Communiqué au Conseil et aux Membres de la Société.

Genève, le 15 mars 1937.

TRAFIC DE L'OPIUM ET AUTRES DROGUES NUISIBLES.

INDE : Loi sur les drogues nuisibles de 1930 (II de 1930) et règlements et déclarations communiqués par le gouvernement de l'Inde, en application de ladite loi.

Communiqué par l'"India Office", Londres.

Note du Secrétaire général.

Conformément à l'article 21 de la Convention de 1931 pour limiter la fabrication et réglementer la distribution des stupéfiants, le Secrétaire général a l'honneur de transmettre ci-joint, aux États parties à ladite Convention ainsi qu'aux autres États, le texte de la loi sus-mentionnée.

------------

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

INDIA: The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930) and rules and declarations made by the Government of India thereunder.

Communicated by the India Office, London.

Note by the Secretary-General.

In accordance with Article 21 of the Convention for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs of 1931, the Secretary-General has the honour to communicate herewith to the Parties to the Convention and to the other States the text of the above-mentioned Act.
The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), and rules and declarations made by the Government of India thereunder.
The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), and rules and declarations made by the Government of India thereunder.
List of Agents in India from whom Government of India Publications are available.

(a) PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOSITS.

MADRAS:—Superintendent, Government Press, Mount Road, Madras.

BOMBAY:—Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Queen's Road, Bombay.

SIND:—Manager, Sind Government Book-Depot, Karachi (Sadar).

UNITED PROVINCES:—Superintendent, Government Press, Allahabad.

PUNJAB:—Superintendent, Government Printing, Lahore.

BURMA:—Superintendent, Government Printing, Rangoon.

CENTRAL PROVINCES:—Superintendent, Government Printing, Central Provinces, Nagpur.

ASSAM:—Superintendent, Assam Secretariat Press, Shillong.

BHAR AND OSSA:—Superintendent, Government Printing, P. O. Gulzarbagh, Patna.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE:—Manager, Government Printing and Stationery, Peshawar.

(b) PRIVATE BOOK-SELLERS.

Advan Brothers, P. O. Box 100, Cawnpore.

Aero Stores, Karachi.*

Albert Library, Dacca.

Banser Mc Soy, B. A., Messrs. G.

Bathiya & Co., Lt. Col., Station Road, Ajmer.

Bengal Flying Club, Dum Dum Cantt.*

Bhawnee & Co., H. N., Delhi.

Book Company, Cutchta.

Booklover's Resort, Tadkal, Trivandrum, South India.

Burns Book Club, Ltd., Rangoon.

Butterworth & Co. (India), Ltd., Cutchta.

Cutchta Book Agency, 16-1, Shama Charan Dey Street, Calcutta.

Chatterjee et Cie, 3, Bacharam Chatterjee Lane, Calcutta.

Chukervertty, Chatterjee.

Bengal Flying Club, Dum Dum Cantt.*

Banthiya & Co., Ltd., Station Road, Ajmer.

PUNJAB:—Superintendent, Government Printing, Punjab, Lahore.

MADRAS:—Superintendent, Government Press, Mount Road, Madras.

Bihar and Orissa:—Superintendent, Government Printing, P. O. Gulzarbagh, Patna.

Burmese Book Club, Lt. Calcutta.

Book Company, Calcutta.

Bhawnee & Sons, New Delhi.

City Book House, M eston Road, Cawnpore.

Chatterjee & Co., 3, Bacharam Chatterjee Lane, Calcutta.

Chatterjee & Co., 3, Bacharam Chatterjee Lane, Calcutta.

Calcutta Book Agency, 16-1, Shama Charan Dey Street, Calcutta.

English Book Stall, Karachi.

Commercial Book Co., Lahore.

Das Gupta & Co., 545, College Street, Cutchta.

Deccan Book Stall, Poona 4.

Delhi and U. P. Flying Club, Ltd., Delhi.*

English Book Depot, Ferozepore.

English Book Depot, Taj Road, Agra, and Saddar Bazar, Jhansi.

English Book Depot, Bank Road, Ambala Cantt. and Kasauli.

English Bookstall, Karachi.

Esfir Chand Marwah, Peshawar Cantt.

Fono Book Agency, Simla.

Gaya Prasad & Sons, Agra.

Gracil & Mandir Cuttack.

Higgobothams, Madras.

Hindu Library, 137/F, Balaram Dey Street, Cutchta.

Hyderabad Book Depot, Chanderghat, Hyderabad (Deccan).

Imperial Book Depot and Press, near Jama Masjid, Delhi.

Indian Army Book Depot, Dayalbagh, Agra.

Indian Army Book Depot, Jullundur City and Darya-

Indian Book Shop, Benares City.

Indian School Supply Depot, Central Avenue South, P. O. Daramtala, Cutchta.

Insurance Publicity Co., Ltd., Lahore.


Jacques & Co., Kampion Road, Nagpur. Messrs. Neeton, Jain & Bros. Mori Gate, Delhi, and Connaught Place, New Delhi. Messrs. 3. M. James & Co., 545, College Street, Cutchta (for Meteorological publications only).

Kall Charan & Co., Municipal Market, Calcutta.

Kamala Book Depot, 15, College Square, Calcutta.

Kamala Book Stores, Bankipore, Patna.

Karnatak Publishing House, Bangalore City.

Keshia & Co., Kutchta.

Khalistan, 17-A, City Road, Allahabad.

Krishnaswami & Co., Teppakulam P. 0., Trichinopoly Fort, Messrs. 5.

Lahori & Co., Cutchta.

Law Printing House, 11, Mount Road, Madras.


Lawrence & Mayo, Ltd., Bombay (for Meteorological publications only).

Lee & Sut Govt. Institute, Bombay.

London Book Co. (India), Arbath Road, Peshawar, Murree, Nowshera, Rawalpind.


Modern Book Depot, Bazar Road, Shalikh Cantonment, Moradabad.

Motilal Banarsa Das, Oriental Booksellers, Saddar Street, Lahore.

Mullah Mahal, Chowk, Benares City.

Nateson & Co. Publishers, George Town, Madras: Messrs. G. A. M.

New Book Co., "Kitab Mahal," 192, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Newman & Co., Ltd., Calcutta, Messrs. W. N.

New Book Co., Chatram Track and Book Society, 12, Olive Road, Allahabad.

Oriental Book Supplying Agency, 15, Shukrawar, Pune.

Oxford Book and Stationery Company, Delhi, Lahore.


Punjab Religious Book Society, Lahore.

Ragunath Prasad & Sons, Patna City.

Kamla Krishna & Sons, Booksellers, Anarkali, Lahore.

Ram Krishna Bros., Opposite Bishrambag, Poona City, Ram Narain Lal, Kalta, Allahabad.

Ramesh Book Depot & Stationery Mart, Khasab Gate, Delhi.

Ray & Sons, 43, K. L. Edwards Road, Rawalpindi, Murree and Peshawar, Messrs. J.

Ray & Sons, 43, K. L. Edwards Road, Rawalpindi, Murree and Peshawar, Messrs. J.

Ray Chowdhury & Co., Ltd., Mushtaque Bazar, Bhawanan, Calcutta.

Rochouse & Sons, Madras.

Rohatgbhai J. C. Co., 11, College Square, Calcutta, Messrs. N. M.


Sebaschalam & Co., Masulipatam, Messrs. M.

Shivji & Co. P. O. Chaulilasaj, Calcutta.

Shri Shankar Kamatakar Pustaka Bhandara, Maladmat, Bharwar.

S. P. Bookstall, 21, Budwhar, Poona.

Standard Bookstall, karal.

Standard Bookstall, Quetta.

Standard Book Depot, Lahore, Dalhousie and Delhi.

Standard Law Book Society, 5, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Standard Literature Company, Ltd., Calcutta.

Students' Popular Depot, Kacheri Road, Lahore.

Surat and District Trading Society, Surat.

Taranath Sons & Co. Bombay, Messrs. D. B.

Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

Thacker, Spink & Co., Ltd., Calcutta and Simla.

Tripathi & Co., Booksellers, Prince Street, Kadair Road, Bombay, Messrs. N. M.

Unic Stores, Indore City.

Unicorn City Book Agency, Kacheri Road, Lahore.

Upper India Publishing House, Ltd., Literature Place, Ammandulla Park, Lucknow.


Venkatasubban, A. Law Bookseller, Vellore.


Young Man & Co, Aimer, and Egerton Road, Delhi.

*Agent for publications on Aviation only.
# Table of Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930</td>
<td>1–18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Rules and declarations made by the Government of India under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. — Declarations —</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Additional restricted drugs</td>
<td>18–19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Exempted drugs</td>
<td>19–26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Inter-provincial import and export</td>
<td>26–30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. — Rules —</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Central Opium Rules, 1934</td>
<td>31–36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Berar Opium Rules, 1934</td>
<td>36–38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Central Manufactured Drugs Rules, 1934</td>
<td>38–41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Berar Manufactured Drugs Rules, 1934</td>
<td>41–45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Dangerous Drugs (Import, Export and Transhipment) Rules, 1933</td>
<td>45–55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT, 1930.

(II of 1930.)

(As subsequently amended.)
THE DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT, 1930.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.
Preliminary.

Sections.
1. Short title, extent and commencement.
2. Definitions.
3. Calculation of percentages in liquid preparations.

CHAPTER II.
Prohibition and Control.

4. Prohibition of certain operations.
5. Control of Governor General in Council over production and supply of opium.
6. Control of Governor General in Council over manufacture of manufactured drugs.
7. Control of Governor General in Council over operations at land and sea frontiers.
8. Control of Local Government over internal traffic in manufactured drugs and coca leaf.
9. Control of Local Government over external dealings in dangerous drugs.

CHAPTER III.
Offences and Penalties.

11. Punishment for contravention of section 5.
15. Punishment for allowing premises to be used for commission of an offence.
16. Enhanced punishment for certain offences after previous conviction.
Sections.
17. Enhanced punishment for offence under section 15 after previous conviction.
18. Security for abstaining from commission of certain offences.
20. Attempts.

CHAPTER IV.

Procedure.
22. Power to issue warrants.
23. Power of entry, search, seizure and arrest without warrant.
25. Mode of making searches and arrests.
26. Obligation on officers to assist each other.
28. Punishment for vexatious entry, search, seizure or arrest.
29. Disposal of persons arrested and of articles seized.
30. Power to invest Excise officers with powers of an officer in charge of a police station.
31. Jurisdiction to try offences.
32. Presumption from possession of illicit articles.
33. Liability of illicit articles to confiscation.
34. Procedure in making confiscations.
35. Power to make rules regulating disposal of confiscated articles and rewards.

CHAPTER V.

Miscellaneous.
37. Recovery of sums due to Government.
38. Application of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.
39. Saving of local and special laws.
40. Amendment of certain enactments.
41. Saving of things already done.

Schedule I.—Form of bond to abstain from the commission of offences under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930.
Schedule II.—Amendments of local Acts.
An Act to centralise and vest in the Governor General in Council the control over certain operations relating to dangerous drugs and to increase and render uniform throughout British India the penalties for offences relating to such operations.

WHEREAS India participated in the Second International Opium Conference, which was convoked in accordance with the resolution of the Assembly of the League of Nations dated the 27th day of September 1923, met at Geneva on the 17th day of November 1924, and on the 19th day of February 1925, adopted the Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs (hereinafter referred to as the Geneva Convention);

AND WHEREAS India was a State signatory to the said Geneva Convention;

AND WHEREAS the Contracting Parties to the said Geneva Convention resolved to take further measures to suppress the contraband traffic in and abuse of Dangerous Drugs, especially those derived from opium, Indian hemp and coca leaf, such measures being more particularly set forth in the Articles of the said Geneva Convention;

AND WHEREAS for the effective carrying out of the said measures it is expedient that the control of certain operations relating to Dangerous Drugs should be centralised and vested in the Governor General in Council;

AND WHEREAS it is also expedient that the penalties for certain offences relating to Dangerous Drugs should be increased, and that all penalties relating to certain operations should be rendered uniform throughout British India;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I. PRELIMINARY.

1. Short title, extent and commencement.—(1) This Act may be called the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas.
(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint.

2. Definitions.—In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "coca leaf" means—

(i) the leaf and young twigs of any coca plant, that is, of the Erythroxylon coca (Lamk) and the Erythroxylon novo-granatense (Hiern.) and their varieties, and of any other species of this genus which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be coca plants for the purposes of this Act; and

(ii) any mixture thereof, with or without neutral materials; but does not include any preparation containing not more than 0.1 per cent. of cocaine;

(b) "coca derivative" means—

(i) crude cocaine, that is, any extract of coca leaf which can be used, directly or indirectly, for the manufacture of cocaine;

(ii) ecgonine, that is, lævo-ecgonine having the chemical formula C9H15NO3H2O, and all the derivatives of lævo-ecgonine from which it can be recovered;

(iii) cocaine, that is, methyl-benzoyl-lævo-ecgonine having the chemical formula C17H21NO4, and its salts; and

(iv) all preparation, officinal and non-officinal, containing more than 0.1 per cent. of cocaine;

(c) "hemp" means—

(i) the leaves, small stalks and flowering or fruiting tops of the Indian hemp plant (Cannabis sativa L.), including all forms known as bhang, siddhi, or ganja;

(ii) charas, that is, the resin obtained from the Indian hemp plant, which has not been submitted to any manipulations other than those necessary for packing and transport; and

(iii) any mixture, with or without neutral materials, of any of the above forms of hemp or any drink prepared therefrom;

(d) "medicinal hemp" means any extract or tincture of hemp;

(e) "opium" means—

(i) the capsules of the poppy (Papaver somniferum L.);

(ii) the spontaneously coagulated juice of such capsules which has not been submitted to any manipulations
other than those necessary for packing and transport; and

(iii) any mixture, with or without neutral materials, of any of the above forms of opium;

but does not include any preparation containing not more than 0.2 per cent. of morphine;

(f) "opium derivative" means—

(i) medicinal opium, that is, opium which has undergone the processes necessary to adapt it for medicinal use in accordance with the requirements of the British Pharmacopoeia, whether in powder form or granulated or otherwise or mixed with neutral materials;

(ii) prepared opium, that is, any product of opium obtained by any series of operations designed to transform opium into an extract suitable for smoking, and the dross or other residue remaining after opium is smoked;

(iii) morphine, that is, the principal alkaloid of opium having the chemical formula $C_{17}H_{19}N_3O_3$, and its salts;

(iv) diacetylmorphine, that is, the alkaloid, also known as diamorphine or heroin, having the chemical formula $C_{21}H_{23}N_3O_5$, and its salts; and

(v) all preparations, officinal and non-officinal, containing more than 0.2 per cent. of morphine, or containing any diacetylmorphine;

(g) "manufactured drug" includes—

(i) all coca derivatives, medicinal hemp and opium derivatives; and

(ii) any other narcotic substance which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India made in pursuance of a recommendation under Article 10 of the Geneva Convention (or in pursuance of any international convention supplementing the Geneva Convention) declare to be a manufactured drug;

but does not include any preparation which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India made in pursuance of a finding under Article 8 of the Geneva Convention, declare not to be a manufactured drug;

(h) "dangerous drug" includes coca leaf, hemp and opium, and all manufactured drugs;

(i) "to import into British India" means, subject to the provisions of clause (j), to bring into British India by land, sea or air;
(j) "to import inter-provincially" means to bring into one province from another, and includes—

(i) the bringing of a dangerous drug into a province from any territory of a Prince or Chief in India which is adjacent to or enclosed by the territories of such province, which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India declare to be inter-provincial import; and

(ii) bringing into one province from another, in the course of a continuous journey, by sea or through the territory of a Prince or Chief in India;

(k) "to export from British India" means, subject to the provisions of clause (l), to take out of British India by land, sea or air;

(l) "to export inter-provincially" means to take out of one province into another, and includes—

(i) the taking of a dangerous drug out of a province into any territory of a Prince or Chief in India which is adjacent to or enclosed by the territories of such province, which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be inter-provincial export; and

(ii) taking out of one province into another, in the course of a continuous journey, by sea or through the territories of a Prince or Chief in India;

(m) "to transport" means to take from one place to another in the same province; and

(n) "territory of a Prince or Chief in India" includes any territory in which the Governor General in Council exercises powers or jurisdiction by virtue of the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902.

3. Calculation of percentages in liquid preparations.—The Governor General in Council may make rules prescribing the method by which percentages in the case of liquid preparations shall be calculated for the purposes of clauses (a), (b), (e) and (f) of section 2:

Provided that, unless and until such rules are made such percentages shall be calculated on the basis that a preparation containing one per cent. of a substance means a preparation in which one gramme of the substance, if a solid, or one millilitre of the substance, if a liquid, is contained in every one hundred millilitres of the preparation, and so in proportion for any greater or less percentage.
CHAPTER II.

PROHIBITION AND CONTROL.

4. Prohibition of certain operations.—(1) No one shall—

(a) cultivate any coca plant, or gather any portion of coca plant,

(b) manufacture or possess prepared opium, unless it is prepared from opium lawfully possessed for the consumption of the person so possessing it, or

(c) import into British India, export from British India, tranship or sell prepared opium:

Provided that this section shall not apply to the cultivation of any coca plant or to the gathering of any portion thereof on behalf of Government.

(2) "The Local Government may make rules restricting and regulating the manufacture and possession of prepared opium from opium which is lawfully possessed under clause (b) of sub-section (1)."

5. Control of Governor General in Council over production and supply of opium.—(1) No one shall—

(a) cultivate the poppy (Papaver somniferum L.), or

(b) manufacture opium,

save in accordance with rules made under sub-section (2) and with the conditions of any licence for that purpose which he may be required to obtain under those rules.

(2) The Governor General in Council may make rules permitting and regulating the cultivation of the poppy (Papaver somniferum L.) and the manufacture of opium, and such rules may prescribe the form and conditions of licences for such cultivation and manufacture, the authorities by which such licences may be granted, the fees that may be charged therefor, and any other matter requisite to render effective the control of the Governor General in Council over such cultivation and manufacture.

(3) The Governor General in Council may also make rules permitting and regulating the sale of opium from Government factories for export or to Local Governments or to manufacturing chemists.

6. Control of Governor General in Council over manufacture of manufactured drugs.—(1) No one shall manufacture any manufactured drug, other than prepared opium, save in accordance with rules made under sub-section (2) and with the conditions of any licence for that purpose which he may be required to obtain under those rules.
(2) The Governor General in Council may make rules permitting and regulating the manufacture of manufactured drugs, other than prepared opium, and such rules may prescribe the form and conditions of licences for such manufacture, the authorities by which such licences may be granted and the fees that may be charged therefor, and any other matter requisite to render effective the control of the Governor General in Council over such manufacture.

(3) Nothing in this section shall apply to the manufacture of medicinal opium or of preparations containing morphine, diacetylmorphine or cocaine from materials which the maker is lawfully entitled to possess.

7. Control of Governor General in Council over operations at land and sea frontiers.—(1) No one shall—

(a) import into British India,
(b) export from British India, or
(c) tranship

any dangerous drug, other than prepared opium, save in accordance with rules made under sub-section (2) and with the conditions of any licence for that purpose which he may be required to obtain under those rules.

(2) The Governor General in Council may make rules permitting and regulating the import into and export from British India and the transhipment of dangerous drugs, other than prepared opium, and such rules may prescribe the ports or places at which any kind of dangerous drug may be imported, exported or transhipped, the form and conditions of licences for such import, export or transhipment, the authorities by which such licences may be granted, the fees that may be charged therefor, and any other matter requisite to render effective the control of the Governor General in Council over such import, export and transhipment.

8. Control of Local Government over internal traffic in manufactured drugs and coca leaf.—(1) No one shall—

(a) import or export inter-provincially, transport, possess or sell any manufactured drug, other than prepared opium, or coca leaf, or
(b) manufacture medicinal opium or any preparation containing morphine, diacetylmorphine or cocaine,

save in accordance with rules made under sub-section (2) and with the conditions of any licence for that purpose which he may be required to obtain under those rules.

(2) The Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make rules permitting and regulating—

(a) the inter-provincial import and export into and from the territories under its administration, the transport, pos-
session and sale of manufactured drugs, other than prepared
opium, and of coca leaf; and

(b) the manufacture of medicinal opium or of any preparation
containing morphine, diacetylmorphine or cocaine from
materials which the maker is lawfully entitled to possess.

Such rules may prescribe the form and conditions of licences
for such import, export, transport, possession, sale and manufacture,
the authorities by which such licences may be granted and the fees
that may be charged therefor, and any other matters requisite to
render effective the control of the Local Government over such
import, export, transport, possession, sale and manufacture.

(3) Save in so far as may be expressly provided in rules made
under sub-section (2), nothing in this section shall apply to manu-
factured drugs which are the property and in the possession of
Government:

Provided that such drugs shall not be sold or otherwise delivered
to any person who, under the rules made by the Local Government
under this section, is not entitled to their possession.

9. Control of Local Government over external dealings in danger-
ous drugs.—No one shall engage in or control any trade whereby
a dangerous drug is obtained outside British India and supplied
to any person outside British India, save in accordance with the
conditions of a licence granted by and at the discretion of the Local
Government.

CHAPTER III.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

10. Punishment for contravention of section 4. — Whoever—

(a) cultivates any coca plant or gathers any portion of a coca
plant,

(b) manufactures or possesses prepared opium otherwise than
as permitted under section 4, or

(c) imports into British India, exports from British India,
transships or sells prepared opium,

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two
years, or with fine, or with both:

Provided that this section shall not apply to the cultivation of
any coca plant or to the gathering of any portion thereof on behalf
of Government.
11. *Punishment for contravention of section 5.*—Whoever, in contravention of section 5, or any rule made under that section, or of any condition of a licence granted thereunder,

(a) cultivates the poppy, or
(b) manufactures opium,

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

12. *Punishment for contravention of section 6.*—Whoever, in contravention of section 6, or any rule made under that section, or any condition of a licence granted thereunder, manufactures any manufactured drug, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

13. *Punishment for contravention of section 7.*—Whoever, in contravention of section 7, or any rule made under that section, or any condition of a licence granted thereunder,

(a) imports into British India,
(b) exports from British India, or
(c) transships

any dangerous drug, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

14. *Punishment for contravention of section 8.*—Whoever, in contravention of section 8, or any rule made under that section, or any condition of a licence issued thereunder,

(a) imports or exports inter-provincially, transports, possesses or sells any manufactured drug or coca leaf, or
(b) manufactures medicinal opium or any preparations containing morphine, diacetylmorphine or cocaine,

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

15. *Punishment for allowing premises to be used for the commis­sion of an offence.*—Whoever, being the owner or occupier or having the use of any house, room, enclosure, space, vessel, vehicle, or place, knowingly permits it to be used for the commission by any other person of an offence punishable under section 10, section 12, section 13, or section 14, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

16. *Enhanced punishment for certain offences after previous conviction.*—Whoever, having been convicted of an offence punishable under section 10, section 12, section 13, or section 14, is guilty of any offence punishable under any of those sections, shall be subject for every such subsequent offence to imprisonment which may extend to four years, or to fine, or to both.

17. *Enhanced punishment for offence under section 15 after previous conviction.*—Whoever, having been convicted of an offence
punishable under section 15, is again guilty of an offence punishable under that section, shall be subject for every such subsequent offence to imprisonment which may extend to four years, or to fine, or to both.

18. Security for abstaining from commission of certain offences. —(1) Whenever any person is convicted of an offence punishable under section 10, section 12, section 13, or section 14, and the Court convicting him is of opinion that it is necessary to require such person to execute a bond for abstaining from the commission of offences punishable under those sections, the Court, may, at the time of passing sentence on such person, order him to execute a bond for a sum proportionate to his means, with or without sureties, for abstaining from the commission of such offences during such period, not exceeding three years, as it thinks fit to fix.

(2) The bond shall be in the form contained in Schedule I, and the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall, in so far as they are applicable, apply to all matters connected with such bond as if it were a bond to keep the peace ordered to be executed under section 106 of that Code.

(3) If the conviction is set aside on appeal or otherwise, the bond so executed shall become void.

(4) An order under this section may also be made by an appellate Court, or by the High Court when exercising its powers of revision.

19. Penalty for contravention of section 9.—Whoever engages in or controls any trade whereby a dangerous drug is obtained outside British India and supplied to any person outside British India otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of a licence granted under section 9, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

20. Attempts.—Whoever attempts to commit an offence punishable under this Chapter, or to cause such an offence to be committed, and in such attempt does any act towards the commission of the offence, shall be punished with the punishment provided for the offence.

21. Abetments.—(1) Whoever abets an offence punishable under this Chapter shall, whether such offence be or be not committed in consequence of such abetment, and notwithstanding anything contained in section 116 of the Indian Penal Code, be punished with the punishment provided for the offence.

(2) A person abets an offence within the meaning of this section who, in British India, abets the commission of any act in a place without and beyond British India which—

(a) would constitute an offence if committed within British India; or
(b) under the law of such place, is an offence relating to
dangerous drugs having all the legal conditions required
to constitute it such an offence the same as or analogous
to the legal conditions required to constitute it an offence
punishable under this Chapter, if committed within British
India.

CHAPTER IV.

PROCEDURE.

22. Power to issue warrants.—(1) The Collector or other officer
authorised by the Local Government in this behalf, or a Presidency
Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class, or a Magistrate of the
second class specially empowered by the Local Government in this
behalf, may issue a warrant for the arrest of any person whom he
has reason to believe to have committed an offence punishable
under Chapter III, or for the search, whether by day or by night,
of any building, vessel or place in which he has reason to believe
any dangerous drug in respect of which an offence punishable under
Chapter III has been committed is kept or concealed.

(2) The officer to whom a search warrant under sub-section
(1) is addressed shall have all the powers of an officer acting under
section 23.

23. Power of entry, search, seizure and arrest, without warrant.—
(1) Any officer of the department of Excise, Police, Customs, Salt,
Opium, or Revenue, superior in rank to a peon or constable,
authorised in this behalf by the Local Government, who has reason
to believe, from personal knowledge or from information given by
any person and taken down in writing, that any dangerous drug
in respect of which an offence punishable under Chapter III has
been committed is kept or concealed in any building, vessel or
enclosed place, may, between sunrise and sunset,—

(a) enter into any such building, vessel or place ;

(b) in case of resistance, break open any door and remove any
other obstacle to such entry ;

(c) seize such drug and all materials used in the manufacture
thereof and any other article which he has reason to
believe to be liable to confiscation under section 33 and
any document or other article which he has reason to
believe may furnish evidence of the commission of an
offence punishable under Chapter III relating to such
drug ; and

(d) detain and search, and, if he think proper, arrest any person
whom he has reason to believe to have committed an
offence punishable under Chapter III relating to such
drug.
Provided that if such officer has reason to believe that a search warrant cannot be obtained without affording opportunity for the concealment of evidence or facility for the escape of an offender, he may enter and search such building, vessel or enclosed place at any time between sunset and sunrise, after recording the grounds of his belief.

(2) Where an officer takes down any information in writing under sub-section (1), or records grounds for his belief under the proviso thereto, he shall forthwith send copy thereof to his immediate official superior.

24. Power of seizure and arrest in public places.—Any officer of any of the departments mentioned in section 23 may—

(a) seize, in any public place or in transit, any dangerous drug in respect of which he has reason to believe an offence punishable under Chapter III has been committed, and, along with such drug, any other article liable to confiscation under section 33, and any document or other article which he has reason to believe may furnish evidence of the commission of an offence punishable under Chapter III relating to such drug;

(b) detain and search any person whom he has reason to believe to have committed an offence punishable under Chapter III, and, if such person has any dangerous drug in his possession and such possession appears to him to be unlawful, arrest him and any other persons in his company.

25. Mode of making searches and arrests.—The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall apply, in so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of sections 22, 23 and 24, to all warrants issued and arrest and searches made under those sections.

26. Obligations on officers to assist each other.—All officers of the several departments mentioned in section 23 shall, upon notice given or request made, be legally bound to assist each other in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

27. Report of arrests and seizures.—Whenever any person makes any arrest or seizure under this Act, he shall, within forty-eight hours next after such arrest or seizure, make a full report of all the particulars of such arrest or seizure to his immediate official superior.

28. Punishment for vexatious entry, search, seizure or arrest.—Any person empowered under section 23 or section 24 who—

(a) without reasonable grounds of suspicion, enters or searches, or causes to be entered or searched, any building, vessel or place;

(b) vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes the property of any person on the pretence of seizing or searching for any
dangerous drug or other article liable to be confiscated under section 33, or of seizing any document or other article liable to seizure under section 23 or section 24; or

(c) vexatiously and unnecessarily detains, searches or arrests any person,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

29. Disposal of persons arrested and of articles seized.—(1) Every person arrested and article seized under a warrant issued under section 22 shall be forwarded without delay to the authority by whom the warrant was issued; and every person arrested and article seized under section 23 or section 24 shall be forwarded without delay to the officer in charge of the nearest police station or to the nearest officer of the Excise Department empowered under section 30.

(2) The authority or officer to whom any person or article is forwarded under this section shall, with all convenient despatch, take such measures as may be necessary for the disposal according to law of such person or article.

30. Power to invest Excise officers with powers of an officer in charge of a police station.—The Local Government may invest any officer of the Excise Department or any class of such officers, with the powers of an officer in charge of a police station for the investigation of offences under this Act.

31. Jurisdiction to try offences.—No Magistrate shall try an offence under this Act unless he is a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class, or a Magistrate of the second class specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf.

32. Presumption from possession of illicit articles.—In trials under this Act it may be presumed, unless and until the contrary is proved, that the accused has committed an offence under Chapter III in respect of—

(a) any dangerous drug;

(b) any poppy or coca plant growing on any land which he has cultivated;

(c) any apparatus specially designed or any group of utensils specially adapted for the manufacture of any dangerous drug; or

(d) any materials which have undergone any process towards the manufacture of a dangerous drug, or any residue left of the materials from which a dangerous drug has been manufactured,

for the possession of which he fails to account satisfactorily.
33. Liability of illicit articles to confiscation.—(1) Whenever any offence has been committed which is punishable under Chapter III, the dangerous drug, materials, apparatus and utensils in respect of which or by means of which such offence has been committed, shall be liable to confiscation.

(2) Any dangerous drug lawfully imported, transported, manufactured, possessed, or sold along with, or in addition to, any dangerous drug which is liable to confiscation under sub-section (1), and the receptacles, packages and coverings in which any dangerous drug, materials, apparatus or utensils liable to confiscation under sub-section (1) is found, and the other contents, if any of such receptacles or packages, and the animals, vehicles, vessels and other conveyances used in carrying the same, shall likewise be liable to confiscation:

Provided that no animal, vehicle, vessel or other conveyance shall be liable to confiscation unless it is proved that the owner thereof knew that the offence was being, or was to be or was likely to be, committed.

34. Procedure in making confiscations.—(1) In the trial of offences under this Act, whether the accused is convicted or acquitted, the Court shall decide whether any article seized under this Chapter is liable to confiscation under section 33; and, if it decides that the article is so liable, it may order confiscation accordingly.

(2) Where any article seized under this Chapter appears to be liable to confiscation under section 33, but the person who committed the offence in connection therewith is not known or cannot be found, the Collector or other officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf, may inquire into and decide such liability, and may order confiscation accordingly:

Provided that no order of confiscation of an article shall be made until the expiry of one month from the date of seizure, or without hearing any person who may claim any right thereto and the evidence, if any, which he produces in respect of his claim:

Provided, further, that, if any such article, other than a dangerous drug, is liable to speedy and natural decay, or if the Collector or other officer is of opinion that its sale would be for the benefit of its owner, he may at any time direct it to be sold; and the provisions of this sub-section shall, as nearly as may be practicable, apply to the net proceeds of the sale.

(3) Any person not convicted who claims any right to property which has been confiscated under this section may appeal to the Court of Session against the order of confiscation.
35. Power to make rules regulating disposal of confiscated articles and rewards.—The Governor General in Council may make rules to regulate—

(a) the disposal of all articles confiscated under this Act; and

(b) the rewards to be paid to officers, informers and other persons out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this Act.

CHAPTER V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

36. Provisions regarding rules.—(1) All rules made under this Act shall be subject to the condition of previous publication.

(2) Rules made by the Governor General in Council shall be published in the Gazette of India, and rules made by a Local Government shall be published in the local official Gazette or, where there is no local official Gazette, in the Gazette of India.

(3) Rules made by a Local Government shall not be inconsistent with any rules made by the Governor General in Council, and shall be void to the extent of any such inconsistency.

37. Recovery of sums due to Government.—(1) Any arrear of any licence fee chargeable by any rule made under this Act may be recovered from the person primarily liable to pay the same or from his surety (if any) as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

(2) When any person, in compliance with any rule made under this Act, gives a bond (other than a bond under section 18) for the performance of any act, or for his abstention from any act, such performance or abstention shall be deemed to be a public duty, within the meaning of section 74 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872; and, upon breach of the conditions of such bond by him, the whole sum named therein as the amount to be paid in case of such breach may be recovered from him or from his surety (if any) as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

38. Application of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.—All prohibitions and restrictions imposed by or under this Act on the import into British India, the export from British India, and the transhipment of dangerous drugs, shall be deemed to be prohibitions and restrictions imposed under section 19 or section 134 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and the provisions of that Act shall apply accordingly:

Provided that, where the doing of any thing is an offence punishable under that Act and under this Act, nothing in that Act or in this section shall prevent the offender from being punished under this Act.
39. Saving of local and special laws.—(1) Nothing in this Act or in the rules made thereunder shall affect the validity of any enactment of a local Legislature for the time being in force, or of any rule made thereunder, which imposes any restriction not imposed by or under this Act, or imposes a restriction greater in degree than a corresponding restriction imposed by or under this Act, on the consumption or traffic in any dangerous drug within British India.

(2) Nothing in this Act or in the rules made thereunder shall affect the validity of the Opium Act, 1857:

Provided that, where the doing of any thing is an offence punishable under that Act and under this Act, nothing in that Act or in this sub-section shall prevent the offender from being punished under this Act.

40. Amendment of certain enactments.—The enactments specified in the first three columns of Schedule II are hereby amended to the extent and in the manner mentioned in the fourth column thereof.

41. Saving of things already done.—When anything done under any enactment specified in the first three columns of Schedule II is in force immediately prior to the commencement of this Act, it shall be deemed, as from the commencement of this Act, to have been done under this Act or under that enactment as hereby-amended, as the case may require.

SCHEDULE I.

BOND TO ABSTAIN FROM THE COMMISSION OF OFFENCES UNDER THE DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT, 1930.

(See section 18.)

Whereas I (name), inhabitant of (place), have been called upon to enter into a bond to abstain from the commission of offences under section 10, section 12, section 13 and section 14 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, for the term of , I hereby bind myself not to commit any such offence during the said term and, in case of my making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, the sum of rupees

Dated this day of 19 .

(Signature.)

(Where a bond with sureties is to be executed, add—)

We do hereby declare ourselves sureties for the above-named that he will abstain from the commission of

*Not reproduced.
offences under section 10, section 12, section 13 and section 14 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, during the said term; and, in case of his making default therein, we bind ourselves, jointly and severally, to forfeit to His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, the sum of rupees.

Dated this day of 19.

(Signatures).

RULES AND DECLARATION MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA UNDER THE DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT, 1930 (II of 1930).

I.—Declarations.

1. ADDITIONAL RESTRICTED DRUGS.

In pursuance of sub-clause (ii) of clause (g) of section 2 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), and of the recommendations of the Health Committee of the League of Nations under Article 10 of the Geneva Convention, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare the following narcotic substances to be manufactured drugs, namely:

(1) The following opium derivatives, namely, eucodal and didecode, and their respective salts and any preparation, admixture and extract containing either of them;

(2) The following narcotic drugs, namely, dilaudide and benzoyl-morphine and other esters of morphine, and salts and preparations of dilaudide, benzoyl-morphine and other esters of morphine;

(3) Acedicone and its salts and preparations;

(4) All the esters and salts of ecgonine;

(5) Thebaine and its salts;

(6) Dihydrohydroxycodeinone, dihydrocodeinone, dihydro-
    morphinone, acetyldihydrocodeinone or acetyldemethyl-
    dihydrothebaine, dihydromorphine, their esters and the
    salts of any of these substances and of their esters,
    morphine—N—oxide (commonly known as genomorphine),
    the morphine—N—oxide derivatives, and any other
    pentavalent nitrogen morphine derivatives;

7. Methylmorphine commonly known as codeine, and ethyl-
    morphine, commonly known as dionin and their respective
    salts; and
8. Other ethers of morphine (including benzylmorphine) and their respective salts.

[Government of India, Finance Department (C.R.) Notification No. 2-Dangerous Drugs, dated 10th January 1931, as amended by the Government of India, Finance Department (C. R.) Notification No. 4-Dangerous Drugs, dated 27th August 1932 and No. 6-Excise and Opium, dated 25th November 1933.]

2. EXEMPTED DRUGS.

In pursuance of sub-clause (ii) of clause (g) of section 2 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), and of findings by the Health Committee of the League of Nations under Article 8 of the Geneva Convention, and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 3-Dangerous Drugs, dated the 10th January 1931, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that any preparation named in the first column of the schedule annexed hereto, being of the composition specified in the corresponding entry of the second column, shall not be a manufactured drug:

Provided that no such preparation, however, named in the said schedule, shall be offered to the public under the name “anti-opium”.

Schedule.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preparation</th>
<th>Composition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cercoli iodoformi et morphinae</td>
<td>Iodoform 0.320 grammes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Morphine hydrochloride 0.016 grammes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oil of theobroma, sufficient to fill a 1-Gramme mould.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Emplastrum opii.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elemi</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terebinthina</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cera flava</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olibanum pulvis</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzo ps pulvis</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opii pulvis</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balsamum peruvianum</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Emplastrum opii.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extract of opium</td>
<td>25 grammes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refined elemi</td>
<td>25 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diachylon plaster with gum</td>
<td>50 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation</td>
<td>Composition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Emplastrum opii.</td>
<td><em>Elemi</em> . . . 8 grammes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Terebinthinas communis</em> . 15 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Cere flavo</em> . 5 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Olibanipulverata</em> . 8 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Benzoes pulverata</em> . 4 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Opii pulverati</em> . 2 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Balsami peruviani</em> . 1 gramme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Emplastrum opii.</td>
<td>Opium, in very fine powder 10 grammes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Resin plaster . 90 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Emplastrum opii (see formula under 5) mixed with other plasters contained in the British Pharmacopoeia or British Pharmaceutical Codex.</td>
<td>Tincture of opium . 500 millilitres.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Liniment of soap . 500 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Linimentum opii.</td>
<td>Tincture of opium . 500 millilitres. Liniment of soap . 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ammoniated liniment of camphor . 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tincture of opium . 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Liniment of belladonna . 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strong solution of ammonia . 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Liniment of soap to 100.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Linimentum opii ammoniumatum (see formula under 9) mixed with any other British Pharmacopoeia or British Pharmaceutical Codex liniment.</td>
<td>Preparations containing, in addition to morphine salts, or morphine and cocaine salts, at least 25 per cent. of arsenious acid, and made up with the requisite proportion of creosote or phenol to produce the consistency of a paste.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Caustic &quot;Nerve Pastes&quot;.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation</td>
<td>Composition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **12. Diarrhea pills.** | Camphor . 0·0648 gramme  
Lead acetate . 0·013 "  
Bismuth subnitrate . 0·162 "  
Tannic acid . 0·0648 "  
Opium powder . 0·026 "  
Digitalis leaves, in powder 0·31 gramme  
Opium in powder . 0·19 "  
Ipecacuanha root, in powder . 0·13 "  
Quinine sulphate . 0·78 "  
Syrup of glucose, a sufficient quantity to make 12 pills. |
| **13. Pilulae digitalis et Opii composita.** | Mercury pill 3·89 gramme  
Opium, in powder 0·19 gramme  
To make 12 pills. |
| **14. Pilulae hydrargyri cum Opio.** | Mercury with chalk 0·78 gramme  
Compound powder of ipecacuanha . 0·78 "  
Milk sugar, a sufficient quantity.  
Syrup of glucose, a sufficient quantity.  
To make 12 pills. |
| **15. Pilulae hydrargyri cum Creta et Opii.** | Compound powder of ipecacuanha (see formula under 21) . 30 grammes  
Squill, in powder . 10 "  
Ammoniacum, in powder 10 "  
Syrup of glucose, a sufficient quantity. |
| **16. Pilulae ipecacuanhae cum Scilla.** | Bichloride of mercury triturated . 10 centigrammes  
Extract of opium . 20 "  
Extract of couch-grass . 20 "  
Liquorice root in powder, q. s. for 10 pills. |
| **17. Pilulae hydrargyri bichlorati cum Opii extracto.** | Hydrargyrum iodatum freshly prepared . 50 centigrammes  
Opium powder . 20 "  
Powdered liquorice . 30 "  
White honey, q. s. for 10 pills. |
| **18. Pilulae hydrargyri iodati cum Opii pulvere.** | Lead acetate, in powder 80 grammes  
Opium, in powder 12 "  
Syrup of glucose . 8 "  
(or a sufficient quantity.) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preparation.</th>
<th>Composition.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 20. Pilulae terebinthinae compositae. | Opium . . . 0·5 grammes  
Chinini sulfas . . . 2 grammes  
Styrax liquidus . . . 2 "  
Terebinthina laricina . . . 8 "  
Magnesii subcarbonas, a sufficient quantity to make 100 pills. |
| 21. Pulvis ipecacuanhoe compositus (Dover's powder). | Ipecacuanha root, in powder . . . 10 grammes  
Opium, in powder . . . 10 "  
Potassium sulphate in powder . . . 80 " |
| 22. Mixtures of Dover's powder (see formula under 21) with mercury and chalk, aspirin, phenacetin, quinine and its salts, and sodium bicarbonate. |  |
| 23. Pulvis kino compositus. | Kino, in powder . . . 75 grammes  
Opium, in powder . . . 5 "  
Cinnamon bark, in powder 20 " |
| 24. Sterilised Solutions of Morphine and Atropine in Ampoules of 1.1 c. c. having a maximum content of 2 per cent. of morphine salts and a minimum content of 0·05 per cent. of atropine salts. |  |
| 25. Suppositoria plumbi composita. | Lead acetate, in powder . . . 2·4 grammes  
Opium, in powder . . . 0·8 grammes  
Oil of theobroma, a sufficient quantity for 12 suppositories, each weighing about 1 gramme. |
| 26. Coryza Tablets No. 2 | Powdered opium . . . 0·0043 grammes  
Quinine sulph . . . 0·022 "  
Ammon. chlor. . . . 0·022 "  
Camphor . . . 0·022 "  
Ext. belladonna leaves . . . 0·0043 "  
Ext. aconite root . . . 0·0043 " |
| 27. Diarrhoea Tablets No. 2 | Powdered opium . . . 0·016 grammes  
Camphor . . . 0·016 "  
Powder ipecacuanha . . . 0·008 "  
Lead acetate . . . 0·011 " |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preparation.</th>
<th>Composition.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28. Dysentry Tablets</td>
<td>Powdered opium : 0.013 gramme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Powdered ipecacuanha : 0.0648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Powdered calomel : 0.0324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lead acetate : 0.0324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bismuth betanapthol : 0.1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Tabella hydrargyri cum Opio</td>
<td>Mercourous chloride powder : 0.065 gramme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Antimony oxide powder : 0.065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ipecacuanha-root powder : 0.065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Powdered opium : 0.065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Milk sugar : 0.065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gelatine solution, a sufficient quantity to make 1 tablet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Tabella plumbi cum Opio</td>
<td>Sugar of lead : 0.195 gramme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Powdered opium : 0.065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gelatine solution, a sufficient quantity to make 1 tablet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Tabletæ plumbi cum Opio</td>
<td>Lead acetate, in fine powder : 19.44 grammes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Opium, in powder : 3.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Refined sugar, in powder : 6.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ethereal solution of theobroma : 3.60 mils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alcohol : 0.90 mil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Unguentum gallæ compositum</td>
<td>Galls in very fine powder : 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Extract of opium : 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Distilled water : 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wool fat : 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Soft paraffin, yellow : 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Unguentum gallæ compositum (see formula under 32) mixed with other ointments and plasters contained in the British Pharmacopoeia or British Pharmaceutical Codex.</td>
<td>Gall ointment : 92.5 grammes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Unguentum gallæ cum Opio</td>
<td>Opium in powder : 7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Unguentum gallæ cum Opio (see formula under 34) mixed with other ointments and plasters contained in the British Pharmacopoeia or British Pharmaceutical Codex.</td>
<td>Gall ointment : 92.5 grammes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Preparation. | Composition.
---|---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preparation</th>
<th>Composition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td><strong>(b) Cocaine Preparations.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. <em>Yatren—105</em> (Iodoxy-quinoline-sulphonic acid) with 5 per cent. opium admixture.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Bernatzik's Injections.</td>
<td>(a) <em>Hydrargyrum bicipinatum.</em> 0·03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) <em>Hydrargyrum succinatum.</em> 0·03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Stila's Injections</td>
<td>(a) <em>Hydrargyrum succinatum.</em> 0·03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) <em>Hydrargyrum succinatum.</em> 0·05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. <em>Natrium biboracicum compositum cum Cocaino.</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In tablets, compressed tablets, lonzenges, pastilles and the like, difficult to break up, and containing not more than 0·2 per cent. of cocaine salts in conjunction with not less than 20 per cent. borax and not less than 20 per cent. anti-pyrine, or some similar analgesic, and not more than 40 per cent. of flavouring matter. Maximum weight of each tablet, etc., 1 gramme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Preparations containing, in addition to cocaine salts or cocaine and morphine salts, at least 25 per cent. of arsenious acid and made up with the requisite proportion of creosote or phenol to produce the consistency of a paste.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. <em>Cocaine and Atropine Tablets,</em> with a content of not more than 0·0003 grammes of cocaine salts and not less than 0·0003 grammes of atropine salts to each tablet.</td>
<td><em>Atropinum sulphuricum.</em> 0·0003 grammes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Mannite.</em> 0·003 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Weight of one tablet 0·0036 grammes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Kalium chloricum.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Borax.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Cocainum.</em> 0·00025 grammes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Preparation.

### 1. *Elixir camphorae compositum.*
- Camphor: 4 grains.
- Oil of anise: 5 minims.
- Benzoic acid: 6 grains.
- Diamorphine hydrochloride: 4 grains.
- Liquid extract of ipecacuanha: 120 minims.
- Tincture of squill: 1½ fl. ounce.
- Simple syrup to 20 fl. ounces.

### 2. *Elixir diamorphinae et Terpini*, with *Apomorphine*.
- Apomorphine hydrochloride: 5 grains.
- Diamorphine hydrochloride: 4 grains.
- Terpin hydrate: 44 minims.
- Alcohol: 10 fl. ounces.
- Glycerine: 5 minims.
- Syrup of wild cherry to 20 fl. ounces.

### 3. *Linctus Diamorphinae*, with *Ipecacuanha*.
- Liquid extract of ipecacuanha: 120 minims.
- Diamorphine hydrochloride: 4 grains.
- Tincture of hyoscyamus: 1½ fl. ounce.
- Spirit of chloroform: 1⅓ fl. ounce.
- Syrup of balsam of tolu: 3 fl. ounces.
- Syrup of wild cherry: 3 minims.
- Glycerine to 20 fl. ounces.

### 4. *Linctus senegoe compositus*.
- Liquid extract of senega: 1 fl. ounce.
- Liquid extract of squill: 1 minims.
- Tartarated antimony: 8 grains.
- Diamorphine hydrochloride: 4 grains.
- Glycerine: 2 fl. ounces.
- Simple syrup to 20 fl. ounces.

### 5. *Linctus thymi compositus*.
- Diamorphine hydrochloride: 4 grains.
- Apomorphine hydrochloride: 5 minims.
- Distilled water: 1 fl. ounce.
- Liquid extract of thyme (I-I): 5 fl. ounces.
- Solution of tolu: 1½ fl. ounce.
- Glycerine to 20 fl. ounces.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preparation.</th>
<th>Composition.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(d) Dicodiode Preparations.</td>
<td>Solutions containing not less than 10 per cent. of cardiazol and not more than 0.5 per cent. of dicodiode salts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Cardiazol-Dicodiode Solutions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Eucodal Preparations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1. Anti-Opium Tablets | Eucodal . . . . 1 gramme.  
Pulvis gentiana . . . 35 grammes.  
Pulvis ipecacuanha . . . 20 "  
Quinine sulphate . . . 20 "  
Caffeine . . . . 5 "  
Sugar of milk . . . . 25 "  
Mix up and make up 5 grain tablets. |
| 2. Tablets B. B. Compound | Berberis vulgaris, powder . . 0.0324 grammes.  
Nux vomica . . . . 0.013 "  
Eucodal . . . . 0.0032 "  
Ipecacuanha . . . . 0.0648 "  
Rhubarb . . . . 0.013 "  
Pulvis cinnamoni compositus . . . . 0.0324 "  
Aromatic chalk . . . . 0.0032 " |
| 3. Sterilised Solutions of Eucodal and Atropine | having a maximum content of 2 per cent. of eucodal salts and a minimum content of 0.05 per cent. of atropine salts. |

[Government of India, Finance Department (C. R.), Notification No. 3. Dangerous Drugs, dated 16th July 1932.]

3. INTER-PROVINCIAL IMPORT AND EXPORT.

(1) In pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clauses (j) and (l) of section 2 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the bringing and taking of a dangerous drug into and out of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, from and into any territory specified in the Schedule hereto, each such territory being the territory of a Prince or Chief which is adjacent to or enclosed by the territories of the said United Provinces, shall be inter-provincial import and inter-provincial export respectively:

Provided that this notification shall not apply to raw opium produced in a State in Central India or Rajputana and brought into the said United Provinces from any such State.
Schedule.

(1) Rampur, (2) Benares, (3) Rewah, (4) Gwalior, (5) Dholpur
(6) Bharatpur, (7) Tehri, (8) Charkhari, (9) Ajaigarh, (10) Orchha,
Baraundha, (26) Naigawan Ribai, and (27) Chaube Jagirs, namely,
Paldeo, Taraon, Bhaisaonda, Kamta Rajaula and Pahra Jagirs.

[Government of India, Finance Department (C. R.) Notification No. 9-
Dangerous Drugs, dated 19th September 1931 as amended by the G­
overn­ment of India, Finance Department (C. R.), Notification No. 2-Dangerous
Drugs, dated 25th February 1933.]

(2) In pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (j) of section 2 of the
Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), the Governor General in
Council is pleased to declare that the bringing of opium, ganja and
bhang into an area of the Central Provinces specified in column 1 of
the schedule hereto annexed from the territory or territories speci­
fied in the corresponding entry in column 2 of the said schedule,
each such territory being the territory of a Prince or Chief which is
adjacent to such area of the Central Provinces, shall be inter­
provincial import.

Schedule.

Area of the Central Provinces.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Village or villages</th>
<th>Territory of Prince or Chief</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Nimar</td>
<td>Kanapur-Beria tract comprising the following villages:—</td>
<td>Indore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>Village or villages.</td>
<td>Territory or Prince or Chief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Bilaspur</td>
<td>Faguram island tract comprising the following villages:—&lt;br&gt; (1) Faguram, (2) Sapia, (3) Kudri.</td>
<td>Raigarh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Bilaspur</td>
<td>Singpur-changarri tract comprising the following villages:—&lt;br&gt; (1) Singpur, (2) Ghangori.</td>
<td>Raigarh and Sarangarh.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Area of the Central Provinces.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Village or villages</th>
<th>Territory of Prince or Chief</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. Bilaspur</td>
<td>Manikpur tract comprising the following villages:—</td>
<td>Sarangarh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1) Ichha, (2) Kudurgarhi, (3) Chhara, (4) Chhuasripali, (5) Jeora, (6) Timarlagha,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Jubbulpore</td>
<td>(1) Kai (Patwari Circle No. 108)</td>
<td>Rewah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2) Junawani (Patwari Circle No. 108)</td>
<td>Maihar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(3) Pachoh (Patwari Circle No. 108)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(4) Geraiyia (Patwari Circle No. 108)</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(5) Pathehra (Patwari Circle No. 108)</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(6) Godhar (Patwari Circle No. 108)</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(7) Tajkhwara (Patwari Circle No. 108)</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Margao, (8) Talagaon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) In pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clauses (j) and (l) of section 2 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that—

(a) the bringing of a dangerous drug into the Central Provinces or the Bombay Presidency from Berar, and

(b) the taking of a dangerous drug out of the Central Provinces or the Bombay Presidency into Berar,

shall be inter-provincial import and inter-provincial export, respectively.

(4) In pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clauses (j) and (l) of section 2 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the bringing and taking of a dangerous drug into and out of the provinces specified in the
first column of the Schedule hereto from and into any territory specified in the corresponding entry in the second column thereof, each such territory being the territory of a Prince or Chief which is adjacent to or enclosed by the territories of the province concerned shall be inter-provincial import and inter-provincial export respectively.

Schedule.

Bengal . . . (1) Cooch Behar, (2) Tripura, (3) Mayurbhanja.


Burma . . . (1) Kantarawadi, (2) Bawlake, (3) Kyebogyi.

[Government of India, Finance Department (C. R.), Notification No. 7-Dangerous Drugs, dated 2nd June 1934.]

(5) In pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clauses (i) and (l) of section 2 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the bringing and taking of a dangerous drug into and out of the Province of Assam, from and into any territory specified in the Schedule hereto annexed, each such territory being the territory of a Prince or Chief which is adjacent to or enclosed by the territories of the said Province shall be inter-provincial import and inter-provincial export respectively.

Schedule.


[Government of India, Finance Department (C. R.), Notification No. 4-Dangerous Drugs, dated 1st June 1935.]
II.—Rules.

Note.—No rules have yet been made under sections 3 and 35 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930).

1. CENTRAL OPium RULES, 1934.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 5 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act; namely :-

PART I.—Preliminary.

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) These rules may be called the Central Opium Rules, 1934.

(2) They shall come into force on the 1st March 1934, whereupon all rules made by whatever authority under an enactment specified in the first three columns of Schedule II to the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), and for a purpose specified in sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) of section 5 of the said Act shall be cancelled, except as regards anything done, or any offence committed, or any fine or penalty incurred, or any proceedings instituted before the said date.

(3) In these rules ' poppy ' means the species Papaver Somniferum L.

PART II.—Poppy Cultivation.

2. The poppy shall not be cultivated anywhere in British India save—

(a) within such tracts in the United Provinces as the Governor General in Council may from time to time by notification in the Gazette of India define in this behalf ; and

(b) in the Punjab within the district of Jullundur and within the Hoshiarpur Tahsil of Hoshiarpur district for the purpose of the production of poppy heads only.

3. Within the tracts in the United Provinces defined by notification made under clause (a) of rule 2 the poppy shall not be cultivated save on account of the Governor General in Council and under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence issued under the Opium Act, 1857 (XIII of 1857).

4. Within the areas in the Punjab specified in rule 2 the poppy shall not be cultivated save under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence granted by the District Excise Officer or the Collector of the district in the annexed form of Licence:

Provided that any person within those areas desiring to cultivate the poppy in anticipation of the receipt of a licence may do so if he informs the Patwari of the fact when he comes to that person’s village to measure the area under cultivation. The Patwari shall be provided with a register in the annexed form :—
Form of Patwari's Cultivation Register.

Register of poppy cultivation in the year ....... in Tahsil ....... of District.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes.—In column 9 the area for which normal rate of yield is quoted should be the recognised local unit of measurement. It should be quoted separately for each village.

The entries in column 10 should be made according to the statement of the cultivator who should, however, be warned that if he is found to have understated his produce he will be in danger of being forbidden to cultivate poppy again.

The entry in column 15 of the Register of one year will be recopied into column 12 of the new Register of the succeeding year.

The patwari should keep one register for the whole of his Circle, but the entries for each village should be shown separately.

The information required for filling in column 14 can be copied from time to time by the patwari from the cultivators' licenses wherein each sale has to be recorded according to rule.

The register should be finally completed in April immediately following the close of the financial year to which the entries in the register relate, and should on completion be sent direct by the patwari to the Inspector of Excise at headquarters and a fresh register opened.
Form of licence.

Licence for the cultivation of the Poppy in the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur Districts.

is hereby licensed to cultivate the poppy in village of , Tehsil District, subject to the following conditions:

Conditions.

(1) The license is granted to the said personally, and is not transferable.

(2) The licence-holder shall comply with all the provisions of the rules for the time being in force made under the Opium Act, 1878, or the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930.

(3) The licence-holder shall pay duty on the area cultivated at such rates as the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, fix in that behalf.

(4) The licence-holder shall in disposing of the produce of such cultivation, comply with the conditions following, namely—

(a) he shall not consume, or permit any person under his authority or control to consume, any part of the produce of his own cultivation;

(b) he shall not sell such produce, otherwise than in accordance with the rules for the time being in force regulating the sale of poppy-heads.

(5) The Collector of the district in which the licence is held may, at any time, withdraw the licence by written order stating his reasons therefor:

Provided that except when a licence is withdrawn by reason of breach of its conditions, no licence shall be withdrawn before the 1st of May or after the 1st of October in any calendar year.

(6) If the licence-holder does not sow poppy seeds before the 1st of December of any year, he shall, not later than the 15th of that month, surrender his licence to the officer in charge of the tahsil within the limits of which he is permitted under his licence to cultivate the poppy.
(7) If the licence—

(a) is withdrawn under condition (5), or

(b) is surrendered under condition (6), or

(c) expires, or

(d) ceases to be operative through the cancellation of the notification permitting the cultivation of the poppy in the area covered by the licence,

the licensee shall dispose of all produce unsold and in his possession when the licence determines in such manner as the Collector of the District may in his discretion direct.

(8) The licence-holder shall not extract opium from the poppy cultivated by him, but shall collect the produce entirely in the form of poppy heads.

(9) The licence-holder if he has paid duty on the area cultivated may transport the poppy heads produced therefrom from any one place situate within the limits of the tahsil in which he is licensed, to any other place situate within the same limits.

(10) The licence-holder may sell the produce of his cultivation in the form of poppy heads to any one holding a licence to sell opium wholesale or retail in the Punjab, or to Government.

(11) In selling poppy heads, as permitted by condition 10, the licence-holder shall not sell less than two maunds of poppy heads at any one time:

Provided that, if his whole or remaining stock of poppy heads be less than two maunds, he may sell the whole or such remaining stock at one time.

(12) Whenever the licence-holder sells any of his standing crops of poppy or any of the produce of his cultivation in the form of poppy heads, he shall enter, or cause to be entered, on the back of this licence the particulars of such sale, and such particulars shall include the nature and quantity of the produce sold, the date of the sale, and the name, description and residence of the purchaser, and shall, if possible, be attested by the signature of the purchaser.

PART III.—Manufacture of opium.

5. Opium shall not be manufactured anywhere in British India save in the United Provinces; Provided that with the special permission of the Governor-General in Council opium purchased from the Government Factory at Ghazipur may be remanufactured by or on behalf of a Local Government in the form of:
tablets or pills for sale as Excise Opium: Provided further that opium mixtures may be manufactured from raw opium lawfully possessed by persons authorised by the Local Government under their rules prescribed for the purpose: Provided further that confiscated and damaged opium may be remodelled by or on behalf of a Local Government with a view to making it fit for excise purposes, subject to the condition that the remodelled opium shall be in a form enabling it to be distinguished from the excise opium issued from the Government Factory at Ghazipur.

6. Opium shall not be manufactured in the United Provinces save by officers of the Opium Department at the Government Factory at Ghazipur: Provided that opium mixtures may be manufactured from raw opium lawfully possessed by persons authorized by the Local Government.

PART IV.—Sale of opium other than opium mixtures.

7. Sale for export.—The sale of opium from the Government Factory at Ghazipur for export is prohibited save (1) when the export is on behalf of the Governor General in Council, or (2) when the export is to a State in India on behalf of or under the authority of a Local Government.

8. Sale to Local Governments.—The sale of opium from the Government Factory at Ghazipur to Local Governments is prohibited save under the orders of the Governor General in Council.

9. Sale to manufacturing chemists.—(1) The sale of opium from the Government Factory at Ghazipur to manufacturing chemists in British India is prohibited save under a permit granted by or under the orders of the Local Government within whose jurisdiction the chemist resides or has his place of business. The form of the permit shall be prescribed by the Local Government.

(2) The permit referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be issued in quadruplicate, one copy being retained for record and three copies being forwarded to the Factory Superintendent, Government Factory at Ghazipur, along with the application of the chemist for the supply of opium. The Factory Superintendent shall retain one copy for record, enclose one with the consignment and return the third to the issuing authority after endorsing thereon the quantity actually supplied and the date of despatch.

(3) The chemist shall state in his application to the Local Government for the supply of opium (i) the purpose for which the opium is required, (ii) the stock in hand on the date of the application, (iii) the quantity applied for, and (iv) his requirements for six months’ manufacture.
The total quantity of opium supplied to a chemist in any one financial year shall not exceed 400 lbs. and the total quantity supplied at any one time—

(a) shall not exceed the quantity determined by the Local Government as sufficient for six months' manufacture, and

(b) shall not, save in cases of special urgency exceed 100 lbs.

10. The price to be charged for opium sold in accordance with this Part shall be fixed from time to time by the Governor General in Council.

PART V.—Sale of opium mixtures.

11. The sale of opium mixtures is prohibited save under such conditions and restrictions as are prescribed by the Local Government within whose jurisdiction the transaction takes place.

[Government of India, Finance Department (C. R.) Notification No. 1-Dangerous Drugs, dated 17th February 1934, as amended by the Government of India, Finance Department (C. R.) Notifications, No. 8-Dangerous Drugs, dated 9th June 1934, No. 10-Dangerous Drugs, dated 22nd September 1934 and No. 1-Dangerous Drugs, dated 25th January 1936.]

2. BERAR OPIUM RULES, 1934.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 5 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), as applied to Berar, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of section 36 of the said Act, namely :

PART I.—Preliminary.

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) These rules may be called the Berar Opium Rules, 1934.

(2) They shall come into force on the 1st December 1934 whereupon all rules made by whatever authority under an enactment specified in the first three columns of Schedule II to the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), as applied to Berar and for a purpose specified in sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) of section 5 of the said Act shall be cancelled, except as regards anything done, or any offence committed, or any fine or penalty incurred, or any proceedings instituted before the said date.

PART II.—Poppy Cultivation.

2. The poppy shall not be cultivated anywhere in Berar.
PART III.—Manufacture of opium.

3. Opium shall not be manufactured anywhere in Berar: Provided that with the special permission of the Governor General in Council opium purchased from the Government Factory at Ghazipur may be re-manufactured by or on behalf of the Local Government in the form of tablets or pills for sale as Excise Opium: Provided further that opium mixtures may be manufactured from raw opium lawfully possessed by persons authorised by the Local Government under their rules prescribed for the purpose:

Provided further that confiscated and damaged opium may be remodelled by or on behalf of the Local Government with a view to making it fit for excise purposes, subject to the condition that the remodelled opium shall be in a form enabling it to be distinguished from the excise opium issued from the Government Factory at Ghazipur.

PART IV.—Sale of opium other than opium mixtures.

4. Sale to Local Governments.—The sale of opium from the Government Factory at Ghazipur to the Local Government is prohibited save under the orders of the Governor General in Council.

5. Sale to manufacturing chemists.—(1) The sale of opium from the Government Factory at Ghazipur to manufacturing chemists in Berar is prohibited save under a permit granted by or under the orders of the Local Government. The form of the permit shall be prescribed by the Local Government.

(2) The permit referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be issued in quadruplicate, one copy being retained for record and three copies being forwarded to the Factory Superintendent, Government Factory at Ghazipur, along with the application of the chemist for the supply of opium. The Factory Superintendent shall retain one copy for record, enclose one with the consignment and return the third to the issuing authority after endorsing thereon the quantity actually supplied and the date of despatch.

(3) The chemist shall state in his application to the Local Government for the supply of opium (i) the purpose for which the opium is required, (ii) the stock in hand on the date of the application, (iii) the quantity applied for, and (iv) his requirements for six months' manufacture.

(4) The total quantity of opium supplied to a chemist in any one financial year shall not exceed 400 lbs. and the total quantity supplied at any one time—

(a) shall not exceed the quantity determined by the Local Government as sufficient for six months' manufacture, and

(b) shall not, save in cases of special urgency, exceed 100 lbs.
6. The price to be charged for opium sold in accordance with this Part shall be fixed from time to time by the Governor General in Council.

**Part V.—Sale of opium mixtures.**

7. The sale of opium mixtures is prohibited in Berar save under such conditions and restrictions as are prescribed by the Local Government.

(Government of India, F. & P. Department, Notification No. 651-I. B., dated 29th November 1934.)

---

**3. Central Manufactured Drugs Rules, 1934.**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of section 36 of the said Act, namely:

**Part I.—Preliminary.**

1. **Short title and commencement.**—(1) These rules may be called the Central Manufactured Drugs Rules, 1934.

(2) They shall come into force on the 1st March 1934, whereupon all rules made by whatever authority under an enactment specified in the first three columns of Schedule II to the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), and for a purpose specified in sub-section (2) of section 6 of the said Act shall be cancelled, except as regards anything done, or any offence committed, or any fine or penalty incurred, or any proceedings instituted before the said date.

2. **Definitions.**—In these rules the expression “manufactured drugs” does not include prepared opium.

**Part II.—General prohibition of manufacture of manufactured drugs.**

3. The manufacture of crude cocaine and ekgonine, and of diacetyl-morphine and its salts and of any other narcotic substance (other than codeine or dionin or any of the salts of either) declared to be a manufactured drug in pursuance of sub-clause (ii) of clause (g) of section 2 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, is prohibited.

**Part III.—Manufacture of manufactured drugs.**

4. The manufacture of cocaine and its salts is prohibited save the manufacture of cocaine hydrochloride by the chemical staff employed under the Central Board of Revenue from impure confiscated cocaine.
5. The manufacture of morphine and its salts and of codeine and dionin and their respective salts is prohibited save by the officers of the Opium Department at the Government Factory at Ghazigur.

6. The manufacture of medicinal hemp is prohibited save under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence in the annexed form granted subject to the control of the chief excise authority of the Province by the Collector of the District. An annual fee at the rate indicated in the following table shall be payable in advance to the Local Government for each licence issued under this Rule:—

Table of Fees.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Madras Presidency</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bombay Presidency and Sind</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bengal Presidency</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burma</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar and Orissa</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Provinces</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Provinces</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North-West Frontier Province</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ajmer-Merwara</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coorg</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Baluchistan</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Form of licence.

Licence for the manufacture of medicinal hemp.

District.

Number of licence.

Name and description of the licensee.

His residence.

His place of business with boundaries.

The person described above, and hereinafter called the licensee, is hereby authorised by the Collector of .......... to manufacture medicinal hemp, hereinafter alluded to as the drug, from .......... to .......... subject to the following conditions:—

Conditions.

(1) The licence is granted to the licensee personally and is not transferable.

(2) The licensee shall comply with all the provisions of the rules for the time being in force made under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930.
(3) The licensee shall intimate to the Collector particulars of the employment or change of his agent (servants, etc.), and pay a fee of Rupee 1. The licensee shall be responsible for the acts and omissions of every person employed by him in carrying on his business and of all his servants, as if the said acts and omissions were his own.

4) The licensee shall not manufacture the drug save from materials which he is lawfully entitled to possess.

5) The licensee shall not manufacture or keep the drug or keep the materials used for the manufacture of the drug at any place except his place of business.

6) The licensee shall not possess or sell the drug otherwise than in accordance with the rules made by the Local Government under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930.

7) The licensee shall not consume or permit any person under his control or authority to consume the drug at his place of business.

8) The licensee shall maintain true accounts of all transactions in the annexed forms, bound in books, paged and sealed with the Collector’s seal. Entries in the accounts shall be made on the day on which transactions take place. The Accounts shall be preserved for not less than two years from the date of the last entry in the accounts. The licensee shall furnish such information as the Collector may require from time to time. In case of suspension or cancellation of the licence, the accounts shall be handed over to the Collector or to the Excise Officer of the place.

FORMS.

I.—Account of the materials used for the manufacture of medicinal hemp.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month and date</th>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>Quantity lawfully allowed.</th>
<th>Balance in hand.</th>
<th>Quantity of materials received.</th>
<th>Source of supply</th>
<th>Total of columns 4 and 5</th>
<th>Quantity used in the manufacture of medicinal hemp.</th>
<th>Balance in hand.</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II.—Account of the medicinal hemp manufactured.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(9) The licensee shall when required by the Collector or any other officer duly authorised by him, deliver up his licence for amendment or for the issue of a fresh licence.

(10) Stocks of the drug or the materials used for its manufacture and all accounts and records of transactions under this licence shall be open to inspection by an officer specially or generally authorised by the Collector or by the chief excise authority of the Province.

(11) An inspection note book, with pages sealed and numbered consecutively, shall be maintained for the use of the Inspecting Officers and preserved in good condition. It shall be handed over to an Excise Officer on demand on a receipt being given therefor, or to the Collector at the end of the period for which the licence is in force.

(12) In case of breach of any of the conditions of this licence, the Collector may cancel or suspend the licence or in lieu thereof impose a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees.

(13) The imposition of a penalty or the cancellation or suspension of this licence under the foregoing condition shall not operate as a bar to proceedings for any offence which may have been committed under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930.

(14) If the licensee has in his possession on the expiry, cancellation, or suspension of this licence, any stock of the drug, he shall deliver it up to the Collector.

(15) Any licensee shall be bound to purchase in such quantity not exceeding the quantity which he is likely to sell in two months, and at such rates as the Collector may direct, any stock of the drug that may be delivered up to the Collector under the provisions of condition 14.

(16) The licensee shall not manufacture drugs in a quantity larger than his requirements for 2 months.

Dated the day of 193 Station. Collector of


4. BERAR MANUFACTURED DRUGS RULES, 1934.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), as applied to Berar, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, namely:—

PART I.—Preliminary.

1. Short title and commencement—(1) These rules may be called the Berar Manufactured Drugs Rules, 1934.
(2) They shall come into force on the 1st December 1934, whereupon all rules made by whatever authority under an enactment specified in the first three columns of Schedule II to the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930) as applied to Berar, and for a purpose specified in sub-section (2) of section 6 of the said Act shall be cancelled, except as regards anything done, or any offence committed, or any fine or penalty incurred, or any proceedings instituted before the said date.

2. Definitions.—In these rules the expression “manufactured drugs” does not include prepared opium.

PART II.—General prohibition of manufacture of manufactured drugs.

3. The manufacture of crude cocaine and ecgonine, and of diacetyl-morphine and its salts and of any other narcotic substance (other than codeine or dionin or any of the salts of either) declared to be a manufactured drug in pursuance of sub-clause (ii) of clause (g) of section 2 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, as applied to Berar, is prohibited.

PART III.—Manufacture of manufactured drugs.

4. The manufacture of cocaine and its salts is prohibited.

5. The manufacture of morphine and its salts and of codeine and dionin and their respective salts is prohibited.

6. The manufacture of medicinal hemp is prohibited save under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence in the annexed form granted subject to the control of the Excise Commissioner, Central Provinces, by the Collector of the District. A fee at the rate of Rs. 5 per annum shall be payable in advance to the Local Government for each licence issued under this Rule:

Form of licence.

Licence for the manufacture of medicinal hemp.

District.

Number of licence.

Name and description of the licensee.

His residence.

His place of business with boundaries.

The person described above, and hereinafter called the licensee, is hereby authorised by the Collector of .............. to manufacture medicinal hemp, hereinafter alluded to as the drug, from .............. 193 , subject to the following conditions:

Conditions.

(1) The licence is granted to the licensee personally and is not transferable.
(2) The licensee shall comply with all the provisions of the rules for the time being in force made under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, as applied to Berar.

(3) The licensee shall intimate to the Collector particulars of the employment or change of his agent (servants, etc.), and pay a fee of Rupee 1. The licensee shall be responsible for the acts and omissions of every person employed by him in carrying on his business, and of all his servants, as if the said acts and omissions were his own.

(4) The licensee shall not manufacture the drug save from materials which he is lawfully entitled to possess.

(5) The licensee shall not manufacture or keep the drug or keep the materials used for the manufacture of the drug at any place except his place of business.

(6) The licensee shall not possess or sell the drug otherwise than in accordance with the rules made by the Local Government under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, as applied to Berar.

(7) The licensee shall not consume or permit any person under his control or authority to consume the drug at his place of business.

(8) The licensee shall maintain true accounts of all transactions in the annexed forms, bound in books, paged and sealed with the Collector's seal. Entries in the accounts shall be made on the day on which transactions take place. The Accounts shall be preserved for not less than two years from the date of the last entry in the accounts. The licensee shall furnish such information as the Collector may require from time to time. In case of suspension or cancellation of the licence, the accounts shall be handed over to the Collector or to the Excise Officer of the place.

FORMS.

I.—Account of the materials used for the manufacture of medicinal hemp.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month and date</th>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>Quantity allowed</th>
<th>Balance in hand</th>
<th>Balance in hand</th>
<th>Quantity received</th>
<th>Source of supply</th>
<th>Total of columns 4 and 5</th>
<th>Quantity used in manufacture of medicinal hemp</th>
<th>Balance in hand</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II.—Account of the medicinal hemp manufactured.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month and date</th>
<th>Medicinal hemp Extract or tincture</th>
<th>Balance in hand</th>
<th>Quantity manufactured</th>
<th>Total of columns 3 and 4</th>
<th>Quantity sold</th>
<th>Name of purchaser</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Balance in hand</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(9) The licensee shall, when required by the Collector or any other officer duly authorised by him, deliver up his licence for amendment or for the issue of a fresh licence.

(10) Stocks of the drug or the materials used for its manufacture and all accounts and records of transactions under this licence shall be open to inspection by an officer specially or generally authorised by the Collector or by the Excise Commissioner, Central Provinces.

(11) An inspection note book, with pages sealed and numbered consecutively, shall be maintained for the use of the Inspecting Officers and preserved in good condition. It shall be handed over to an Excise Officer on demand on a receipt being given therefor, or to the Collector at the end of the period for which the licence is in force.

(12) In case of breach of any of the conditions of this licence, the Collector may cancel or suspend the licence or in lieu thereof impose a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees.

(13) The imposition of a penalty or the cancellation or suspension of this licence under the foregoing condition shall not operate as a bar to prosecution for any offence which may have been committed under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, as applied to Berar.

(14) If the licensee has in his possession on the expiry, cancellation, or suspension of this licence, any stock of the drug, he shall deliver it up to the Collector.

(15) Any licensee shall be bound to purchase in such quantity not exceeding the quantity which he is likely to sell in two months, and at such rates as the Collector may direct, any stock of the drug that may be delivered up to the Collector under the provisions of condition 14.
The licensee shall not manufacture drugs in a quantity larger than his requirements for 2 months.

Dated the day of 193 .

Station.

Collector of

(Government of India, F. & P. Department, Notification No. 650-I. B. dated 29th November 1934.)

5. DANGEROUS DRUGS (IMPORT, EXPORT AND TRANSHIPMENT) RULES, 1933.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of section 36 of the said Act, namely:

PART I.—Preliminary.

1. Short title, commencement, repeal and application.—(1) These rules may be called the Dangerous Drugs (Import, Export and Transhipment) Rules, 1933.

(2) They shall come into force on the 1st March 1933, whereupon all rules (not being rules regulating the import of charas into British India by land) made by whatever authority under an enactment specified in the first three columns of Schedule II to the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), and for a purpose specified in sub-section (2) of section 7 of the said Act shall be cancelled except as regards anything done or any offence committed or any fine or penalty incurred or any proceedings instituted before the said date.

(3) Nothing in these rules shall apply to the import of charas into British India by land.

2. Definitions.—In these rules the expressions “dangerous drug” and “manufactured drug” do not include prepared opium.

PART II.—General prohibition of import and export by air.

3. Air.—No dangerous drug shall be imported into or exported from British India by air.

PART III.—Import by sea or by land.

4. General.—No dangerous drug shall be imported into British India by sea or by land save in accordance with the conditions
specified in the third column of the annexed Table for the import of the dangerous drugs specified in the corresponding entry in the first column thereof from the places specified in the corresponding entry in the second column thereof:

Provided that a Local Government may by general or special order permit a traveller to import personally into British India by land from any Indian State or foreign settlement in India opium or hemp up to the limit of quantity within which possession by him is allowed without a pass on the British Indian side of the Frontier.

**Table.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dangerous Drugs</th>
<th>Places from which imported</th>
<th>Conditions.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Opium</td>
<td>Any Indian State or foreign settlement in India</td>
<td>(1) Where the final destination is in British India or Berar the import shall be effected (i) on behalf of the Governor-General in Council, or (ii) under an authorisation granted, with the general or special consent of the Governor-General in Council, by the Local Government within whose jurisdiction such destination is situate, or by an officer, empowered in this behalf by such Local Government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Any other place outside British India</td>
<td>(2) Where the final destination (i) in the case of import from a State in India is another part of the same State or another such State, or (ii) in the case of import from a foreign settlement in India is another part of the same settlement, the import shall be effected under an authorisation granted by or under the orders of the Local Government within whose jurisdiction the place of importation is situate, such authorisation being marked “in transit”.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Where the final destination is in British India or Berar the import shall be effected under an authorisation granted by the Governor-General in Council.
Dangerous Drugs | Places from which imported | Conditions.
--- | --- | ---
(2) Coca leaf | Any place outside British India | (2) Where the final destination is outside British India or Berar the import shall be effected under an authorisation granted by the Governor-General in Council, or, in such classes of case as the Governor-General in Council may direct, by or under the orders of the Local Government within whose jurisdiction the port or place of importation is situate, such authorisation being marked "in transit".
(3) Manufactured drugs | Any place outside British India | (1) Where the final destination is in British India or Berar the import shall be effected under an authorisation granted by the Local Government within whose jurisdiction the importer resides or has his place of business or by an officer empowered in this behalf by such Local Government.

(2) Where the final destination is outside British India or Berar the import shall be effected under an authorisation granted by the Governor-General in Council, or, in such classes of case as the Governor-General in Council may direct, the Collector of Customs of the port of importation, such authorisation being marked "in transit".

(1) Where the final destination is in British India or Berar the import shall be effected under an authorisation granted by the Local Government within whose jurisdiction the importer resides or has his place of business or by an officer empowered in this behalf by such Local Government; and where the manufactured drugs, imported include...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dangerous Drugs</th>
<th>Places from which imported</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>(4) Hemp (excluding charas imported by land).</strong></td>
<td>Any place outside British India.</td>
<td>Preparations, officinal or non-officinal, containing more than 0.1 per cent. of cocaine or more than 0.2 per cent. of morphine or containing any diacetylmorphine, the bottles, phials, packages or other containers of these preparations or labels affixed to them shall plainly exhibit the actual quantity of the dangerous drug present in each container or sufficient particulars to admit of the ready calculation of such quantity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Where the final destination is outside British India or Berar the import shall be effected under an authorisation granted by or under the orders of the Local Government within whose jurisdiction the port or place of importation is situate, or, in such classes of case as the Governor-General in Council may direct, the Collector of Customs of the port of importation, such authorisation being marked "in transit".

The import shall be effected on behalf of a Local Government or under an authorisation granted by the Local Government within whose jurisdiction the importer resides or has his place of business or by an officer empowered in this behalf by such Local Government.

5. **Restriction on use of post office.**—The medium of the post office shall not be used for the import in accordance with this Part into British India by sea or by land of any dangerous drug.

**PART IV.**—**Export by sea or by land.**

6. **Export of coca leaf prohibited.**—Coca leaf shall not be exported from British India by sea or by land.
7. Export by sea: general.—Save as provided in rule 10, dangerous drugs other than coca leaf shall not be exported by sea from British India save under an authorisation granted in accordance with rule 8 and from a port appointed for the purpose in rule 9.

8. Authorisations for export by sea.—(1) The export authorisation referred to in Rule 7 shall be granted in the case of export to a maritime state in India by or under the orders of the Local Government within whose jurisdiction the port of export is situate, and in the case of exports elsewhere by the Collector of Customs at the port of export who shall not without the special permission of the Governor General in Council to be obtained in each case grant an authorisation unless—

   (i) in the case of exports of opium, the opium is to be exported on behalf of the Governor General in Council,

   (ii) in the case of exports of dangerous drugs other than opium—

   (a) the dangerous drugs are to be exported to a country which has ratified the Geneva Convention;

   (b) there has been produced in the case of export of drugs other than charas and the ordinary mixtures of which charas forms the base an import certificate from the country of destination in the form annexed and in the case of exports of charas and the ordinary mixtures of which charas forms the base a special import certificate issued by the Government of the importing country stating that the importation is approved for the purposes specified in the certificate and that the charas or mixtures will not be re-exported; and

   (c) in the case of exports of diacetylmorphine or its salts or of preparations containing diacetylmorphine or its salts, the dangerous drug is to be exported to a country in which diacetylmorphine is not manufactured on a request received direct from a Government Department of such country and is to be consigned to the Government Department specified in the import certificate.
FORM OF IMPORT CERTIFICATE.

Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs (International Opium Conference, Geneva, 1925).

Certificate of Official Approval of Import.

No. I hereby certify that the Ministry of ........................................ being the Ministry charged with the administration of the law relating to the dangerous drugs to which the Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs (International Opium Conference, Geneva, 1925) applies, has approved the importation by

(a) Name, address (a) ...................................................... and business of importer.

(b) Exact description (b) ...................................................... and amount of drug to be imported.

(c) Name and (c) .................................................................. address of firm in exporting country from which the drug is to be obtained.

subject to the following conditions

(d) State any (d) ...................................................... special conditions to be observed, e.g., not to be imported through the post.

and is satisfied that the consignment proposed to be imported is required:

(1) For legitimate purposes (in the case of raw opium and the coca leaf)*;

(2) Solely for medicinal or scientific purposes (in the case of drugs to which Chapter III of the Convention applies and Indian hemp).

Signed on behalf of the Ministry of ............

(Signature) .....................................................

(Official Rank) ..................................................

(Date) .....................................................

* Where the use of prepared opium has not yet been suppressed and it is desired to import raw opium for the manufacture of prepared opium, the certificate should be to the effect that the raw opium to be imported is required for the purpose of manufacturing prepared opium for use under Government restrictions pending complete suppression, and that it will not be re-exported.
MODELE DE CERTIFICAT D'IMPORTATION.

CONVENTION INTERNATIONALE DE L'OPIUM.

Certificat officiel d'importation.

Nous certifions par la présente que le Ministère du .................. chargé de l'application de la loi sur les stupéfiants visés par la Convention internationale de l'opium a approuvé l'importation par :

a) Nom, adresse et profession de l'importateur.

b) Description exacte du stupéfiant et quantité destinée à l'importation.

c) Nom et adresse de la maison du pays exportateur qui fournit le stupéfiant en provenance de c).

d) Indiquer toutes les conditions spéciales à observer; mentionner, par exemple, que le stupéfiant ne doit pas être expédié sous réserve des conditions suivantes d)

et déclarons que l'envoi destiné à l'importation est nécessaire :

1) pour les besoins légitimes (dans le cas d'opium brut et de la feuille de coca) ;

2) pour des besoins médicaux ou scientifiques exclusivement (dans le cas des stupéfiants visés par le chapitre III de la Convention, et du chanvre indien).

Pour le ministre et par son ordre ..................
(Signé) ..................
(Titre) .................

(Date) ..................

________

1 Les pays qui n'ont pas supprimé l'habitude de fumer l'opium et qui désirent importer de l'opium brut pour la fabrication de l'opium préparé doivent délivrer des certificats établissant que l'opium brut réservé à l'importation est destiné à la fabrication de l'opium préparé, que les fumeurs sont soumis aux restrictions gouvernementales, en attendant la suppression complète de l'opium et que l'opium importé ne sera pas réexporté.
(2) In the case of exports of opium from the port of Calcutta export authorizations shall be issued in triplicate, one copy being retained for record, one being handed to the consignor so that it may accompany the consignment and one being despatched to the Government of the importing country in pursuance of clause (4) of Article 13 of the Geneva Convention.

In the case of all other exports except exports to a maritime State in India, the authorization shall be issued in quadruplicate, three copies being disposed of as hereinbefore provided and the fourth being forwarded immediately on the grant of the authorization to the local excise authorities:

Provided that if a proposed consignment appears to the Collector of Customs to be of an unusual character he shall consult the local excise authorities before granting the authorization.

(3) All authorizations issued under this Rule shall, save where export is to be effected by post under rule 13, be prominently marked "not available by post".

9. **Ports from which export to be made.**—The dangerous drugs specified in the first column of the annexed table shall not be exported by sea from British India to a place specified in the corresponding entry in the second column, save from a port specified in the corresponding entry of the third column thereof.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dangerous Drugs</th>
<th>Place to which exported</th>
<th>Ports from which export permitted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Opium</td>
<td>Any other place outside British India</td>
<td>Bombay and Calcutta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Hemp and manufactured drugs</td>
<td>Any place outside British India</td>
<td>Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon and Karachi.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Special authorisation for export for use on ships.—(1) The Collector of Customs at any port from which a ship departs from British India may grant an authorization for the export by that ship of such quantity of opium, hemp and manufactured drugs as is in his opinion required for bona fide use on board the ship by the crew and save in the case of pilgrim ships by the passengers.

(2) In the case of a pilgrim ship the Collector of Customs may issue an authorization for the export of an additional quantity of
opium, hemp and manufactured drugs for use on board the ship by pilgrims. Such authorization shall not be issued save on the authority of an excise permit granted by or under the orders of the Local Government within whose jurisdiction the port of departure is situate on the strength of a certificate from the Port Health Officer that opium, hemp and manufactured drugs to the quantity involved are necessary for the use of pilgrims on board the ship.

11. Export by land.—Dangerous drugs other than coca leaf shall not be exported by land from British India save under an export authorization granted by a Local Government or by an officer authorised in that behalf by a Local Government:

Provided that an export authorization shall not be required in the case of—

(a) the export of manufactured drugs which have been imported into British India in transit to a place outside British India under an import authorization marked "in transit" by the authority issuing the same;

(b) opium or hemp exported personally by a traveller to a French or Portuguese Settlement in India or to a State in India, up to the limit of quantity within which possession is allowed without a pass on the British Indian side of the Frontier;

(c) manufactured drugs so exported by such traveller which have been lawfully obtained for the personal use of the traveller or his family from a recognised physician or a licensed pharmacist in British India.

12. Provisions regarding authorizations for export by land.—

(1) The export authorization referred to in rule 11 shall not be granted for export to a country other than a State in India unless an import certificate from the Government of the importing country has been produced in the form or to the effect required by clause (ii) of sub-rule (1) of rule 8; and where the importing country has not ratified the Geneva Convention, such export authorization shall not, in the case of an unusually large consignment, be granted without prior reference to the Governor General in Council, unless the export is being effected in accordance with standing orders approved by the Governor General in Council.

(2) Every such export authorization shall, save where export is to be effected by post under rule 13, be prominently marked "not available by post" and shall be issued in triplicate, the three copies being disposed of in the manner specified in sub-rule (2) of rule 8.

13. Extent to which use of post office allowed.—(1) Save as provided in sub-rules (2) and (3) the medium of the post office shall not be used for the export in accordance with this Part from British India by sea or by land of any dangerous drug.
(2) Where dangerous drugs are to be exported in accordance with this Part to a French or Portuguese Settlement in India, the export authorization may be marked "available by parcel post":

Provided as follows:

(a) The export authorization shall not be so marked unless an import certificate from the Government of the importing territory expressly authorising import into that territory by post and stating that the drugs in question are required for medicinal purposes only has been produced;

(b) If the drugs are to be exported by sea, the export authorization referred to in rule 8 shall be granted either by the Collector of Customs at the port of export or, by or under the orders of the Local Government within whose jurisdiction the Post Office of despatch is situate;

(c) The number of copies required under rule 8 or rule 12 of the export authorization shall be increased by one, the additional copy being handed to the consignor for production at the Post Office of despatch.

(3) Where dangerous drugs are to be exported in accordance with this Part to a State in India the export authorization may be marked "available by parcel post":

Provided as follows:

(a) The export authorization shall not be so marked unless an import certificate or import authorization issued by the proper authority in the importing State has been produced;

(b) Any parcel containing dangerous drugs so exported shall be insured and shall be accompanied by a declaration to be signed by the person despatching the parcel and handed in at the office at which the parcel is tendered for transmission stating the names of the consignor and consignee, the contents of the parcel in detail, the number and date of the export authorization and import certificate or import authorization relating to the parcel, the number of the licence held by the consignee and such other particulars as the Local Government may determine;

(c) The number of copies required under rule 8 or rule 12 of the export authorization shall be increased by one, the additional copy being handed to the consignor for production at the Post Office of despatch;

(d) Any Local Government may, notwithstanding anything contained in this sub-rule, prohibit the despatch by post of any dangerous drug from any place within its jurisdiction to any specified State in India.
14. Transhipment.—(1) No dangerous drug shall be transhipped at any port in British India save with the permission of the Customs Collector.

(2) The Customs Collector shall not grant the permission referred to in sub-rule (1) save under the special orders of the Governor-General in Council in each case unless—

(a) the country from which the drugs have been shipped and the country to which the drugs are consigned are signatories to and have ratified the Geneva Convention, and

(b) the drugs are covered by an export authorization or a diversion certificate granted in accordance with Article 13 or Article 15, as the case may be, of the said Convention by or under the authority of the Government of the country from which they have been shipped and such authorization or certificate is produced for the inspection of the Customs Collector in accordance with Article 15 of the said Convention.

[Government of India, Finance Department (C. R.) Notification No. 1 Dangerous Drugs, dated 18th February 1933, as amended by the Government of India, Finance Department (C. R.), Notifications, No. 4-Dangerous Drugs, dated 7th April 1934 and No. 8-Dangerous Drugs, dated 12th October 1935.]

6. BERA R DANGEROUS DRUGS (IMPORT AND EXPORT) RULES, 1934.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), as applied to Berar, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of section 36 of the said Act, namely:—

PART I.—Preliminary.

1. Short title, commencement, repeal and application.—(i) These rules may be called the Berar Dangerous Drugs (Import and Export) Rules, 1934.

(ii) They shall come into force on the 1st of July 1934, whereupon all rules (not being rules regulating the import of charas into Berar by land) made by whatever authority under an enactment specified in the first three columns of Schedule II to the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), as applied to Berar, and for a purpose specified in sub-section (2) of section 7 of the said Act shall be cancelled except as regards anything done or any offence committed or any fine or penalty incurred or any proceedings instituted before the said date.
(iii) Nothing in these rules shall apply to the import of charas into Berar by land.

2. **Definition.**—In these rules the expressions "dangerous drug" and "manufactured drug" do not include prepared opium.

**PART II.**—General prohibition of import and export by air.

3. No dangerous drug shall be imported into or exported from Berar by air.

**PART III.**—Import by land.

4. **General.**—No dangerous drug shall be imported into Berar by land from the Hyderabad State save in accordance with the conditions specified in the second column of the annexed table for the import of the dangerous drugs specified in the corresponding entry in the first column thereof:

Provided that the Local Government may by general or special order permit a traveller to import personally into Berar by land from the Hyderabad State opium or hemp up to the limit of quantity within which possession by him is allowed without a pass in Berar.

**TABLE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dangerous Drugs.</th>
<th>Conditions.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Opium . . .</td>
<td>(1) Where the final destination is in Berar, the import shall be effected (i) on behalf of the Governor General in Council, or (ii) under an authorisation granted, with the general or special consent of the Governor General in Council by the Local Government or by an officer empowered in this behalf by the Local Government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Coca leaf . .</td>
<td>(2) Where the final destination is another part of the Hyderabad State, the import shall be effected under an authorization granted by or under the orders of the Local Government, such authorization being marked &quot;in transit&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(1) Where the final destination is in Berar, the import shall be effected under an authorization granted by the Local Government or by an officer empowered in this behalf by the Local Government.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Dangerous Drugs.

#### Conditions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dangerous Drugs</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(3) Manufactured drugs</td>
<td>(2) Where the final destination is another part of the Hyderabad State, the import shall be effected under an authorization granted by or under the orders of the Local Government, such authorization being marked “in transit”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Hemp (excluding charas imported by land)</td>
<td>(1) Where the final destination is in Berar, the import shall be effected under an authorization granted by the Local Government or by an officer empowered in this behalf by the Local Government: and where the manufactured drugs imported include preparations, officinal or non-officinal, containing more than 0.1 per cent. of cocaine or more than 0.2 per cent. of morphine or containing any diacetylmorphone, the bottles, phials, packages or other containers of these preparations or labels affixed to them shall plainly exhibit the actual quantity of the dangerous drug present in each container or sufficient particulars to admit of the ready calculation of such quantity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2) Where the final destination is another part of the Hyderabad State, the import shall be effected under an authorization granted by or under the orders of the Government of the Central Provinces, such authorization being marked “in transit”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The import shall be effected on behalf of the Local Government or under an authorization granted by the Local Government or by an officer empowered in this behalf by the Local Government.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. **Restriction on use of post office.**—The medium of the post office shall not be used for the import in accordance with this Part into Berar by land of any dangerous drug.

### PART IV. — Export by land.

6. **Export of coca leaf prohibited.**—Coca leaf shall not be exported from Berar by land.

7. **Export by land.**—Dangerous drugs, other than coca leaf, shall not be exported by land from Berar save under an export authorization granted by the Local Government or by an officer authorized in that behalf by the Local Government:
Provided that an export authorization shall not be required in the case of—

(a) the export of manufactured drugs which have been imported into Berar in transit to a place outside Berar under an import authorization marked "in transit" by the authority issuing the same;

(b) opium or hemp exported personally by a traveller to a French or Portuguese Settlement in India or to a State in India, up to the limit of quantity within which possession is allowed without a pass in Berar;

(c) manufactured drugs so exported by such traveller which have been lawfully obtained for the personal use of the traveller or his family from a recognised physician or a licensed pharmacist in Berar.

8. Provisions regarding authorizations for export by land.—(1) The export authorization referred to in rule 7 shall not be granted for export to a country other than a State in India unless an import certificate from the Government of the importing country has been produced in the form annexed, and where the importing country has not ratified the Geneva Convention, such export authorization shall not, in the case of an unusually large consignment, be granted without prior reference to the Governor-General in Council, unless the export is being effected in accordance with standing orders approved by the Governor-General in Council.

(2) Every such export authorization shall, save where export is to be effected by post under rule 9, be prominently marked "not available by post" and shall be issued in triplicate, one copy being retained for record, one being handed over to the consignor so that it may accompany the consignment and one being despatched to the Government of the importing country in pursuance of clause (4) of Article 13 of the Geneva Convention.

9. Extent to which use of post office allowed.—(1) Save as provided in sub-rules (2) and (3) the medium of the post office shall not be used for the export in accordance with this Part from Berar by land of any dangerous drug.

(2) Where dangerous drugs are to be exported in accordance with this Part to a French or Portuguese Settlement in India, the export authorization may be marked "available by parcel post".

Provided as follows:—

(a) The export authorization shall not be so marked unless an import certificate from the Government of the importing territory expressly authorizing import into that territory by post and stating that the drugs in question are required for medicinal purposes only has been produced.
(b) The number of copies required under rule 8 of the export authorization shall be increased by one, the additional copy being handed to the consignor for production at the post office of despatch.

(3) Where dangerous drugs are to be exported in accordance with this Part to a State in India the export authorization may be marked "available by parcel post".

Provided as follows:—

(a) The export authorization shall not be so marked unless an import certificate or import authorization issued by the proper authority in the importing State has been produced;

(b) Any parcel containing dangerous drugs so exported shall be insured and shall be accompanied by a declaration to be signed by the person despatching the parcel and handed in at the office at which the parcel is tendered for transmission stating the names of the consignor and consignee, the contents of the parcel in detail, the number and date of the export authorization and import certificate or import authorization relating to the parcel, the number of the licence held by the consignee and such other particulars as the Local Government may determine;

(c) The number of copies required under rule 8 of the export authorization shall be increased by one, the additional copy being handed to the consignor for production at the post office of despatch;

(d) The Local Government may, notwithstanding anything contained in this sub-rule, prohibit the despatch by post of any dangerous drug from any place within Berar to any specified State in India.
MODELE DE CERTIFICAT D'IMPORTATION.

CONVENTION INTERNATIONALE DE L'OPIUM.

Certificat officiel d'importation.

N°

Nous certifions par la présente que le Ministère due .................. chargé de l'application de la loi sur les stupéfiants visés par la Convention internationale de l'opium a approuvé l'importation par :

(a) Nom, adresse et profession de l'importateur.  

b) Description exacte du stupéfiant et quantité destinée à l'importation.  

c) Nom et adresse de la maison du pays exportateur qui fournit le stupéfiant en provenance de c).  

d) Indiquer toutes les conditions spéciales à observer; mentionner, par exemple, que le stupéfiant ne doit pas sous réserve des conditions suivantes être expédié par la poste  

et déclarons que l'envoi destiné à l'importation est nécessaire :

1) pour les besoins légitimes (dans le cas d'opium brut et de la feuille de coca);  

2) pour des besoins médicaux ou scientifiques exclusivement (dans le cas des stupéfiants visés par le chapitre III de la Convention, et du chanvre indien).

Pour le ministre et par son ordre———

(Signé)  

(Titre)  

(Date)  

1 Les pays qui n'ont pas supprimé l'habitude de fumer l'opium et qui désirent importer de l'opium brut pour la fabrication de l'opium préparé doivent délivrer des certificats établissant que l'opium brut réservé à l'importation est destiné à la fabrication de l'opium préparé, que les fumeurs sont soumis aux restrictions gouvernementales, en attendant la suppression complète de l'opium et que l'opium importé ne sera pas réexporté.
FORM OF IMPORT CERTIFICATE.

CONVENTION RELATING TO DANGEROUS DRUGS (INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONFERENCE, GENEVA, 1925).

Certificate of Official Approval of Import.

No. I hereby certify that the Ministry of .............. being the Ministry charged with the administration of the law relating to the dangerous drugs to which the Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs (International Opium Conference, Geneva, 1925) applies, has approved the importation by

(a) Name, address and business of importer.

(b) Exact description and amount of drug to be imported.

(c) Name and address of firm in exporting country from which the drug is to be obtained.

subject to the following conditions

(d) State any special conditions to be observed, e.g., not to be imported through the post.

and is satisfied that the consignment proposed to be imported is required:

(1) For legitimate purposes (in the case of raw opium and the coca leaf)*;

(2) Solely for medicinal or scientific purposes (in the case of drugs to which Chapter III of the Convention applies and Indian hemp.)

Signed on behalf of the Ministry of .........

(Signature) ..............

(Official Rank) ..............

(Date) ..............

* Where the use of prepared opium has not yet been suppressed and it is desired to import raw opium for the manufacture of prepared opium, the certificate should be to the effect that the raw opium to be imported is required for the purpose of manufacturing prepared opium for use under Government restrictions pending complete suppression, and that it will not be re-exported.

[Government of India, Finance Department (C. R.) Notification No. 9 Dangerous Drugs, dated 23rd June 1934.]
In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of section 36 of the said Act, namely:

1. **Short title, commencement, repeal and application.—** (1) These rules may be called the **Central Charas (Import by land) Rules, 1935**.

(2) They shall come into force on the 1st October 1935 with the following conditions, namely:

(a) Where the final destination is in British India, the import shall be effected on behalf of a Local Government or under an import authorisation granted by the Local Government within whose jurisdiction the importer resides or has his place of business, or by an officer empowered in this behalf by such Local Government, and

(b) in the case of import from Central Asia shall be subject to the additional requirements and restrictions imposed by rule 3.

(2) Where the final destination in the case of import from a State in India is another part of the same State or in the case of import from a foreign settlement in India is another part of the same settlement, the import shall be effected under an authorisation granted by or under the orders of the Local Government within whose jurisdiction the place of importation is situated, such authorisation being marked "in transit".

3. The additional requirements and restrictions applicable to the import of charas by land from Central Asia shall be as follows:

(a) Import shall not be effected save by one of the following routes:

(by the road leading into the Punjab from Leh across the Lingti Plain over the Baralacha Pass through Lahul, via Kyelang and Koksar, across the Rohtang pass to Manali):
Provided that this route shall not be used from the 20th September to the 30th June;

(ii) by the Kashmir route from Leh, leading into the Punjab, via Kohala and Murree: Provided that this route shall not be used from the 1st November to the 31st May;

(iii) from Leh by the Srinagar-Banihal-Jammu motor route leading into the Punjab: Provided that this route shall not be used from the 1st November to the 31st May;

(iv) by the Gomal route, leading into the North-West Frontier Province, via Khajuri Kuch, Murtaza and Manjhi;

(v) by the Chitral route leading into the North-West Frontier Province.

(2) Charas imported by any of the three routes leading into the Punjab shall be obtained from the warehouse established at Leh.

(3) Charas imported by the Chitral route shall be obtained from the bonded warehouse established at Chitral.

(4) Charas shall be imported in packages of not less than 10 seers in weight each and of the form regularly used and recognised by the trade.

(5) Only charas imported by contractors in the United Provinces shall be imported via the Srinagar-Banihal-Jammu route and such charas shall pass through the Punjab in bond without being registered in one of the Punjab warehouses, but shall be registered at the Custom House, Jammu, Tawi, under the supervision of the Deputy Inspector in charge of the House.

(6) Charas not covered by sub-rule (5) imported into the Punjab or the North-West Frontier Province shall be conveyed direct to a bonded warehouse established for the storage of charas under the Excise Law in force in the Punjab or the North-West Frontier Province, as the case may be, according to the route taken, as follows:

(i) charas imported across the Rohtang Pass . Sultanpur Warehouse.
(ii) charas imported by the Kashmir route . Rawalpindi Warehouse.
(iii) charas imported by the Gomal route . Dera Ismail Khan Warehouse.
(iv) charas imported by the Chitral route . Provincial Warehouse, Peshawar.

(7) Charas imported through the Punjab or the North-West Frontier Province direct into any other province of British India shall be conveyed to a warehouse established for the storage of charas under the Excise Law in force in the province of import, the journey to the warehouse being effected, so far as possible, by rail.
(8) All *charas* imported shall be deemed to be in bond and no package shall in any circumstances be opened or broken in bulk on its way to the bonded warehouse in British India. On arrival at the place of destination, the *charas* consignment shall be delivered up, along with the import authorisation covering the consignment for the inspection of the Officer-in-charge of the Warehouse.

(9) On any package of *charas* lost or abstracted from any consignment while in British India in transit to the bonded warehouse duty shall be payable to the Local Government of the Province in which the loss or abstraction occurred at the rate of excise duty chargeable on *charas* under the law in force in that Province.

(10) The authorisation referred to in sub-clause (a) of clause (1) of rule 2 shall be issued in the annexed form. A copy of every authorisation shall be retained for record by the authority issuing it. A second copy shall be handed to the importer so that it may accompany the consignment. A third copy shall be sent to the Joint Commissioner at Leh or the Officer-in-charge, Chitrál Bonded Warehouse, as the case may be, or, if either of these officers be empowered under rule 2 to issue authorisations, he shall send the third copy to the Local Government so empowering him. A fourth copy shall be sent to the Officer-in-charge of the bonded warehouse in the province in which the place of destination is situate. In respect of *charas* imported into a province other than that in which the place of importation is situate, an additional copy shall be sent to the Government of the latter province; in respect of *charas* imported via Kashmir an additional copy shall be sent to the Inspector of Customs and Excise, Srinagar, Kashmir.

4. Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 2, the Local Government may by general or special order permit a traveller to import *charas* personally into British India by land from a State in India or foreign settlement in India up to the limit of quantity within which possession by him is allowed without a pass on the British Indian side of the frontier.

*Form of authorisation for import of charas by land.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Import Pass No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Being charged with the duty of regulating the import of *charas* by land into the Province of _______ I hereby authorise the importation of *charas* according to the following particulars, by:

(1) Name of owner with father’s name and address.  
(2) Name of the licensed importer (of the place of destination) with father’s name and address.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
(3) Name with father’s name of the Agent authorised by the owner to remove *charas* or the name of owner if he is present.

(4) Name and address of the carrier in whose charge *charas* is despatched.

(4a) Quantity of *charas* to be imported

(5) Number of packages

(6) Gross weight of packages

(7) Name and locality of the bonded Warehouse to which the *charas* is consigned.

(8) Place from and the route by which the consignment of *charas* is to be imported and conveyed to the bonded warehouse.

(9) Period within which the importation is to be effected.

(9) within a period of _______ from the date of this authorisation.

(10) Description of each bundle:

No. Weight. Year of despatch from Yarkand. Year of Import into Leh or Chitral.

(Sufficient space for entry of about 40 bundles.)

(11) Remarks in regard to any increase or decrease found in the weight of any of the bundles at the time of removal by repairs or dryage, etc.

(Signature and full official designation of the Officer issuing the authorisation.)

[Government of India, Finance Department (C. R.), Notification No. 6. Dangerous Drugs, dated 14th September 1935.]