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Pharmacy Act, 1929

Act 38 of 1929

Legislation as at 1 December 1998

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Pharmacy Act, 1929
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Act 38 of 1929

Commenced on 1 December 1929

[This is the version of this document at 1 December 1998.]

An Act to make provision relating to chemists and to the sale, supply and possession of drugs, medicines and poisons.

1. Short title

This Act may be cited as the Pharmacy Act, 1929.

2. Interpretation

In this Act unless the context otherwise requires—

"**Minister**" means the Minister for Health;

"**practice**" shall mean and include the doing or performing whether for gain or otherwise of any such acts as specially belong to the calling of a chemist.

3. Duty to register

No person shall practice in Swaziland as a chemist unless he is registered as such in accordance with this Act.

[Amended L.19/1967]

4. Register

(1) A Register shall be kept by the Director of Medical Services in which shall be entered the names and qualifications of all persons qualified to practise as chemists with such other particulars as may be required.

[Amended L.19/1967; K.O-I-C. 4/1977]

(2) Save as otherwise provided in this Act the name of a person shall not be entered in the Register unless the Director of Medical Services is satisfied that—

[Amended K.O-I-C. 4/1977]

(a) the person is in possession of such diplomas or certificates as may from time to time be prescribed as enabling a person registered in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or in the Republic of South Africa as a chemist; and

(b) he is a fit and proper person to be registered.

[Amended L.19/1967]

5. Application for registration (Schedule A)

(1) Any person desiring to be registered shall make application in writing to the Director of Medical Services and shall provide such proof as may be required that the possesses the qualifications prescribed by this Act and shall make a sworn declaration in the form set out in Schedule A.

[Amended K.O-I-C. 4/1977]

(2) A person registered as a chemist to practise in Swaziland shall pay a prescribed annual registration fee in addition to the fee referred to in section 6.

[Added K.O-I-C. 4/1977]

6. Certificate of registration (Schedule B)

A person whose name is entered in the Register under section 3 as a chemist shall receive a certificate of registration in the form set out in Schedule B, in respect of which an initial registration fee, the amount of which shall be prescribed by the Minister under section 15, shall be paid to the Director of Medical Services:

[Amended K.O-I-C. 4/1977]

Provided, however, that such fee including the annual registration fee referred to in section 5 shall not be chargeable in the case of any applicant who is the holder of a Government appointment in Swaziland.

[Amended L.19/1967; K.O-I-C. 4/1977]

7. Removal of name from Register

(1) The Minister may, on the written advice of the Director of Medical Services, who shall state fully in writing his reasons for the advice, order the removal of a name from the Register kept under section 4.

[Amended L.19/1967; K.O-I-C. 4/1977]

(2) A person whose name has, under subsection (1), been removed from the Register, may appeal to the High Court, in accordance with the rules of such Court, against the decision of the Minister.

[Amended L.19/1967]

(3) The name of a person who has failed to pay the annual registration fee referred to in section 5 within one month after due date may be removed from the Register by the Director of Medical Services, who may, however, reinstate such person's name on the Register on payment of such fee and any prescribed penalty.

[Added K.O-I-C. 4/1977]

8. Unqualified practitioners

Notwithstanding anything in this Act, a person not holding the diplomas or certificates required by section 4 who has been before the date of the taking effect of this Act in practice in Swaziland as a chemist may make written application to the Director of Medical Services of Swaziland for leave of the Minister to continue the practice, stating the grounds on which his application is based and may, if such leave be granted by the Minister, continue the practice for such period and subject to such conditions as may be determined by the Minister:

[Amended K.O-I-C. 4/1977]

Provided that the Minister shall have discretion to refuse to grant any such application without stating his reasons for the refusal and may at any time cancel any leave so granted.

[Amended L.19/1967]

9. Proprietary medicines

(1) Notwithstanding anything in this Act a person not registered as a chemist, carrying on the business of general dealer within Swaziland, may, subject to this section, sell such crude drugs and proprietary medicines as are included in the list endorsed on his general dealer's licence in accordance with subsection (3).

(2) No permission under subsection (1) shall be granted to any holder of a hawker's licence.

(3) Every general dealer desiring to sell crude drugs or proprietary medicines under subsection (1) shall prior to the grant or renewal of his annual licence or upon application made for endorsement as herein provided subsequent to such grant or renewal furnish to the District Officer of the district in which he carries on or proposes to carry on his business a list of the drugs and proprietary medicines which he desires to sell, and the District Officer shall submit the list to the Director of Medical Services and, subject to such instructions as he may receive from him, may approve or amend the list, and endorse the list as approved or amended on the applicant's licence, and may thereafter from time to time subject to the like instructions make any additions to the list so endorsed on further application by the licensee.

[Amended L.19/1967; K.O-I-C. 4/1977]

(4) The Minister may on the advice of the Director of Medical Services or of any person lawfully acting in that capacity and notwithstanding any permission granted under this Act prohibit by notice in the *gazette* the sale of any drug or proprietary medicine.

(5) Permission to sell drugs and proprietary medicines granted under this Act may at any time be withdrawn by notice in writing given to the holder thereof or delivered at the place at which he is licensed to carry on business.

[Amended L.19/1967; K.O-I-C. 4/1977]

10. Poison (Schedule C)

(1) The several articles named and described in Parts I and II of Schedule C and any other articles which may be added to either part of that Schedule by the Minister by notice in the *gazette* shall be deemed to be poisons for the purposes of this Act and shall not be sold save as is hereinafter provided except on the written order of a medical practitioner or dentist duly registered or licensed under the provisions of the Medical and Dental Practitioners Act, No. 3 of 1970, or a duly qualified veterinary surgeon and then only in accordance with the conditions relating to Parts I and II respectively of the said Schedule as set out therein.

(2) The Minister may issue a certificate to any duly qualified veterinary surgeon authorising him to import, purchase, acquire, keep, use, prescribe, order or supply poisons in the course of his practice solely for the treatment of animals under his care.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), the Minister may at any time cancel any such certificate if satisfied that sufficient reasons exists for the cancellation, and his decision in the matter shall be final.

(4) The issue or cancellation of every such certificate shall be notified in the *gazette*.

(5) Notwithstanding subsection (1) a registered chemist or person authorised to sell drugs under section 9 may, unless specifically prohibited by the Minister, sell poisons for any industrial or agricultural purposes or for the destruction of vermin or insect pests or for the treatment of disease in animals or plants subject to the conditions applicable thereto as set out in the Schedule.

(6) Any person selling any poison under subsection (5) shall obtain from the purchaser a statement in writing of the purpose for which he desires to use such poison and shall satisfy himself so far as may be that the purchaser *bona fide* intends to use it for that purpose.

(7) Every person who is authorised to sell poison under this Act shall keep a prescription book and a poisons book in which shall be recorded the particulars required under Schedule C to be entered in the books respectively.

(8) The poison book shall be open for inspection at any time by the District Officer of the district or by any person authorised by him in writing to inspect it.

(9) Any person required under this section to keep a prescription book and poison book for recording the sale of poisons who shall fail to keep such books or to make the prescribed entries therein or to

produce them for inspection on lawful demand shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred emalangeni or to imprisonment not exceeding twelve months.

(10) The Minister may by notice in the *gazette* from time to time add other articles either to Part I or Part II of Schedule C and transfer articles mentioned in Part I thereof to Part II and *vice versa*.

11. Potentially harmful drugs (Schedule D)

(1) The several articles named and described in Schedule D, and any other articles which may be added to that Schedule by the Minister by notice in the *gazette*, shall be deemed to be potentially harmful drugs for the purposes of this Act and shall not be sold except on the written order of a medical practitioner or dentist duly registered or licensed under the provisions of the Medical and Dental Practitioners Act, No. 3 of 1970 or a qualified veterinary surgeon, or of any person who has obtained leave or licence, as the case may be, from the Minister.

(2) Every person who is authorised to sell potentially harmful drugs under this Act shall keep a prescription book in which shall be recorded the particulars required under Schedule D to be entered in such book.

(3) Any person required under this Act to keep a prescription book for recording the sale of potentially harmful drugs who fails to keep such book or to make the prescribed entries therein shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred emalangeni or imprisonment not exceeding six months.

[Added L.19/1967]

12. Unlawful importation, exportation, manufacture, possession, conveying, etc. of poisons or potentially harmful drugs

(1) A person who—

(a) is found in unlawful possession of a poison or potentially harmful drug;

(b) unlawfully conveys a poison or potentially harmful drug; or

(c) without a written permit issued by the Minister imports, exports or manufactures any poison or potentially harmful drug;

shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction—

(i) for a first offence, to a fine not exceeding E15,000 or imprisonment not exceeding 15 years;

(ii) for a second or subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding E20,000 or imprisonment not exceeding 20 years.

[Amended K.O-I-C. 11/1993]

(2) A person who unlawfully deals by way of sale or similar transaction in poisons or potentially harmful drugs shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction—

(a) for a first offence to a fine not exceeding 10,000 emalangeni or imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years;

(b) for a second or subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding 15,000 emalangeni or imprisonment for a term not exceeding fifteen years.

(3) The court convicting a person under this section may order to be forfeited to the Government—

(a) any poison or potentially harmful drug;

(b) any motor vehicle, conveyance, receptacle or thing which was used for the purpose of or in connection with the contravention of this section.

(4) An order of forfeiture under subsection 3(b) shall not affect the rights of any person other than the person convicted to recover the motor vehicle, conveyance, receptacle or thing if it is proved that he did not know nor had reason to believe that it was or would be used for committing the offence or that he could not prevent such use.

(5) The court may, during the trial resulting in the order of forfeiture under subsection 3(b) or at any time after the order has been made, inquire into and determine any person's rights to the motor vehicle, conveyance receptacle or thing and if such inquiry or determination is against any person, the person may appeal therefrom as if he were appealing from a conviction and sentence and such appeal may be heard either jointly with or separately from the appeal, if any, against the conviction for contravention of this section.

(6) Where an order of forfeiture is set aside or varied on appeal after the motor vehicle, conveyance, receptacle or thing has been forfeited to the Government and sold or otherwise disposed of, the person whose appeal was upheld may, at his option, enforce his rights against the Government or any person in possession or custody of the motor vehicle conveyance, receptacle or thing.

[Amended A. 6/1983]

13. Penalties

Any person who practises as a chemist or who sells or disposes of poisons, drugs, or proprietary medicines otherwise than as provided in this Act shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction for the first offence to a fine not exceeding five hundred emalangeni or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding twelve months and for a second or subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding two hundred emalangeni or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding two years.

[Amended A.6/1983]

14. Liquor in medicines

Notwithstanding anything in the Liquor Licences Act, No. 30 of 1964, no general dealer authorised under section 9 of this Act to sell any drug or proprietary medicine shall be debarred by the said Act from selling, exposing for sale, purchasing or supplying such drug or medicine for purely medicinal purposes or for the purpose of sale for such purposes by reason that it contains any intoxicating liquor as so defined.

15. Regulations

The Minister may make Regulations with respect to any of the following matters or for any of the following purposes—

(a) regulating the supply of poisons and potentially harmful drugs;

(b) regulating the safe custody and storage of poisons and potentially harmful drugs;

(c) the containers in which poisons and potentially harmful drugs may be supplied;

(d) the compounding, dispensing and administering of poisons and potentially harmful drugs;

(e) exempting in cases of emergency, from any of the provisions of this Act relating to the sale of poisons and potentially harmful drugs;

(f) prescribing the period for which any books required to be kept for the purposes of this Act and any written orders for the supply of poisons and potentially harmful drugs are to be preserved; and

[Added L.19/1967]

(g) prescribing the registration fees annual renewal fees to be paid by a person practising as a chemist in Swaziland and any penalty for late payment of any fee when due.

[Added K.O-I-C. 4/1977]

Schedule A

I the undersigned *(full Christian and surname and full address)* _____ hereby make oath and declare that I am the person mentioned in the accompanying _____ submitted by me in support of my application to be registered as a chemist in Swaziland; and the said _____ granted to me and _____ my own lawful property; and that I have never been debarred from practice in any country by reason of misdemeanour or professional misconduct.

_____

(Signature)

Sworn before me this _____ day of _____ 19 _____

(Signature)

Schedule B

Stamp

Swaziland

Chief Medical Officer

Name _____

Qualification _____

Registered as _____

Date _____

Schedule C

Poisons

Part I – (Conditions applicable to poisons included in Part I)

These poisons shall not be sold unless the purchaser is known or is introduced by some person known to the seller, and in the case of every sale an entry shall be made in the poison book of—

(1) the date of sale;

(2) the name and address of the purchaser;

(3) the name and quantity of the article sold, and the purposes for which it is wanted by the purchaser; such entry shall be attested by the signature of the purchaser and of the person introducing him.

These poisons shall further in every case be labelled with—

(1) the name of the article;

(2) the word "Poisons" in English and *"Shevu"* in siSwati;

[Amended L.19/1967]

(3) the name and address of the person on whose behalf the sale is effected:

Provided, however, that when they are sold on a medical prescription for internal use, they need not be labelled with the word "Poison" nor with name of the article, but an entry shall be made in the prescription book of—

(1) the date of sale;

(2) the name (and address) of purchaser; and

(3) the ingredients and quantities of the prescription.

Aconite, and its salts, and their preparations;

Alkaloids— All poisonous alkaloids and glucosides not specially named in this Schedule, and their salts and preparations, and all poisonous derivatives of alkaloids and glucosides;

arsenic and its salts and their preparations;

atropin and its salts and their preparations;

Belladonna and all preparations or admixtures thereof (except Belladonna plasters) containing one-tenth or more per cent of Belladonna alkaloids;

benzedrine (B. phenylisopropylamine) and its salts;

cannabis indica (Indian hemp or Cunjah or African dagga or Cape wild dagga) and all solid preparations thereof (except cannabis indica plasters);

cantharides and its poisonous derivatives and all other cantharidin yielding insects;

chloral hydrate and its preparations;

chloroform;

coca, cocaine and its salts and derivatives, and any preparation or admixture containing one-tenth or more per cent of coca alkaloids;

cocaine substitutes (under whatever name they may be described or sold), being amine alcohols, esterified with benzoic acid, phenylacetic acid, phenylpropionic acid, cinnamic acid or the derivatives of these acids; guanidines, the following: polymethylene, diguanidines, dipara-anisyl-phenetyl guanidine; orthocaine; its salts; oxycinchoninic acid; derivatives of; their salts; their esters; para-amino-benzoic acid; esters of; their salts; phenetidyl-phenacetin;

cyanides of potassium and sodium and all other poisonous cyanides and their preparations;

diamorphine (diacetyl-morphine) also known as “hereon”, including all preparations, salts, derivatives or admixtures prepared therefrom or therewith and containing one-tenth or more per cent of diamorphine;

diethyl barbituric acid, and other alkyl, aryl or metallic derivatives thereof, whether described as veronal, proponal, medinal, or by any other name; and all poisonous urethanes and ureides;

dinitrophenols and preparations or admixtures containing dinitrophenol;

ecgonine and all preparations and admixtures containing one-tenth or more per cent of ecgonine;

emetic tartar and all preparations or admixtures thereof containing one or more per cent of emetic tartar;

ephedrine and its salts, ephetonin and other synthetic substitutes for ephedrine;

ergot of rye and preparations of ergots;

mercuric chloride (corrosive sublimate);

methadone (6-dimethylamino-4:4-diphenylheptan-3-one), its salts and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion of methadone;

nux vomica, strychnine and its salts, and all preparations or admixtures containing one-fifth or more per cent of strychnine;

opium and its alkaloids, including morphine, and all salts and poisonous derivatives thereof and all preparations or admixtures containing one-fifth or more per cent of anydrous morphine or other alkaloid or poisonous derivatives of opium;

pethidine, identified chemically as ethyl-1-methyl-4-phenyl-piperidine-4-carboxylate, its salts and derivatives, and all preparations or admixtures containing one-fifth or more per cent of ethyl-1-methyl-4-phenyl-piperidine-4-carboxylate or its salts or derivatives;

phenadozone (6-morpholine; 4: diphenylheptan-3-one hydrochloride) under whatever name it may be described or sold;

picrotoxin;

prussic acid, and all preparations or admixtures containing one-tenth or more per cent of prussic acid;

savin and its oil, and all preparations or admixtures containing savin or its oil;

sulphanilamide (para-aminobenzenesulphonamide) and its salts; derivatives of para-aminobenzenesulphonamide having one or both of the hydrogen atoms of the para-amino group or the amide group substituted by other radicals, and their salts under whatever name they may be described or sold;

tetra-ethylthiuram disulphide (disulfiram) under whatever name it may be described or sold;

trichlorethylene, under whatever name it may be described or sold;

vermin and fly killers, if containing poisons, the preparations of which are included in Part I of this Schedule;

cocculus indicus (levant berries) (fish berries).

Part II – Conditions applicable to poisons included in Part II

These poisons shall in every case of sale be labelled with—

(1) the name of the article;

(2) the word “Poison” in English and “*Shevu*” in siSwati; and

(3) the name and address of the person on whose behalf the sale is affected:

Provided however that if they are sold on medicinal prescription for internal use, they need not be labelled with the word “Poison” nor with the name of the article, but an entry shall, in that case, be made in the prescription book of—

(1) the date of sale;

(2) the name (and address) of purchaser;

(3) the ingredients and quantities of the prescription.

Acetanilide (antifebrin);

almonds, essential oil of, unless deprived of prussic acid;

antimonial wine;

barium, salts of, except barium sulphate;

bromural (bromoisovalerianylurea);

cannabis indica, all liquid preparations or admixtures of;

cantharides, tincture of, and all vesicating liquid preparations or admixtures containing cantharidin;

carbolic acid (phenol), cresylic acid (cresol) and all preparations containing three or more percent of any one, or of a mixture of these substances or of their derivatives (this includes "lysol" and similar preparations under whatever name they may be described or sold);

chloride of zinc;

chlorodyne;

chloroform; all preparations or admixtures thereof containing more than twenty per cent of chloroform;

croton oil;

digitalis;

preparations containing ephedrine or its salts;

preparations of ephetonin and other synthetic substitutes for phedrine;

exalgin;

lead acetate and its preparations;

lead plaster and its combinations (including machine-spread plasters) whether sold as diachylon or under any other name;

mercuric chloride (corrosive sublimate), all preparations of;

mercuric iodide;

mercuric sulpho-cyanide;

nux vomica, preparations or admixtures of, containing less than one-fifth per cent of strychnine;

oxalic acid and its soluble salts;

phenazone (antipyrine);

paraldehyde;

poppies, all preparations of, excepting red poppy petals and syrup of red poppies (papaver rhoeas);

precipitate, red, and all oxides of mercury;

precipitate, white;

strophantus;

sulphonal and its homologues, whether described as "trional", "tetronal", or by any other name;

thyroid gland, active principles of; their salts;

veramon powder;

veramon tablets;

vermin killers (see Part I) compound containing poisons prepared for the destruction of vermin, if not included in Part I, fall under Part II of this Schedule

Schedule D (Under section 11 of the Act)

Conditions applicable to potentially harmful drugs

[Added L.19/1967]

These drugs shall in every case of sale be labelled with—

(1) the name of the article;

(2) the words “potentially harmful drug” in English; and

(3) the name and address of the person on whose behalf the sale is effected.

If the drug is intended for external use, it shall further be labelled with the words “For External Use” in English and “Awunatfwa” in siSwati.

If the drug is prescribed by a dentist or veterinary surgeon, it shall be labelled with the words “For Dental Treatment Only” in English and “*Wematinyo Kuphela*” in siSwati, or “For Veterinary Purposes Only” in English and “*Wetifuyo Kuphela*” in siSwati, as the case may be.

The following particulars shall be entered in the prescription book—

(1) the name of the person who issued the prescription;

(2) the date of issue of the prescription;

(3) the name and address of the patient or, in the case of a prescription given by a veterinary surgeon, the name and address of the person to whom the drug is to be delivered;

(4) the name, strength and quantity of the drug supplied and, unless the drug is intended for external use, the amount and frequency of the dose to be taken;

(5) the date of supply; and

(6) the number of times and the intervals at which the drug may be dispensed.

Potentially harmful drugs

Part A

Allylisopropylacetylures;

Antihistamine substances, their molecular compounds including the following—

antazoline;

bromazine;

chlorcyclizine;

diphenydramine;

3 Di-n-butylamino methyl- 4:5:6-trichydroxphthalide;

phenindamine;

promethazine;

substances being tetra-substituted N. derivatives of ethylenedieamine or propylenediamine;

except preparations for external applications only and containing less than 1% antihistamine;

Beta-aminopropylbenzene; Beta-aminoisopropylbenzine and N-alkyl derivatives except inhalers in which the substance is absorbed in an inert solid material;

Chlorambucil;

Dicournmaral-Ethyl biscournacetate— anticoagulants of a like nature except when used in rodenticides and vermicides;

Hyoscine; its salts and quaternary compounds;

Hormones (natural or synthetic) preparations and admixtures thereof except for agricultural or horticultural use only;

Isomazid; its salts, derivatives and salts of such derivatives and their preparations;

Lysergic acid Diethylamide;

Oestrogens (natural or synthetic) preparations and admixtures thereof except for agricultural or horticultural use only;

Paraldehyde preparations and admixtures thereof;

3-(10-phenothiazinyl) propane substituted in the 1-position;

Phenylacetylures;

Phenylcinchoninic acid and esters;

Polymethylenebistrimethyl ammonium salts;

Salicylcinchonic acid and esters;

Triethanomelamine;

Tropine diphenylmethyl ether;

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

Busulphan; its salts;

Demecarium bromide;

Dinitrocresole (DNOC); their compounds with a metal or base, except preparations for use in agriculture or horticulture;

Dinitronaphthols; dinitrophenols; dinitrothymols;

Disulfiram;

except when contained in ointments or surgical dressing or in preparations for the prevention and treatment of diseases in domestic animals;

p-Aminopropylbenzene and p-aminoisopropylbenzene and any compound structurally derived from either of those substances by substitution in the side chain or by ring closure therein (or by both such substitution and

such closure), except ephedrine, N-methylephedrine, N-diethylaminoethylephedrine, phenylpropanolamine and prenylamine; any salt of any substance falling within this item;

Amitriptyline;

Androgenic, oestrogenic and progestational substances, the following—

Benzoestrol;

Derivatives of stilbene, dibenzyl or napthalene with oetrogenic activity; their esters;

Steroid compounds with androgenic or oestrogenic or progestational activity; their esters;

Azacyclonol; its salts;

Benzhexol; its salts;

Benactyzine; its salts;

Benztropine and its homologues; their salts;

Bromvaletone;

Captodiamme, its salts;

Caramiphen; its salts; except tablets containing not more than the equivalent of 7,5 milligrammes of caramiphen base, and liquid preparations containing not more than the equivalent of 0,1% of caramiphen base;

Carbromal;

Carisoprodol;

Chloral; its addition and its condensation products; their molecular compounds; except when contained, in the form of chloral hydrate, in preparations intended for external application only;

Chlordiazepoxide; its salts;

Chlormethiazole; its salts;

Chlorphenoxamine;

Chlorpropamide; its salts;

Chlorothiazide and other derivatives of benzo-1, 2, 4-thiadiazine-7-sulphonamide 1, 1-dioxide, whether hydrogenated or not;

Chlorphentermine; its salts;

Chlorprothixene;

Chlorthalidone;

Clorexolone;

Cyclarbamate;

Cycrimine; its salts;

Desipramine; its salts;

Diazepam;

Diphenoxylate and its salts contained in—

(a) pharmaceutical preparations in solid or liquid form containing not more than 2,5 milligrammes of diphenoxylate calculated as base and not less than 25 microgrammes of atropine calculated as atropine sulphate per dosage unit and not containing a substance to which the Opium and Habit-forming Drugs Act, No. 37 of 1922 applies; or

(b) liquid preparations containing 0,5 milligrammes diphenoxylate hydrochloride, 0,005 milligrammes atropine sulphate, 0,16 millilitres ethyl alcohol, 0,002 millilitres imitation cherry flavour, 0,45 millilitres

glycerine, 0,4 millilitres sorbital solution (70%), 0,01 milligrammes red dye colofir index No. 14700 (F.D.4C. Red No. 4), 0,0008 millilitres water;

Ectylurea;

Emylcamate;

Ergot, alkaloids of, whether hydrogenated or not; their homologues; any salt or any substances falling within this item;

Ethclorvynol;

Ethinamate;

Ethionamide;

Ethoheptazine; its salts;

Glutethimide; its salts;

Haloperidol and other 4-substituted derivatives of N-(3-p-fluorobenzoylpropyl) piperidine;

Hexapropymate;

Hydrazines, benzyl phenethyl or phenoxyethyl; their x-methyl derivatives of any of the foregoing substances comprised in this item; salts of any compounds comprised in this item;

Hydroxy-N, N-dimethyltyptamines; their esters or ethers; any salt of any substance falling within this item;

Imipramine; its salts;

Mephenesin; its esters;

Meprobamate;

Metaxalone;

Metformin; its salts;

Methaqualone; its salts;

Methixene; its salts;

Methocarbamol;

Methoxsalen;

Methylpentynol; its esters and other derivatives;

Methyprylone;

Nortryptyline; its salts;

Orphenadrine; its salts;

Oxethazaine;

Oxyphenbutazone;

Paramethadione;

Pargyline; its salts;

Pemoline; its salts;

Phenaglycodol;

Phenbutrazate;

Phenetidylphenacetin;

Phenformin; its salts;

Phenothiazine, derivatives of, their salts, except dimethoxanate, its salts and promethazine, its salts and molecular compounds;

Phenylbutazone; its salts;

5-Phenylhydantoin; its alkyl and aryl derivatives; their salts;

Part B

* Amphotericins and their salts;

* Aureomycin (Chlortetracycline);

* Bacitracin;

* Chloramphenicol;

Corticotrophin (Adrenocorticotrophic hormone;

ACTH)(P1 S4B));

† Cortisone and its esters;

Cycloserine and its salts;

* Demethylchlortetracycline and its salts;

* Erythromycin, its salts, its esters and the salts of such esters;

* Framycetin and its salts;

† Hydrocortisons and its esters;

Isoniazid, its salts, derivatives and salts of such derivatives;

* Kanamycin and its salts;

* Neomycin and its salts;

* Novobiocin and its salts;

* Oleandomycin, its salts, its esters and salts of those esters;

* Oxytetracycline and its salts;

Penicillin, its salts and derivatives;

* Polymyxine and their salts;

† Prednisolone and its esters;

† Prednisone and its esters;

* Ristocetine and their salts;

Spiramycin and its salts;

* Streptomycin, its salts, derivatives and salts of those derivatives;

* Tetracycline and its salts;

* Vancomycin and its salts;

* Viomycin and its salts.

** Note 1: Includes substances, the chemical and biological properties of which are identical with or similar to those of these anti-microbial substances, but which are produced by means other than by living organisms.*

† Note 2: Includes all derivatives of those four substances, with hydroxyl or alkyl groups or halogens as substitutes and the esters and salts of esters of those derivatives.

