before the expiration of such permit and shall be accompanied by such permit on which shall be entered the quantity of drugs in possession of the holder at the time of the application for renewal.

Exempting certain Substances and Preparations.

8. The substances or preparations containing habit-forming drugs specified in Annexure A hereto are exempt from all the provisions of Chapter VI of the Act and of these regulations.

Seizure and Disposal of Opium Pipes, etc.

9. (*a*) Any habit-forming drugs, or any pipes, receptacles or appliances for smoking or using such drugs found in the possession or custody of any person not entitled under Chapter VI of the Act to keep or use them and any drug or plant referred to in any section of the said Chapter, if there is reasonable ground for suspecting that it has been unlawfully imported, acquired, produced, extracted, derived or manufactured, may be seized.

(*b*) By voorlegging van die permit moet die apteker wat die medisyne verskaf, benewens die aanteken van besonderhede in sy register van gewoontevormende medisyne, die datum van verskaffing, die aard, sterkte en die hoeveelheid medisyne verskaf en sy handtekening in die betrokke ruimte op die permit verstrek.

(*c*) Die permit bly van krag vir 'n tydperk van ses maande na die datum van uitreiking daarvan tensy dit gekanselleer of ingetrek word soos bepaal in paragraaf (*d*) hiervan.

(*d*) Die Streeksdirekteur, Staatsgesondheidsdienste, van die betrokke streek kan enige permit te eniger tyd kanselleer of intrek en sodra die houer van sodanige permit van sodanige kansellering of intrekking in kennis gestel is, moet sy sodanige permit onverwyld tesame met enige hoeveelheid van die medisyne wat sy nog in haar besit het aan die Streeksdirekteur, Staatsgesondheidsdienste, terugbesorg vir beskikking soos deur hom beveel.

(*e*) Die houer van 'n permit moet dit op versoek van enige persoon skriftelik daartoe gemagtig deur die Sekretaris van Gesondheid vir inspeksie toon, tesame met enige hoeveelheid van die medisyne wat sy in haar besit het.

(4) Die medisyne wat kragtens 'n permit aangekoop of verkry is, moet deur die vroedvrou agter slot gehou word en sy mag nooit meer as 'n totale hoeveelheid van 1200 mg. van die medisyne gespesifiseer in die permit in haar besit hê nie.

(5) (*a*) Die houer van 'n permit kan die medisyne slegs in noodgevalle aan 'n verloskundige geval toedien en wanneer 'n geneesheer nie beskikbaar is nie of terwyl daar op die aankoms van 'n geneesheer gewag word.

(*b*) Die houer van 'n permit mag nie meer as honderd milligram van die medisyne aan 'n verloskundige geval toedien nie.

(*c*) Die toediening van die medisyne kan slegs een keer herhaal word en dan slegs na verloop van minstens vier uur en slegs as 'n geneesheer nog steeds nie beskikbaar is nie.

(6) Die houer van 'n permit moet na die toediening van die medisyne die besonderhede van sodanige toediening in die betrokke ruimte op die keersy van die permit aanteken.

(7) As die medisyne aan 'n verloskundige geval toegedien is op gesag van 'n geneesheer, moet sy handtekening in die betrokke ruimte op die keersy van die permit verskyn.

(8) 'n Aansoek om die hernuwing van 'n permit moet die Streeksdirekteur, Staatsgesondheidsdienste, van die betrokke streek minstens veertien dae voor die verstryking van sodanige permit bereik en moet van sodanige permit vergesel gaan waarop die hoeveelheid medisyne in besit van die houer ten tye van die aansoek om hernuwing aangeteken is.

Vrystelling van sekere Stowwe en Preparate.

8. Die stowwe of preparate wat gewoontevormende medisyne bevat soos in Aanhangsel A hiervan gespesifiseer, is vrygestel van al die bepalings van Hoofstuk VI van die Wet en van hierdie regulasies.

Inbeslagneming en van die hand sit van Opiumpype, ens.

9. (*a*) Enige gewoontevormende medisyne of enige pype, bakke of toestelle vir die rook of gebruik daarvan wat in die besit of bewaring van enige persoon gevind word wat nie kragtens Hoofstuk VI van die Wet geregtig is om dit aan te hou of te gebruik nie, asook enige medisyne of plant in enige artikel van genoemde Hoofstuk genoem, kan, indien daar redelike gronde bestaan om te vermoed dat dit onwettig ingevoer, aangeskaf, geproduseer, geëkstraheer, verkry of vervaardig is, in beslag geneem word.

(*b*) All materials and articles so seized and all materials forfeited as a result of legal proceedings under section *seventy* of the Act, shall be destroyed: Provided that any saleable habit-forming drug other than dagga and heroin and its salts may be disposed of after informal tender to any registered chemist and druggist, or medical practitioner, or dentist or authorized veterinarian who has obtained the necessary permit.

Inspections of Registers.

10. (1) Inspections of registers of habit-forming drugs or of records or stocks of such drugs or any other inspections in connection with Chapter VI of the Act may be made by any person authorized thereto, in writing, by the Secretary for Health, or by the Registrar of the South African Medical and Dental Council or the Registrar of the South African Pharmacy Board or any person authorized thereto in writing by such Registrar, or by any member of the police of or above the rank of sergeant.

(2) The register of habit-forming drugs shall be in the form set out in Annexure B hereto.

(NOTE.—Copies of the register may be obtained on payment from the Registrar of the South African Pharmacy Board.)

(3) Any person required under the Act to keep a register of habit-forming drugs who fails upon demand to produce such register for inspection by any person duly authorized to inspect such register or to furnish to any such person on demand any information or document which he is in a position to furnish in connection with any habit-forming drug shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to the penalties provided in section *seventy* of the Act.

Penalties.

11. Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of these regulations or any requirement or condition mentioned in any certificate or permit issued thereunder shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to the penalties provided in section *seventy* ot the Act.

Designation of Officer Authorized to Issue Certificate.

12. Certificates and permits under Chapter VI of the Act shall be issued on the authority of the Minister by the Secretary for Health.

Forms.

13. The forms of application for an import certificate and the forms of import and export certificates under Chapter VI of the Act shall be as set out in Annexure C hereto.

Regulations not to apply to Habit-forming Drugs in Transit to Places outside the Republic.

14. These regulations shall not apply to any habit-forming drugs landed at any port of the Republic for conveyance direct to any place beyond the Republic.

ANNEXURE "A".

LIST OF EXEMPTED PREPARATIONS.

Pulvis Cretae Aromaticus cum Opio B.P.—Aromatic Powder of Chalk and opium.

Pulvis Ipecacuanhae et Opii B.P.—Dover's Powder.

Unguentum Gallae cum Opio B.P.C. 1963—Gall and Opium Ointment.

Syrupus Codeinae Phosphatis B.P.C. 1963—Preparations, admixtures and other substances containing 2·5 per cent or less of methylmorphine, commonly known as codeine, or ethyl-morphine, commonly known as dionine, in association with other medicinal substances.

Cocaine Eyedrops required for inclusion in first-aid outfits under the Factories, Machinery and Building Work Act, 1941 (Act No. 22 of 1941), consisting of an admixture in castor oil of not more than one part in 200 of cocaine with not less than one part in 3,000 of mercuric chloride.

(*b*) Alle materiale en voorwerpe aldus in beslag geneem, en alle materiale wat verbeurd verklaar is as gevolg van geregtelike stappe wat gedoen is ingevolge artikel *sewentig* van die Wet, moet vernietig word. Met dien verstande dat enige verkoopbare gewoontevormende medisyne, uitgesonderd dagga en heroïn en soute daarvan, na informele tender aan enige geregistreerde apteker, of geneeskundige of tandarts of gemagtigde veeartsenykundige wat die nodige permit verkry het, van die hand gesit kan word.

Inspeksies van Registers.

10. (1) Inspeksies van registers van gewoontevormende medisyne of van aantekeninge van of voorrade van sodanige medisyne, of enige ander inspeksies in verband met Hoofstuk VI van die Wet, kan deur enige persoon wat skriftelik daartoe gemagtig is deur die Sekretaris van Gesondheid, of deur die Registrateur van die Suid-Afrikaanse Geneeskundige en Tandheelkundige Raad, of die Registrateur van die Suid-Afrikaanse Aptekerskommissie, of enige persoon skriftelik daartoe gemagtig deur sodanige Registrateur, of deur 'n polisiebeampte met of bo die rang van sersant uitgevoer word.

(2) Die register van gewoontevormende medisyne moet in die vorm wees uiteengesit in Aanhangsel B hiervan.

(OPMERKING.—Kopieë van die register kan, by betaling, van die Registrateur van die Suid-Afrikaanse Aptekerskommissie verkry word.)

(3) Enige persoon van wie by wet vereis word om 'n register van gewoontevormende medisyne te hou, en wat op versoek versuim om sodanige register vir inspeksie voor te lê aan enige persoon wat behoorlik daartoe gemagtig is om sodanige register te inspekteer, of om aan enige sodanige persoon op versoek enige inligting of dokument te verstrek wat hy in verband met enige gewoontevormende medisyne in staat is om te verstrek, begaan 'n misdryf en is by skuldigbevinding onderworpe aan die strafbepalings van artikel *sewentig* van die Wet.

Strafbepalings.

11. Enigeen wat enige bepaling van hierdie regulasies of enige vereiste of voorwaarde, genoem in enige sertifikaat of permit ingevolge hierdie regulasies uitgereik, oortree of versuim om daaraan te voldoen, begaan 'n misdryf en is by skuldigbevinding onderworpe aan die strafbepalings van artikel *sewentig* van die Wet.

Aanwysing van beampte wat gemagtig is om sertifikate uit te reik.

12. Sertifikate en permitte kragtens Hoofstuk VI word uitgereik op gesag van die Minister deur die Sekretaris van Gesondheid.

Vorms.

13. Die aansoekvorms vir 'n invoersertifikaat en die vorms vir die invoer- en uitvoersertifikate kragtens Hoofstuk VI van die Wet is soos uiteengesit in Aanhangsel C hiervan.

Regulasies nie van toepassing op Gewoontevormende Medisyne in transito *na plekke buite die Republiek.*

14. Hierdie regulasies is nie van toepassing op enige gewoontevormende medisyne wat in enige hawe in die Republiek geland word vir vervoer na enige plek buite die Republiek nie.

AANHANGSEL „A".

LYS VAN VRYGESTELDE PREPARATE.

Pulvis Cretae Aromaticus cum Opio B.P.—Aromatiese krytpoeier met opium.

Pulvis Ipecacuanhae et Opii B.P.—Ipecacuanhapoeier met Opium („Dover se poeier").

Unguentum Gallae cum Opio B.P.C. 1963—Gal-en-opiumsalf.

Stroop van Kodeïenfosfaat, B.P.C. 1963—Preparate, mengsels en ander stowwe wat 2·5 persent of minder metielmorfien, algemeen bekend as kodeïen, of etielmorfien, algemeen bekend as dionien, bevat saam met ander medisinale stowwe.

Kokaïenoogdruppels wat nodig is by 'n eerstehulpuitrusting volgens die Wet op Fabrieke, Masjinerie en Bouwerk, 1941 (Wet No. 22 van 1941), bestaande uit 'n mengsel in kasterolie van hoogstens een deel in 200 van kokaïen met minstens een deel in 3,000 kwikperkloried.

ANNEXURE "B".

HABIT-FORMING DRUG.

FORM OF PREPARATION.

Supplier's Name and Address.	Date of Receipt or Balance.	Quantity.					Purposes for which Issued and Quantities Issued.									
		Pounds.	Ounces.	Drachms.	Grains or Minims.	Number (units).	Date.	Sold to Authorized Purchaser. Name, Qualification and Address.	Used in the manufacture of Preparation noted below.	Dispensed Prescription Book Serial No.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Drachms.	Grains or Minims.	Number (units).
Balance brought forward from Folio.....															

AANHANGSEL „B".

GEWOONTEVORMENDE MEDISYNE.

VORM VAN PREPARAAT.

Naam en adres van Leweransier.	Datum van ontvangs of balans.	Hoeveelheid.					Doeleindes waarvoor uitgereik en hoeveelhede uitgereik.									
		Pond.	Onse.	Dragmes.	Greine of minims.	Getal (eenhede).	Datum.	Verkoop aan gemagtigde koper. Naam, beskrywing en adres.	Gebruik by die vervaardiging van preparaat hieronder genoem.	Serienommer in boek van resepte geresepteer.	Pond.	Onse.	Dragmes.	Greine of minims.	Getal (eenhede).
Balans oorgebring van Folio.....															

ANNEXURE „ C ".

14 (Health).

HABIT-FORMING DRUGS—APPLICATION FOR IMPORT CERTIFICATE.

(Under the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act, No. 13 of 1928, and the International Opium Conventions, 1912, 1925 and Limitation Convention, 1931.)

To the *Registrar of the South African Medical and Dental Council/Pharmacy Board, Pretoria.

I (1)..... being a registered..... carrying on practice/business at (2)..... hereby apply for a certificate authorizing me to import from (3)..... the following habit-forming drugs (4).....

.....

.....

.....

which quantities I declare to be reasonably required by me for purposes authorized by law. I estimate that these quantities will meet my requirements for a period of (5)..... months from the present date. The consignment to be imported through (6)..... The stock of these drugs I have at present on hand is as follows.....

.....

.....

.....

Place.....

Date..... 19.....

Signature of Applicant.

For use of the Registrar of the South African Medical and Dental Council or the South African Pharmacy Board.

To the Secretary for Health, Pretoria.

Transmitted†.....

.....

.....

Registrar,
South African Medical and Dental Council/Pharmacy Board.

Pretoria, ..., 19.....

N.B.—This application must be submitted in duplicate.

(1) Name of applicant. Where the application is on behalf of a firm or company the name thereof must also be stated;

(2) address;

(3) name and address of firm in exporting country from whom the drug is obtained;

(4) the articles and quantities for which certificate is applied for;

(5) period;

(6) port of entry or post office.

* This application, if made by a medical practitioner or dentist, must be addressed to the Registrar of the South African Medical and Dental Council, and, if made by a chemist and druggist or authorized veterinarian, to the Registrar of the South African Pharmacy Board.

† Here insert the views of the Council/Board regarding the matter.

ANNEXURE D.

253 (Health).

HABIT-FORMING DRUG PERMIT No.....
ISSUED IN TERMS OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. ..... Date.....

Permission is hereby granted to....., of....., a midwife registered in terms of the provisions of the Nursing Act, 1957 (Act No. 69 of 1957), to purchase or obtain, as often as may be necessary, from..... at..... the undermentioned habit-forming drug for the purpose of administration in emergency midwifery cases.

This permit will expire on.....

Regional Director: State Health Services.

Official Date Stamp.

AANHANGSEL „ C ".

14 (Gesondheid).

GEWOONTEVORMENDE MEDISYNE—AANSOEK OM INVOERSERTIFIKAAT.

(Kragtens die Wet op Geneeshere, Tandartse en Aptekers, No. 13 van 1928, en die Internasionale Opiumkonvensies, 1912, 1925, en Beperkingskonvensie, 1931.)

Aan die Registrateur, Suid-Afrikaanse* Geneeskundige en Tandheelkundige Raad/Aptekerskommissie, Pretoria.

Ek (1)..... synde 'n geregistreerde..... met 'n besigheid/praktyk te (2)..... doen hierby aansoek om 'n sertifikaat wat my magtig om van (3)..... die volgende gewoontevormende medisyne (4).....

.....

.....

.....

in te voer. Ek verklaar dat ek bogenoemde hoeveelhede redelik nodig het vir die doeleindes by Wet gemagtig. Ek skat dat hierdie hoeveelhede aan my vereistes sal voldoen vir 'n tydperk van (5)..... maande vanaf hierdie datum. Die besending word deur (6)..... ingevoer. Ek het tans die volgende voorraad van hierdie medisyne voorhande:

.....

.....

.....

Plek.....

Datum..... 19.....

Handtekening van applikant.

Vir gebruik van die Registrateur van die Suid-Afrikaanse Geneeskundige en Tandheelkundige Raad of die Suid-Afrikaanse Aptekerskommissie.

Aan die Sekretaris van Gesondheid, Pretoria.

Deurgestuur†.....

.....

.....

.....

Registrateur.
Suid-Afrikaanse Geneeskundige en Tandheelkundige Raad/Aptekerskommissie.

Pretoria, ... 19.....

N.B.—Hierdie aansoek moet in duplo ingedien word.

(1) Naam van applikant. Waar die aansoek namens 'n firma of maatskappy gedoen word, moet die naam daarvan ook genoem word;

(2) adres;

(3) naam en adres van firma in die land van uitvoer van wie die medisyne verkry word;

(4) die artikels en hoeveelhede waarvoor die sertifikaat gevra word;

(5) tydperk;

(6) inklaringshawe of poskantoor.

* As hierdie aansoek deur 'n geneesheer of tandarts gedoen word, moet dit aan die Registrateur van die Suid-Afrikaanse Geneeskundige en Tandheelkundige Raad geadresseer word en indien deur 'n apteker of gemagtigde veeartsenykundige, aan die Registrateur van die Suid-Afrikaanse Aptekerskommissie.

† Vul hier in die mening van die Raad/Kommissie omtrent die saak.

253 (Gesondheid).

AANHANGSEL D.

GEWOONTEVORMENDE MEDISYNE-PERMIT No.....
UITGEREIK KRAGTENS GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING No. ..... Datum.....

Hierby word toestemming verleen aan....., van....., 'n vroedvrou geregistreer ingevolge die bepalings van die Wet op Verpleging, 1957 (Wet No. 69 van 1957), om ondergenoemde gewoontevormende medisyne te koop of te verkry, so dikwels as wat nodig is, van....., te....., om in verloskundige noodgevalle toe te dien.

Hierdie permit verval op.....

Streeksdirekteur: Staatsgesonddienste.

Amptelike datumstempel.

QUANTITY OF HABIT-FORMING DRUGS IN POSSESSION OF MIDWIFE ON DATE OF APPLICATION FOR THIS PERMIT.

To be completed by the officer issuing the permit.

Date.	Drug.	Strength.	Quantity.

NOTE.—A midwife shall at no time have in her possession more than 1,200 mg of the drug referred to in the above-mentioned Government Notice.

Particulars to be furnished by Chemist and Druggist supplying the habit-forming drugs.

Date.	Description of habit-forming drugs.	Strength.	Quantity.	Signature.

RECORD OF ADMINISTRATION OF HABIT-FORMING DRUGS.

Date.	Hour.	To whom administered (Name and address).	Drug. Name, strength and quantity.	Reason why midwife administered drug, or medical practitioner's signature [Subregulation (7)].

Particulars to be furnished by the midwife on application for renewal of this permit:—

Name, strength and quantity of drugs on hand on date of application for renewal:

.....

.....

.....

.....
Applicant's Signature.

Date.....

18 (Health).

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

IMPORT CERTIFICATE—HABIT-FORMING DRUGS.

(Issued under the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act, No. 13 of 1928, and the International Opium Conventions, 1912, 1925, and the Limitation Convention, 1931.)

CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL APPROVAL OF IMPORT.

I hereby certify that the Minister of Health, being the Minister charged with the administration of the laws relating to the dangerous or habit-forming drugs to which the International Conventions apply, has approved the importation by.....
being a duly registered.....
of.....
from.....
subject to compliance with the provisions of the laws in force in the Republic relating to habit-forming drugs, the importation to be made through the port of.....
and within six months of the date of this certificate, and is satisfied that the consignment proposed to be imported is required (1) for legitimate purposes (in the case of raw opium and cocoa leaf); (2) solely for medicinal or scientific purposes (in the case of drugs to which Chapter III of the 1925 Convention applies).

Signed on behalf of the Minister of Health.

.....
Secretary for Health.

Pretoria, ..., 19.....

HOEVEELHEID GEWOONTEVORMENDE MEDISYNE IN BESIT VAN VROEDVROU OP DATUM VAN AANSOEK OM HIERDIE PERMIT.

Moet deur die beampte wat die permit uitreik, ingevul word.

Datum.	Medisyne.	Sterkte.	Hoeveelheid.

OPMERKING.—Die vroedvrou mag nooit meer as 1,200 mg van die medisyne in bogenoemde Goewermentskennisgewing genoem, in haar besit hê nie.

Besonderhede wat deur die Apteker wat die gewoontevormende medisyne verskaf, verstrek moet word.

Datum.	Beskrywing van gewoontevormende medisyne.	Sterkte.	Hoeveelheid.	Handtekening.

VERSLAG VAN TOEDIENING VAN GEWOONTEVORMENDE MEDISYNE.

Datum.	Tydstip.	Aan wie toegedien (Naam en adres).	Medisyne. Naam, sterkte en hoeveelheid.	Rede waarom vroedvrou die medisyne toegedien het, of geneesheer se handtekening [subregulasie (7)].

Besonderhede wat deur die vroedvrou by aansoek om hernuwing van hierdie permit verstrek moet word:—

Naam, sterkte en hoeveelheid van medisyne voorhande op datum van aansoek om hernuwing:

.....

.....

.....

.....
Handtekening van applikant.

Datum.....

18 (Gesondheid).

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA.

DEPARTEMENT VAN GESONDHEID.

INVOERSERTIFIKAAT—GEWOONTEVORMENDE MEDISYNE.

(Uitgereik kragtens die Wet op Geneeshere, Tandartse en Aptekers, No. 13 van 1928, en die Internasionale Opiumkonvensies, 1912, 1925, en die Beperkingskonvensie, 1931.)

SERTIFIKAAT VAN OFFISIËLE GOEDKEURING VAN INVOER.

Ek sertifiseer hierby dat die Minister van Gesondheid, synde die Minister belas met die administrasie van die wette met betrekking tot die gevaarlike of gewoontevormende medisyne waarop die Internasionale Opiumkonvensies van toepassing is, goedgekeur het dat

.....
synde 'n behoorlik geregistreerde.....
van die volgende kan invoer.....
.....
van..... onderworpe aan nakoming van die bepalings van die wette van krag in die Republiek met betrekking tot gewoontevormende medisyne. Die betrokke medisyne moet deur die hawe van..... en binne ses maande vanaf die datum van hierdie sertifikaat, ingevoer word. Hy is oortuig dat die besending wat ingevoer moet word wel nodig is (1) vir wettige doeleindes (in die geval van ru-opium en kokablare); (2) slegs vir geneeskundige en wetenskaplike doeleindes (in die geval van medisyne waarop Hoofstuk III van die Konvensie van 1925 van toepassing is).

Geteken namens die Minister van Gesondheid.

.....
Sekretaris van Gesondheid.

Pretoria, ... 19.....

Form 251 (Health).

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

EXPORT CERTIFICATE—HABIT-FORMING DRUGS.

(Issued under the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act, No. 13 of 1928, and the International Opium Conventions, 1912, 1925 and the Limitation Convention, 1931.)

CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL APPROVAL OF EXPORT.

I hereby certify that the Minister of Health, being the Minister charged with the administration of the laws relating to the dangerous or habit-forming drugs to which the International Conventions apply, has approved the exportation by.....
being a registered.....
of.....
to.....subject to compliance with the provisions of the laws in force in the Republic relating to habit-forming drugs, the exportation to be made through.....
within three months of the date hereof.

A certificate by a duly authorized officer of the Government or Administration of the importing country has been furnished to the effect that that Government or Administration is satisfied that the drug will be used exclusively for medicinal scientific, teaching, or examination purposes, and approves of its importation.

Signed on behalf of the Minister of Health.

.....
Secretary for Health.

Pretoria, ..., 19.....

No. R. 1996.] [15 December 1966.

RECOGNISED FORMULARIES UNDER THE MEDICAL, DENTAL AND PHARMACY ACT, No. 13 OF 1928.

The Minister of Health in the exercise of the powers conferred on him by section *sixty-five* of the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act, 1928 (Act No. 13 of 1928), read with section *ninety-four* of the said Act, hereby rescinds Government Notice No. 1414, dated 11th September, 1959, and declares the following to be the recognised formularies in terms of paragraph (1) (*d*) (i) of the said section *sixty-five*:—

The British Pharmacopoeia and addenda thereto.

The British Pharmaceutical Codex.

The Extra Pharmacopoeia (Martindale), Volumes I and II.

Pharmaceutical Formulae. Volumes I and II (Published by " The Chemist and Druggist ", London).

No. R. 1997.] [15 December 1966.

REGULATION RELATING TO THE LABELLING OF POTENTIALLY HARMFUL DRUGS.

The Minister of Health in the exercise of the powers conferred on him by paragraph (i) *bis* of section *seventy-two* of the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act, 1928 (Act No. 13 of 1928), and after consultation with the South African Medical and Dental Council and the South African Pharmacy Board, has made the following regulation regarding the labelling of Potentially Harmful Drugs in substitution for the regulation promulgated under Government Notice No. 613, dated 2nd May, 1958, as amended by Government Notice No. 782, dated 6th June, 1958:—

Every package containing a potentially harmful drug when sold or supplied shall be labelled with the letters " P.H.D. M.N.M." in type of a colour in contrast to that of the remainder of the label: Provided that this regulation shall not apply to medicines dispensed on the prescription of a medical practitioner, dentist or authorized veterinarian.

Vorm 251 (Gesondheid).

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA.

DEPARTEMENT VAN GESONDHEID.

UITVOERSERTIFIKAAT—GEWOONTEVORMENDE MEDISYNE.

(Uitgereik kragtens die Wet op Geneeshere, Tandartse en Aptekers, No. 13 van 1928, en die Internasionale Opiumkonvensies, 1912, 1925, en die Beperkingskonvensie, 1931.)

SERTIFIKAAT VAN OFFISIËLE GOEDKEURING VAN UITVOER.

Ek sertifiseer hierby dat die Minister van Gesondheid, synde die Minister belas met die administrasie van die wette met betrekking tot die gevaarlike en gewoontevormende medisyne waarop die Internasionale Opiumkonvensies van toepassing is, goedgekeur het dat

.....
synde 'n behoorlik geregistreerde.....
die volgende kan uitvoer.....
.....
.....
na.....onderworpe aan nakoming van die vereistes van die wette van krag in die Republiek met betrekking tot gewoontevormende medisyne. Die betrokke medisyne moet deur die hawe van.....binne drie maande vanaf die datum hiervan uitgevoer word. 'n Sertifikaat van 'n behoorlik gemagtigde beampte van die Regering of Administrasie van die land van invoer is verstrek, ten effekte dat daardie Regering of Administrasie oortuig is dat die medisyne uitsluitlik vir geneeskundige, wetenskaplike, onderwys- of eksamendoeleindes gebruik sal word, en die invoer daarvan goedkeur.

Geteken namens die Minister van Gesondheid.

.....
Sekretaris van Gesondheid.

Pretoria, ...19.....

No. R. 1996.] [15 Desember 1966.

ERKENDE FORMULEBOEKE INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GENEESHERE, TANDARTSE EN APTEKERS, No. 13 VAN 1928.

Die Minister van Gesondheid het in die uitoefening van die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel *vyf-en-sestig* van die Wet op Geneeshere, Tandartse en Aptekers, 1928 (Wet No. 13 van 1928), gelees met artikel *vier-en-negentig* van genoemde Wet, Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1414 van 11 September 1959 hierby ingetrek en die volgende tot erkende formuleboeke ingevolge paragraaf (1) (*d*) (i) van genoemde artikel *vyf-en-sestig* verklaar:—

Die „ British Pharmacopoeia " en addenda daarvan.

Die „ British Pharmaceutical Codex ".

Die „ Extra Pharmacopoeia " (Martindale), Boekdele I en II.

Farmaseutiese Formules, Boekdele I en II (uitgegee deur „ The Chemist and Druggist ", Londen).

No. R. 1997.] [15 Desember 1966.

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE ETIKETTERING VAN MOONTLIK NADELIGE MEDISYNE.

Die Minister van Gesondheid het in die uitoefening van die bevoegdheid hom verleen by paragraaf (i) *bis* van artikel *twee-en-sewentig* van die Wet op Geneeshere, Tandarts en Aptekers, 1928 (Wet No. 13 van 1928), en na oorlegpleging met die Suid-Afrikaanse Geneeskundige en Tandheelkundige Raad en die Suid-Afrikaanse Aptekerskommissie, die volgende regulasie gemaak betreffende die etikettering van Moontlik Nadelige Medisyne ter vervanging van die regulasie afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. 613 van 2 Mei 1958, soos gewyisig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. 782 van 6 Junie 1958:—

Elke pakket wat wanneer dit verkoop of verskaf word moontlik nadelige medisyne bevat, moet 'n etiket daarop hê met die letters „ P.H.D. M.N.M." in letters van 'n kleur wat 'n kontras vorm met dié van die res van die etiket: Met dien verstande dat hierdie regulasie nie op medisyne wat volgens die voorskrif van 'n geneesheer, tandarts of bevoegde veearts geresepteer is, van toepassing is nie.

No. R. 1998.] [15 December 1966.

POISONOUS SUBSTANCES UNDER SECTION *EIGHTY-TWO* OF THE MEDICAL, DENTAL AND PHARMACY ACT, No. 13 OF 1928.

The Minister of Health in exercise of the powers conferred on him by subsection (2) of section *eighty-two* of the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act, 1928 (Act No. 13 of 1928), hereby specifies the following substances to which the provisions of the said section of the Act shall apply:—

Hydrofluoric acid, fluorides and preparations or admixtures containing hydrofluoric acid or fluorides;

disinfectants or similar preparations which contain any of the group of substances known as phenols and which are not "Poisons" within the meaning of the Fourth Schedule to this Act;

preparations used for cleansing and detergent purposes and containing—

(*a*) not more than five per cent of the soluble salts of oxalic acid in association with other active ingredients or

(*b*) not more than fifty per cent of trichloroethylene;

caustic soda solution, and preparations containing caustic soda;

carbon tetrachloride;

benzene or any preparation or admixture containing benzene;

preparations for the dyeing of hair which contain phenylenediamines; tolylenediamines or other alkylated benzene-diamines or their salts.

Government Notice No. 1585 of 4th October, 1940, as amended by Government Notices Nos. 12 of 8th January, 1943, 1868 of 12th December, 1958, 1228 of 7th August, 1959, R. 1159 of 6th August, 1965, 216 of 18th February, 1966 and 334 of 11th March, 1966, is hereby rescinded.

No. R. 1999.] [15 December 1966.

MEDICAL, DENTAL AND PHARMACY ACT, No. 13 OF 1928.

DISTRIBUTION OF CERTAIN POISONS ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The Minister of Health, in the exercise of the powers conferred on him by section *fifty-three* of the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act, 1928 (Act No. 13 of 1928), has specified the undermentioned preparations as poisons which may be distributed by persons on behalf of the Government, in substitution for those preparations specified in Government Notices Nos. 324, dated 15th February, 1929, 1613, dated 5th September, 1930, 1059, dated 24th November, 1961, 447, dated 29th March, 1963, and R. 1327, dated 2nd September, 1966.

(1) Wireworm remedy: A mixture of sulphate of copper and arsenite of soda.
(2) Locust poison: Arsenite of soda.
(3) Stock-dipping materials: Arsenite of soda.
(4) Prussic (hydrocyanic) acid: Strychnine.*
(5) Extermination of predators: Sodium monofluoroacetate.
(6) Eradication of prickly pear: Arsenic pentoxide.

* For the destruction of jackals and other vermin.

No. R. 2000.] [15 December 1966.

REGULATIONS REGARDING THE LABELLING AND SALE OF POISONS.

The Minister of Health, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by section *sixty* of the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act, 1928 (Act No. 13 of 1928), read with section *ninety-four* of the said Act, and after consultation with the South African Medical and Dental Council and the South African Pharmacy Board, has made the following regulations in substitution for the regulations promulgated under Government Notice No. 1903 of 10th

No. R. 1998.] [15 Desember 1966.

GIFTIGE STOWWE INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL *TWEE-EN-TAGTIG* VAN DIE WET OP GENEESHERE, TANDARTSE EN APTEKERS, No. 13 VAN 1928.

Die Minister van Gesondheid, in die uitoefening van die bevoegdhede hom verleen by subartikel (2) van artikel *twee-en-tagtig* van die Wet op Geneeshere, Tandartse en Aptekers, 1928 (Wet No. 13 van 1928), bepaal hierby dat die bepalings van genoemde artikel van die Wet op die volgende stowwe van toepassing is:—

Hidrofluoorsuur, fluoriede en preparate of mengsels wat hidrofluoorsuur of fluoriede bevat;

ontsmettingsmiddels of soortgelyke preparate wat enige van die groep stowwe bekend as fenole bevat en wat nie „vergifte", binne die betekenis van die Vierde Bylae van hierdie Wet is nie;

preparate gebruik vir skoonmaak- en reinigingsdoeleindes en wat—

(*a*) hoogstens vyf persent oplosbare soute van oksaalsuur in assosiasie met ander aktiewe bestanddele bevat of;

(*b*) hoogstens vyftig persent trichlooretileën bevat;

bytsoda-oplossing, en preparate wat bytsoda bevat;

koolstoftetrachloried;

benseen of enige preparaat of mengsel wat benseen bevat;

preparate vir die kleur van die hare en wat fenileendiamiene, tolileendiamiene of ander gealkileerde benseen-diamiene of hulle soute bevat.

Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1585 van 4 Oktober 1940, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewings Nos. 12 van 8 Januarie 1943, 1868 van 12 Desember 1958, 1228 van 7 Augustus 1959, R. 1159 van 6 Augustus 1965, 216 van 18 Februarie 1966 en 334 van 11 Maart 1966, word hierby herroep.

No. R. 1999.] [15 Desember 1966.

WET OP GENEESHERE, TANDARTSE EN APTEKERS, No. 13 VAN 1928.

UITREIKING VAN SEKERE VERGIFTE NAMENS DIE REGERING.

Die Minister van Gesondheid het in die uitoefening van die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel *drie-en-vyftig* van die Wet op Geneeshere, Tandartse en Aptekers, 1928 (Wet No. 13 van 1928), ondergenoemde preparate gespesifiseer as vergifte wat deur persone namens die Regering uitgedeel mag word, ter vervanging van daardie preparate gespesifiseer in Goewermentskennisgewing Nos. 324 van 15 Februarie 1929, 1613 van 5 September 1930, 1059 van 24 November 1961, 447 van 29 Maart 1963 en R. 1327 van 2 September 1966:—

(1) Haarwurmmiddel: 'n Mengsel van blou vitrioel en natriumarseniet.
(2) Sprinkaangif: Natriumarseniet.
(3) Dipstowwe vir vee: Natriumarseniet.
(4) Pruisies (siaanwaterstof)-suur: Strignien.*
(5) Uitroei van roofdiere: Natriummonofluoorasetaat.
(6) Uitroei van turksvye: Arseenpentoksied.

* Vir die vernietiging van jakkalse en ander ongedierte.

No. R. 2000.] [15 Desember 1966.

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE ETIKETTERING EN VERKOOP VAN VERGIFTE.

Die Minister van Gesondheid het in die uitoefening van die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel *sestig* van die Wet op Geneeshere, Tandartse en Aptekers, 1928 (Wet No. 13 van 1928), gelees met artikel *vier-en-negentig* van genoemde Wet, en na oorlegpleging met die Suid-Afrikaanse Geneeskundige en Tandheelkundige Raad en die Suid-Afrikaanse Aptekerskommissie die volgende regulasies gemaak ter vervanging van die regulasies uitgevaardig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1903 van 10

December, 1937, as amended by Government Notices No. 1736 of 22nd August, 1947, No. 669 of 4th May, 1962, and No. 750 of 22nd May, 1964.

Definitions.

1. In these regulations "the Act" means the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act, No. 13 of 1928, as amended; "the Council" means the South African Medical and Dental Council; "the Board" means the South African Pharmacy Board; "general dealer" means a person licensed as such under Act No. 44 of 1962, as amended, or, in the Mandated Territory of South-West Africa, under Administrator's Proclamation No. 21 of 1921.

Labelling of Poisons.

2. (1) No persons shall import into the Republic, or keep or expose for sale, or supply or sell, whether wholesale or in bulk or by retail, any poison or preparation containing poison unless the container or outside wrapper, if any, bears a label stating whether the poison is in Division I or in Division II of the Fourth Schedule to the Act.

(2) If the container or outside wrapper of any substance, which has been imported, supplied or sold or kept or exposed for sale, is labelled as aforesaid, that substance shall *prima facie* be presumed to be a poison indicated by the label.

Sale of Poison by Co-operative Societies or Companies or by General Dealers.

3. (1) The holder of a certificate granted under section *fifty-one* of the Act, may sell any poison or preparation containing poison which is specified in that certificate, if it is one of the undermentioned poisons or perparations, that is to say:—

(*a*) A poison to be used exclusively in agriculture or horticulture, or as a dip for cattle, sheep or other animals, or to be used exclusively for the destruction of vermin, insects, plants, fungi, or bacteria, or for the preservation of wood, these being—

all cattle and sheep dips;
all weed killers;
arsenite of soda;
arsenate of soda;
arsenate of lead;
Paris green;
tobacco extracts;
all wood preservatives;
fertilisers;
all disinfectants containing 3 per cent or more or carbolic acid (phenol) of cresylic acid (cresol) or of a mixture of these substances or of their derivatives (except "Lysol" and similar preparations under whatever name they may be described or sold);
vermin killer other than those containing strychnine and its salts, perchloride of mercury, hydrocyanic acid or cyanides;
phosphorous compounds registered with the Department of Agricultural Technical Services in terms of the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds and Remedies Act, 1947 (Act No. 36 of 1947), these being—

Diethylparanitrophenyl thiophosphate or O, O-diethyl O-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate.
O,O-dimethyl-S-(4-oxo-1, 2, 3-benzotriazinyl-3-methyl) phosphorodithioate.
2-carbomethoxy-1-methylvinyl dimethyl phosphate.
Diethylthiophosphate of ethyl-mercaptoethanol.
Bis-dimethylaminophosphonous anhydride.
Hexaethyl pyrophosphate.
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate.
O,O-diethyl S-[(ethylthio) methyl] phosphorodithioate.
O,O-diethyl S-p-chlorophenyl thiomethyl phosphorodithioate.
Hexachloro-epoxy-octahydro-endo-endo-dimethanonaphtalene.

Desember 1937, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewings No. 1736 van 22 Augustus 1947, No. 669 van 4 Mei 1962 en No. 750 van 22 Mei 1964:—

Woordomskrywing.

1. In hierdie regulasies beteken „die Wet" die Wet op Geneeshere, Tandartse en Aptekers, No. 13 van 1928, soos gewysig; „die Raad" beteken die Suid-Afrikaanse Geneeskundige en Tandheelkundige Raad; „die Kommissie" beteken die Suid-Afrikaanse Aptekerskommissie; „algemene handelaar" beteken 'n persoon wat as sodanig gelisensieer is kragtens Wet No. 44 van 1962, soos gewysig, of in die geval van die Mandaatgebied Suidwes-Afrika, kragtens Administrateursproklamasie No. 21 van 1921.

Etikettering van vergifte.

2. (1) Niemand mag enige vergif of preparaat wat vergif bevat in die Republiek invoer, of vir verkoop uitstal, of aanhou of lewer of verkoop nie, hetsy in die groot- of kleinhandel of by die groot maat, tensy die houers of buitenste omhulsel voorsien is van 'n etiket waarop vermeld staan of die vergif onder Afdeling I of Afdeling II van die Vierde Bylae van die Wet val.

(2) As die houer of buitenste omhulsel van enige stof wat ingevoer, gelewer of verkoop of vir verkoop aangehou of uitgestal is, soos voornoemd geëtiketteer is, word daar *prima facie* veronderstel dat daardie stof 'n vergif is wat deur die etiket aangedui word.

Verkoop van vergifte deur koöperatiewe verenigings of maatskappye of deur algemene handelaars.

3. (1) Die houer van 'n sertifikaat kragtens artikel *een-en-vyftig* van die Wet toegestaan, kan enige vergif of preparaat wat vergif bevat, in daardie sertifikaat gespesifiseer, verkoop as dit een van ondervermelde vergifte of preparate is, naamlik:—

(*a*) 'n Vergif vir uitsluitlike gebruik by land- of tuinbou of as dip vir beeste, skape of ander diere of vir uitsluitlike gebruik om ongedierte, insekte, plante, swamme of bakterieë te dood of om hout te verduursaam, naamlik:—

Alle soorte bees- en skaapdip;
alle onkruiddoders;
natriumarseniet;
natriumarsenaat;
loodarsenaat;
Parysgroen;
tabakekstrakte;
alle houtpreserveermiddel;
kunsstowwe;
alle ontsmettingsmiddels wat 3 persent of meer karbolsuur (fenol) of kresielsuur (kresol) of 'n mengsel van hierdie stowwe of hulle derivate bevat (met uitsondering van Lysol en soortgelyke preparate onder watter naam hulle ook al beskryf of verkoop mag word);
ongediertedoders, uitgesonderd dié wat strignien en sy soute, kwikperchloried, siaanwaterstofsuur of sianiede bevat;
fosforverbindings wat by die Departement van Landbou-tegniese Dienste ingevolge die Wet op Misstowwe, Veevoedsel en Middels, 1947 (Wet No. 36 van 1947), geregistreer is, naamlik:—

Diëtielparanitrofenieltiofosfaat of O,O-diëtiel O-p-nitrofenieltiofosfaat.
O,O-dimetiel-S-(4-okso-1, 2, 3-bensotriasiniel-3-metiel) fosforoditioaat.
2 - karbometoksi - 1 - metielvindieldimetielfosfaat.
Diëtieltiofosfaat van etielmerkaptoëtanol.
Bis-dimetielamionfosfonusanhidried.
Heksaëtielpirofosfaat.
Tetraëtielpirofosfaat.
O,O-diëtiel-S-[(etieltio) metiel] fosforoditioaat.
O,O - diëtiel-S-p-chlorofenieltiometielfosforoditioaat.
Heksachloro - epoksie - oktahidro - endo - endo-dimetaan-naftalien.

1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8-Octachloro-1, 3, 3a, 4, 7, 7a-hexahydro- 4, 7-methanoisobenzofuran.

Mercuric organic compounds, preparations and admixtures thereof registered with the Department of Agricultural Technical Services in terms of the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds and Remedies Act, 1947 (Act No. 36 of 1947).

(*b*) a poison or a preparation containing poison to be used for veterinary purposes, such as blistering ointments, condition powders and worm remedies, and all stock remedies containing poison within the meaning of the Act, and registered with the Department of Agricultural Technical Services in terms of the Fertilizers, Farm Feed and Remedies Act, No. 36 of 1947;

(*c*) a poisonous substance to be used exclusively for the cleansing of clothing and similar purposes;

(*d*) a " patent ", " proprietary " or " Dutch " medicine containing poison, these being—

all homoeophathic medicines;
all " Dutch " medicines;
Asthma Cigarettes and powders which are used for inhalation after burning;
headache remedies containing acetanilide or phenazone;
aperient and laxative pills and tablets (except those containing *nux vomica* or strychnine and its salts in any proportion);
all cough and cold remedies (except those containing a habit-forming drug in any proportion);
applications for corns and bunions;
ointments or creams containing red or white precipitate;
nerve remedies and tonic preparations (except those containing *nux vomica* or strychnine and its salts in any proportion);
vapo-cresolene.

(2) A certificate granted under section *fifty-one* of the Act, shall authorize the sale or keeping for sale such poisons and preparations only at the address mentioned in the certificate and under the personal supervision of the person mentioned therein and, in the case of a co-operative agricultural society or company, or co-operative trading society, shall authorize the sale of such poisons or preparations only to members of such society or company.

(3) Such certificate shall not authorize the sale of any preparation mentioned in paragraph (*d*) of sub-regulation (1) except by a general dealer who carries on business without a radius of five miles of any municipality, town or village if therein a chemist and druggist is carrying on business, and provided the said preparation does not contain any poison included in Division I of the Fourth Schedule to the Act or a habit-forming drug included in the Fifth Schedule to the Act.

Inspections.

4. (1) Any person authorized thereto, in writing, by the Secretary for Health or by the magistrate of the district or by an officer of the Department of Customs and Excise or by any member of the police force of or above the rank of sergeant, or such an officer or member himself, may make inspections in connection with the importation, manufacture, conveyance, keeping, storage, packing, dispensing, labelling, colouring, flavouring, sale, supply or use of poisons, and may search any premises or vehicles and may require any person found in possession of a poison to produce for inspection any correspondence or document having any bearing on the manner in which he came into possession of such poison, and may further require such person to sell, supply, or permit the taking of a sample of such poison. Any person who fails to comply with any such requirements shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Council or Board to bring to the notice of the Minister any case in which it is considered that an inspection should be made under this regulation.

1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8-Oktochloro-1, 3, 3a, 4, 7, 7a-heksahidro- 4, 7-metanoisobensofuraan.

Kwik- organiese verbindings, preparate en mengsels daarvan, wat by die Departement van Landbou-tegniese Dienste ingevolge die Wet op Misstowwe, Veevoedsel en Middels, 1947 (Wet No. 36 van 1947), geregistreer is;

(*b*) 'n Vergif of 'n preparaat wat vergif bevat, vir gebruik in verband met veeartsenydoeleindes, soos blaartrekkende salf, kondisiepoeiers en wurmmiddels, en alle veemiddels wat vergif bevat binne die betekenis van die Wet en geregistreer is by die Departement van Landbou-tegniese Dienste ooreenkomstig die bepalings van die Wet op Misstowwe, Veevoedsel en Middels, No. 36 van 1947;

(*c*) 'n giftige stof uitsluitlik vir die skoonmaak van klere en dergelike doeleindes;

(*d*) 'n „ patente ", „ private " of „ Hollandse " medisyne wat vergif bevat, naamlik:—

Alle homeopatiese medisyne;
alle „ Hollandse " medisyne;
asmasigarette en -poeiers wat gebruik word vir inaseming na verbranding;
hoofpynmiddels wat asetanilied of fenasoon bevat;
lakseer- en purgeerpille en -tablette (uitgesonderd dié wat *nux vomica* of strignien en sy soute in enige verhouding bevat);
alle hoes- en verkouemiddels (uitgesonderd dié wat in enige verhouding gewoontevormende medisyne bevat);
liddorings- en knokkelmiddels;
salf of room wat 'n rooi- of witpresipitaat bevat;
senuweemiddels en versterkmiddelpreparate (uitgesonderd dié wat *nux vomica* of strignien en sy soute in enige verhouding bevat);
„ vapo-cresolene ".

(2) 'n Sertifikaat kragtens artikel *een-en-vyftig* van die Wet toegestaan, moet magtiging verleen tot die verkoop of die aanhou vir verkoop van sodanige vergifte of preparate slegs by die adres in die sertifikaat vermeld en onder die persoonlike toesig van die persoon wat daarin vermeld word en, in die geval van 'n koöperatiewe landbouvereniging of -maatskappye, of koöperatiewe handelsvereniging, magtiging verleen tot die verkoop van sodanige vergifte of preparate slegs aan lede van sodanige vereniging of maatskappy.

(3) Sodanige sertifikaat mag nie die verkoop magtig van enige preparaat in paragraaf (*d*) van subregulasie (1) vermeld, deur enige ander persoon as 'n algemene handelaar wat besigheid doen buite 'n omtrek van vyf myl van enige munisipaliteit, dorp of dorpie as 'n apteker besigheid daarin doen nie, en met dien verstande dat genoemde preparaat geen vergif bevat wat in Afdeling I van die Vierde Bylae van die Wet of 'n gewoontevormende medisyne in die Vyfde Bylae van die Wet genoem, ingesluit is nie.

Inspeksies.

4. (1) Enige persoon wat skriftelik daartoe gemagtig is deur die Sekretaris van Gesondheid of deur 'n landdros van die distrik, of deur 'n beampte van die Departement van Doeane en Aksyns of deur enige lid van die polisiemag met die rang van sersant of hoër, of sodanige beampte of lid self kan inspeksies hou in verband met die invoer, vervaardiging, vervoer, hou, opberging, verpakking, reseptering van en etikettering, kleuring, geuring, verkoop, lewering of gebruik van vergifte en kan enige perseel of voertuig visenteer, en kan enige persoon wat in besit van 'n vergif gevind word, versoek om enige korrespondensie of dokument wat betrekking het op die wyse waarop hy in besit van sodanige vergif gekom het, vir inspeksie te toon en kan verder van sodanige persoon vereis om 'n monster van sodanige vergif te verkoop, te lewer, of om toe te laat dat 'n monster geneem word. Enige persoon wat nalaat om enige sodanige vereistes na te kom, begaan 'n misdryf.

(2) Dit is die plig van die Raad of Kommissie om enige geval waarin dit beskou word dat 'n inspeksie kragtens hierdie regulasie uitgevoer behoort te word, onder die aandag van die Minister te bring.

Sale of Poisons by "Wholesale Dealing" or "in Bulk".

5. (1) For the purposes of Chapter V of the Act relating to the sale of poisons—

"wholesale dealing" shall be deemed to mean sale or supply for the purposes of resale and not for personal consumption or use by the purchaser;

"in bulk" shall be deemed to mean sale or supply of poisons or poisonous substances for mining, industrial, agricultural, manufacturing or redistributing purposes, in original containers, as issued by the manufacturer, holding not less than 14 lb. by weight for solids, and not less than 5 gallons by measure for liquids.

(2) No importer, dealer, manufacturer or wholesale distributor as referred to in section *fifty-three* of the Act shall sell any of the poisons or preparations referred to in section *fifty-one* of the Act, as amended, to any other dealer for resale by retail unless he is furnished with the date and number of the certificate issued by the magistrate authorizing such retail dealer to keep for sale and sell such poison or preparation containing poison.

Penalties.

6. Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of these regulations, or any requirement or condition mentioned in any certificate issued thereunder, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding *one hundred rand*.

Form of Certificate.

7. The form of certificate to be issued by magistrates under section *fifty-one* of the Act, as amended, shall be as set out in Annexure hereto.

ANNEXURE.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE UNDER SECTION *FIFTY-ONE* OF ACT No. 13 OF 1928, AS AMENDED BY ACT No. 5 OF 1937.

SALE OF CERTAIN POISONS BY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES OR COMPANIES OR BY GENERAL DEALERS.

Certificate No._____ under section *fifty-one* of the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act, No. 13 of 1928, as amended by Act No. 5 of 1937.

I certify that_____ of_____ is hereby authorized, subject to the provisions of the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act, 1928, as amended, and the regulations made thereunder, to sell the poisons or preparations containing poison (except such as are deleted) specified in the lists hereunder lettered (1)_____: Provided that the sale is effected only at (2)_____ by or under the supervision of_____, that this certificate does not authorize the sale of any preparation mentioned in list "D" hereunder if it contains any poison included in Division I of the Fourth Schedule to the above-mentioned Act or a habit-forming drug included in the Fifth Schedule to that Act, and that if the holder of this certificate is a co-operative agricultural society or company or a co-operative trading society this certificate authorizes a sale only to a member of that society or company.

The validity of this certificate expires on the 31st December, 19____ unless the certificate is cancelled earlier under the provisions of subsection (6) of section *fifty-one* of the above-mentioned Act.

Revenue Stamp. R1.00.

Place_____

Date_____ Magistrate.

(1) Here state the letter "A", "B", "C" or "D" as is applicable denoting the lists hereunder in which are specified the poisons and preparations the sale whereof is authorized by this certificate. Any particular preparation or substance embodied in the list or lists so denoted, the sale whereof is not authorized, must be deleted therefrom.

(2) Here specify carefully the locality of the shop, store or other place to which the certificate refers. A separate certificate is required for *each* shop, store or place at which poisons or preparations containing poison are kept for sale or sold by a general dealer.

Verkoop van vergifte in die „groothandel" of „by die groot maat".

5. (1) Vir die doeleindes van Hoofstuk V van die Wet in verband met die verkoop van vergifte, beteken—

„groothandel" die verkoop of lewering vir die doel van herverkoping en nie vir persoonlike verbruik of gebruik deur die koper nie;

„by die groot maat" die verkoop of lewering van vergifte of giftige stowwe vir myn-, industriële, landbou-, vervaardigings- of herdistribueringsdoeleindes, in oorspronklike houer soos verskaf deur die vervaardiger, wat nie minder as 14 lb. volgens gewig bevat in die geval van vaste stowwe en nie minder as 5 gelling volgens maat in die geval van vloeistowwe nie.

(2) Geen invoerder, handelaar, vervaardiger of groothandelaar genoem in artikel *drie-en-vyftig* van die Wet mag enige van die vergifte of preparate genoem in artikel *een-en-vyftig* van die Wet, soos gewysig, aan enige ander handelaar vir herverkoping in die kleinhandel verkoop nie, tensy hy voorsien word van die datum en nommer van die sertifikaat uitgereik deur die landdros waarby sodanige kleinhandelaar gemagtig word om sodanige vergif of preparate wat vergif bevat, te verkoop of vir verkoop aan te hou.

Strafbepalings.

6. Enige persoon wat enige bepaling van hierdie regulasies of enige vereiste of voorwaarde vermeld in enige sertifikaat uitgereik ingevolge daarvan, oortree of versuim om dit na te kom, begaan 'n misdryf en is by skuldigbevinding strafbaar met 'n boete van hoogstens *honderd rand*.

Vorm van sertifikaat.

7. Die vorm van 'n sertifikaat wat deur landdroste uitgereik moet word ingevolge artikel *een-en-vyftig* van die Wet, soos gewysig, is soos uiteengesit in die Aanhangsel hiervan.

AANHANGSEL.

VORM VAN SERTIFIKAAT KRAGTENS ARTIKEL *EEN-EN-VYFTIG* VAN WET No. 13 VAN 1928, SOOS GEWYSIG BY WET No. 5 VAN 1937.

VERKOOP VAN SEKERE VERGIFTE DEUR KOÖPERATIEWE VERENIGINGS OF MAATSKAPPYE OF DEUR ALGEMENE HANDELAARS.

Sertifikaat No._____ kragtens artikel *een-en-vyftig* van die Wet op Geneeshere, Tandartse en Aptekers, No. 13 van 1928, soos gewysig by Wet No. 5 van 1937.

Ek sertifiseer dat_____ van_____ hierby gemagtig word om, behoudens die bepalings van die Wet op Geneeshere, Tandartse en Aptekers, 1928, soos gewysig, en die regulasies daarkragtens uitgevaardig die vergifte of preparate wat vergif bevat (uitgesonderd dié wat geskrap is) en in die lyste hieronder geletter (1)_____ gespesifiseer is, te verkoop: Met dien verstande dat dit net te (2)_____ deur of onder toesig van_____ verkoop word en dat hierdie sertifikaat nie die verkoop van enige preparaat in lys „D" hieronder vermeld, magtig nie indien dit enige vergif wat in Afdeling I van die Vierde Bylae van bogenoemde Wet, of enige gewoontevormende medisyne wat in die Vyfde Bylae van daardie Wet genoem word, bevat nie en dat, indien die houer van hierdie sertifikaat 'n koöperatiewe landbouvereniging of -maatskappy of 'n koöperatiewe handelsvereniging is, hierdie sertifikaat net die verkoop aan 'n lid van daardie vereniging of maatskappy magtig.

Hierdie sertifikaat is geldig tot op 31 Desember 19____ tensy dit vroeër gekanselleer word kragtens die bepalings van subartikel (6) van artikel *een-en-vyftig* van bogenoemde Wet.

Inkomsteseël. R1.00

Plek_____

Datum_____ Landdros.

(1) Vul hierin die toepaslike letter „A", „B", „C" of „D" ter aanduiding van onderstaande lyste waarin die vergifte en preparate waarvan die verkoop deur hierdie sertifikaat gemagtig word, gespesifiseer is. Enige bepaalde preparaat of stof wat in die aldus aangeduide lys of lyste vervat is en waarvan die verkoop nie gemagtig word nie, moet daaruit geskrap word.

(2) Spesifiseer hier noukeurig die plek waar die winkel, magasyn of ander plek waarop die sertifikaat betrekking het, geleë is. 'n Afsonderlike sertifikaat word vereis vir *elke* winkel, magasyn of plek waar vergifte of preparate wat vergifte bevat vir verkoop aangehou of deur 'n algemene handelaar verkoop word.

POISONS AND PREPARATIONS CONTAINING POISON REFERRED TO IN THIS CERTIFICATE.

[Read carefully note (1) on the certificate form regarding the deletion from the following list or lists as therein denoted of any particular preparation or substance, the sale whereof is not authorized.]

List " A ".

A poison to be used exclusively in agriculture or horticulture, or as a dip for cattle, sheep, or other animals, or to be used exclusively for the destruction of vermin, insects, plants, fungi, or bacteria, or for the preservation of wood, these being—

all cattle and sheep dips;
all weed killers;
arsenite of soda;
arsenate of soda;
arsenate of lead;
Paris green;
tobacco extracts;
all wood preservatives;
fertilizers;
all disinfectants containing 3 per cent or more of carbolic acid (phenol) or cresylic acid (cresol) or of a mixture of these substances or of their derivatives (except " Lysol " and similar preparations under whatever name they may be described or sold);
vermin killers other than those containing strychnine and its salts, perchloride of mercury, hydrocyanic acid or cyanides;
phosphorus compounds registered with the Department of Agricultural Technical Services in terms of the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds and Remedies Act, 1947 (Act No. 36 of 1947), these being—
Diethylparanitrophenyl thiophosphate or O,O-diethyl O-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate;
O,O-dimethyl-S-(4-oxo-1, 2, 3-benzotriazinyl-3-methyl) phosphorodithioate;
2-carbomethoxy-1-methylvinyl dimethyl phosphate.
Diethylthiophosphate of ethyl-mercaptoethanol.
Bis-dimethylaminophosphonous anhydride;
Hexaethyl pyrophosphate;
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate;
O,O-diethyl S-[(ethylthio) methyl] phosphorodithioate;
O,O-diethyl S-p-chlorophenyl thiomethyl phosphorodithioate;
Hexachloro-epoxy-octahydro-endo-endo-dimethano-naphthalene;
1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8-Octachloro-1, 3, 3a, 4, 7, 7a-hexahydro-4, 7-methanoisobenzofuran;
Mercuric organic compounds preparations and admixtures thereof registered with the Department of Agricultural Technical Services in terms of the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds and Remedies Act, 1947 (Act No. 36 of 1947).

List " B ".

A poison or a preparation containing poison to be used for veterinary purposes, such as blistering ointments, condition powders and worm remedies, and all stock remedies containing poison within the meaning of the Act, and registered with the Department of Agricultural Technical Services in terms of the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds and Remedies Act, No. 36 of 1947.

List " C ".

A poisonous substance to be used exclusively for the cleansing of clothing and similar purposes.

List " D ".

[Note carefully that in terms of regulation No. 3 (3) a certificate shall not be granted for the sale of any preparation in this list except to a general dealer who carries on business without a radius of five miles of any municipality, town or village if therein a chemist and druggist is carrying on business.]

A " patent ", " proprietary " or " Dutch " medicine containing poison, these being—

all homoeopathic medicines;
all " Dutch " medicines;
all asthma cigarettes and powders which are used for inhalation after burning;
headache remedies containing acetanilide or phenazone;
aperient and laxative pills and tablets (except those containing *nux vomica* or strychnine and its salts in any proportion);
all cough and cold remedies (except those containing a habit-forming drug in any proportion);
applications for corns and bunions;
ointments or creams containing red or white precipitate;
nerve remedies and tonic preparations (except those containing *nux vomica* or strychnine and its salts in any proportion);
vapo-cresolene.

No. R. 2001.] [15 December 1966.

PREPARATIONS EXEMPTED FROM PROVISIONS OF ACT No. 13 OF 1928.

The Minister of Health in the exercise of the powers conferred on him by section *sixty* (*f*) of the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act, 1928 (Act No. 13 of 1928), read with section *ninety-four* of the said Act, and after consultation with the South African Medical and Dental Council and the South African Pharmacy Board, has made

VERGIFTE EN PREPARATE WAT VERGIFTE BEVAT IN HIERDIE SERTIFIKAAT GENOEM.

[Lees noukeurig opmerking (1) op die vorm in verband met die skrapping uit die volgende lys of lyste, soos daarin aangedui, van enige bepaalde preparaat of stof waarvan die verkoop nie gemagtig word nie.]

Lys „ A ".

'n Vergif vir uitsluitlike gebruik by die landbou of tuinbou, of as dip vir beeste, skape of ander diere, of vir uitsluitlike gebruik om ongedierte, insekte, plante, swamme of bakterieë te dood of om hout te verduursaam, hulle is—

alle soorte vee- en skaapdip;
alle onkruiddoders;
natriumarseniet;
natriumarsenaat;
loodarsenaat;
parysgroen;
tabakekstrakte;
alle houtpreserveermiddels;
kunsmisstowwe;
alle ontsmettingsmiddels wat 3 persent of meer karbolsuur (fenol) of krieselsuur (kresol) of 'n mengsel van hierdie stowwe of hul derivate bevat (uitgesonderd Lysol en soortgelyke preparate onder watter naam hulle ook al beskryf of verkoop mag word);
ongediertedoders uitgesonderd dié wat strignien en sy soute, kwik-perchloried, siaanwaterstofsuur, of sianiede bevat;
fosforverbindings wat by die Departement van Landbou-tegniese Dienste ingevolge die Wet op Misstowwe, Veevoedsel en Middels, 1947 (Wet No. 36 van 1947), geregistreer is, naamlik—
Diëtielparanitrofenieltiofosfaat of O,O-diëtiel O-p-nitrofenieltiofosfaat;
O,O-dimetiel-S-(4-okso-1, 2, 3-bensotriasiniel-3-metiel) fosforoditioaat;
2-karbometoksi-1-metielvinieldimetielfosfaat;
Diëtieltiofosfaat van etielmerkaptoëtanol;
Bis-dimetielaminofosfonusanhidried;
Heksaëtielpirofosfaat;
Tetraëtielpirofosfaat;
O,O-diëtiel-S-[(etieltio metiel)] fosforoditioaat;
O,O-diëtiel-S-p-chlorofenieltiometielfosforoditioaat;
Heksachloro-epoksie-oktahidro-endo-endo-dimetaan-naftalien.
1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8-Oktochloro-1, 3, 3a, 4, 7, 7a-heksahidro-4,7-metanoisobensofuraan;
Kwik- organiese verbindings, preparate en mengsels daarvan, wat by die Departement van Landbou-tegniese Dienste ingevolge die Wet op Misstowwe, Veevoedsel en Middels, 1947 (Wet No. 36 van 1947), geregistreer is.

Lys „ B ".

'n Vergif of 'n preparaat wat vergif bevat vir gebruik in verband met veeartsenydoeleindes, soos blaartrekkende salf, kondisiepoeiers en wurmmiddels en alle veemiddels wat vergif bevat binne die betekenis van die Wet, en wat by die Departement van Landbou-tegniese Dienste geregistreer is ooreenkomstig die Wet op Misstowwe, Veevoedsel en Middels, No. 36 van 1947.

Lys „ C ".

'n Giftige stof uitsluitlik vir die skoonmaak van klere en dergelike doeleindes.

Lys „ D ".

[Let noukeurig op dat volgens die bepalings van regulasie No. 3 (3) 'n sertifikaat nie vir die verkoop van enige preparaat in hierdie lys genoem, toegestaan mag word nie, behalwe aan 'n algemene handelaar wat besigheid doen buite 'n omtrek van vyf myl van enige munisipaliteit, dorp of dorpie as 'n apteker besigheid daarin doen.]

'n „ Patente ", „ private " of „ Hollandse " medisyne wat vergif bevat, naamlik—

alle homeopatiese medisyne;
alle „ Hollandse " medisyne;
alle asmasigarette en -poeiers wat vir inaseming na verbranding gebruik word;
hoofpynmiddels wat asetanilied of fenasoon bevat;
lakseer- en purgeerpille en tablette (uitgesonderd dié wat *nux vomica* of strignien en sy soute in enige verhouding bevat);
alle hoes- en verkouemiddels (uitgesonderd dié wat gewoontevormende medisyne in enige verhouding bevat);
liddoring- en knokkelmiddels;
salf of room wat rooi- of witpresipitaat bevat;
senuweemiddels en versterkmiddelpreparate (uitgesonderd dié wat *nux vomica* of strignien en sy soute in enige verhouding bevat);
„ vapo-cresolene ".

No. R. 2001.] [15 Desember 1966.

PREPARATE VRYGESTEL VAN DIE BEPALINGS VAN WET No. 13 VAN 1928.

Die Minister van Gesondheid het in die uitoefening van die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel *sestig* (*f*) van die Wet op Geneeshere, Tandartse en Aptekers, 1928 (Wet No. 13 van 1928), gelees met artikel *vier-en-negentig* van genoemde Wet, en na oorlegpleging met die Suid-Afrikaanse Geneeskundige en Tandheelkundige Raad en die Suid-Afrikaanse Aptekerskommissie, die volgende

the following regulation to be in force throughout the Republic, including (in accordance with the provisions of section *ninety-nine* of the said Act and Proclamation No. 3 of 1929, as amended), the Mandated Territory of South West Africa, in substitution for the regulation published under Government Notice No. 503, dated 27th March, 1931, as amended by Government Notice No. 1263, dated 3rd July, 1942:—

Homoeopathic medicines of a potency not exceeding 3x (as known in the trade), that is, containing not more than one thousandth part of the quantity of the drug contained in the corresponding British Pharmacopoeial preparation, are exempt from all provisions or requirements in respect of poisons in Chapter V of the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act, No. 13 of 1928, and the regulations thereunder.

Soaps (other than liquid), toothpowders, ointments and disinfecting powder containing carbolic acid (phenol) and/or cresylic acid (cresol) and no other poison; *tincture of ipecacaunha, ipecacuanha* wine and preparations containing these preparations and no other poison are exempt from all provisions or requirements in respect of poisons in Chapter V of the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act, No. 13 of 1928, and the regulations thereunder.

regulasie gemaak om dwarsdeur die Republiek, met inbegrip van die Mandaatgebied Suidwes-Afrika (ooreenkomstig die bepalings van artikel *nege-en-negentig* van genoemde Wet en Proklamasie No. 3 van 1929, soos gewysig), van krag te wees, ter vervanging van die regulasie afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. 503 van 27 Maart 1931, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1263 van 3 Julie 1942:—

Homeopatiese medisyne met 'n sterkte van hoogstens 3x (soos in die handel bekend), dit wil sê wat hoogstens eenduisendste gedeelte van die hoeveelheid van die medisyne aanwesig in die ooreenkomstige preparaat van die „British Pharmacopoeia", is vrygestel van al die bepalings of vereistes, ten opsigte van vergifte vervat in Hoofstuk V van die Wet op Geneeshere, Tandartse en Aptekers, No. 13 van 1928, en van die regulasies daarkragtens.

Seepsoorte (uitgesonderd vloeibare), tandepoeiers, salf en ontsmettingspoeiers wat karbolsuur (fenol) en/of kresielsuur (kresol) en geen ander vergif bevat nie; *tinctura ipecacuanhae, vinum ipecacuanhae* en preparate wat hierdie preparate en geen ander vergif bevat nie, is vrygestel van al die bepalings of vereistes ten opsigte van vergifte vervat in Hoofstuk V van die Wet op Geneeshere, Tandartse en Aptekers, No. 13 van 1928, en die regulasies daarkragtens.

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