SOCIETE DES NATIONS.

Communiqué au Conseil et aux Membres de la Société.

C.272.N.177.1937.XI.

Genève, le 2 juin 1937.

TRAFIC DE L’OPIUM ET AUTRES DROGUES NUISIBLES.

ETATS MALAIS FEDERES:

Loi No 16 de 1928 pour codifier et amender la loi relative aux drogues nuisibles.

Lois No 15 de 1911 et 16 de 1912 pour réglementer la possession et la vente des poisons.

Avis publiés dans le Journal Officiel conformément aux décrets sur les drogues nuisibles:—
No. 1822/1929 : No. 386/1930 : No. 4538/1931 :
No. 7581/1931 : No. 2229/1932.

Avis publiés dans le Journal Officiel conformément aux décrets sur les poisons:—
No. 7647/1923 : No. 8272/1923 : No. 221/1924 :
No. 4077/1924 : No. 7857/1929 : No. 7858/1929 :
No. 7859/1929.

Décret No 36 de 1936 portant Amendement au décret sur les drogues nuisibles.

Communiqué par le Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni.

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 Etats parties à ladite Convention ainsi qu’aux autres Etats, le texte des décrets et avis susmentionnés.

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES:

Act No. 16 of 1928 to consolidate and amend the law with regard to deleterious drugs.

Acts No. 15 of 1911 and 16 of 1912 to regulate the possession and sale of poisons.

Gazette Notifications under the Deleterious Drugs Enactments:
No. 1822/1929 : No. 386/1930 : No. 4538/1931 :
No. 7581/1931 : No. 2229/1932.

Gazette Notifications under the Poisons Enactments:
No. 7647/1923 : No. 8272/1923 : No. 221/1924 :
No. 4077/1924 : No. 7857/1929 : No. 7858/1929 :
No. 7859/1929.

Enactment No. 36 of 1936 to amend the Deleterious Drugs Enactment.

Communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom.

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 enactments and notifications.

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CHAPTER 183.

DELETERIOUS DRUGS.
CHAPTER 183.

DELETERIOUS DRUGS.

An Enactment to consolidate and amend the law with regard to Deleterious Drugs.

[31st December, 1928.]

1. This Enactment may be cited as the Deleterious Drugs Enactment.

2. In this Enactment

"authorised practitioner" means a medical practitioner in respect of whom the authorisation specified in Section 7 (vi) is in full force;

"chemist" means a chemist and druggist holding a certificate of competent skill and knowledge granted by the Council of King Edward VII College of Medicine, Singapore, or by such legally constituted pharmaceutical authorities of any country as to the Chief Secretary seems fitting; provided that no certificate shall be deemed sufficient which has been granted to the holder without examination, or which he has obtained without first having received a systematic training as a chemist and druggist;

"corresponding law" means any law stated in a certificate purporting to be issued by or on behalf of the Government of any country outside the Federated Malay States to be a law providing for the control and regulation in that country of the manufacture, sale, use, export and import of drugs in accordance with the provisions of the International Opium Convention signed at the Hague on the 23rd day of January, 1912, or of the International Opium Convention signed at Geneva on the 19th day of February, 1925, and any statement in any such certificate as to the effect of the law mentioned in the certificate, or any statement in any such certificate that any facts constitute an offence against that law, shall be conclusive;

Any such certificate shall be admitted in evidence upon production by or on behalf of the Public Prosecutor;

"deleterious drug" includes any drug or medicine for internal or external use which is comprised in the First Schedule hereto for the time being;

"dentist" means any person who shall for a period of six months have been engaged in the bond fide practice of dentistry in the Federated Malay States or in the Colony and whom the Chief Secretary on the recommendation of the Principal Medical Officer permits to be licensed under this Enactment;

"dentist" shall also mean such person as on the recommendation of the Principal Medical Officer, the Chief Secretary shall grant a permit to under this Enactment for a period of six months in order to qualify for the issue of a licence;
"diversion certificate" means a certificate issued by the Government of any country to which any deleterious drug originally exported under an export authorisation, is brought in course of transit to another country, authorising such drug to be diverted to a destination other than that named in the export authorisation and containing all the particulars which are required to be included in an export authorisation, together with the name of the country from which such drug was originally exported;

"export," with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, means to carry or cause to be carried out of the Federated Malay States by land, sea or air, and includes the carriage by water or by air out of the Federated Malay States of drugs which were carried into the Federated Malay States by water or by air and which are, with or without any landing or transhipment, carried out of the Federated Malay States on the same ship or aircraft on which they were carried into the Federated Malay States;

"export authorisation" means a document, issued by the Government of any country, authorising the exportation of a specific quantity of a deleterious drug from such country and containing the following particulars—

(i) the quantity of the drug authorised to be exported,
(ii) the name and address of the exporter,
(iii) the period within which the exportation must be effected,
(iv) the number and date of an import certificate issued by the Government of the country into which the drug is to be imported authorising the importation,
(v) the proper description of the authority by whom the import certificate was issued, and
(vi) the name and address of the importer;

"import" with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, means to carry or cause to be carried into the Federated Malay States by land, sea or air, and includes the carriage by water or by air into the Federated Malay States of drugs which are intended to be carried out of the Federated Malay States on the same ship or aircraft on which they were carried into the Federated Malay States with or without any landing or transhipment;

"import certificate" means a certificate substantially in the form of the Second Schedule hereto, issued by the Government of any country, authorising a named person to import into such country a specific quantity of a deleterious drug:

"licensed chemist" means a chemist licensed under this Enactment;

"licensed dentist" means a dentist licensed under this Enactment;

"licensed practitioner" means a medical practitioner licensed under this Enactment;

"licensed veterinary surgeon" means a veterinary surgeon licensed under this Enactment;
Chief Secretary may apply Enactment to any other narcotic drug.

Exceptions.

"medical practitioner" means a medical practitioner whose name is on the register of medical practitioners kept by the Medical Council of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States or by the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom:

"offence under this Enactment" includes an offence under any Rule made under this Enactment;

"officers qualified to search" mean the Principal Medical Officer, Federated Malay States, and any licensing officer, and any medical officer authorised in writing by the Principal Medical Officer or by a licensing officer, and every officer of police not below the rank of Inspector, and every senior officer of Customs within the meaning of the Customs Enactment:

"ship" includes every description of vessel used in navigation or for the carriage or storage of goods;

"syringe" means any instrument suitable for hypodermic or intermuscular injection;

"veterinary surgeon" means a person who holds the diploma of membership of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons of England, and includes a person holding any such diploma granted by a school of veterinary science in the British Dominions or in Japan as the Chief Secretary, by notification in the Gazette, approves for the purposes of this Enactment.

3. If it appears to the Chief Secretary that any other narcotic drug of whatever kind is or is likely to be productive, if improperly used, of ill effects substantially of the same character or nature as or analogous to those produced by the deleterious drugs specified in the First Schedule hereto he may by notification in the Gazette direct that that other narcotic drug shall be included in the First Schedule hereto and thereupon this Enactment shall apply to that other narcotic drug in the same manner as it applies to the drugs specified in the said Schedule.

4. Nothing in this Enactment shall be deemed to prevent—
   (a) any medical officer of His Majesty’s Naval, Military or Air Forces who is resident in the Federated Malay States on full pay from importing or exporting deleterious drugs or syringes or from possessing or using the same in the course of his duty;
   (b) the surgeon of any ship or, in the case of a ship which carries no surgeon, the master from importing or exporting deleterious drugs or syringes in quantities not in excess of the reasonable medical requirements of the ship, or from possessing or using the same in the course of his duty as such surgeon or master;
   (c) any medical officer, veterinary surgeon, analyst or chemist in the service of the Government or any person employed in dispensing medicines at any Government hospital or dispensary from possessing or using deleterious drugs and syringes in the course of his duty.
5. (i) The exclusive right of importing and of exporting deleterious drugs and syringes is hereby vested in the Principal Medical Officer;

Provided that the Chief Secretary may by notification in the Gazette prohibit either absolutely or conditionally the importation into the Federated Malay States of any deleterious drugs or class of deleterious drugs.

(ii) Any licensed practitioner or authorised practitioner or licensed chemist may deliver to the Principal Medical Officer, for transmission to any person outside the Federated Malay States to whom the same is addressed, a written order to forward to the Principal Medical Officer at the cost of and for the use of such licensed practitioner or authorised practitioner or licensed chemist deleterious drugs and syringes as specified in the said order.

(iii) Every such order shall be delivered to the Principal Medical Officer in duplicate, and both the original and duplicate thereof shall be authenticated by the signature of the licensed practitioner or authorised practitioner or licensed chemist delivering the same.

(iv) The Principal Medical Officer, unless he is of opinion that the quantities specified in any such order are excessive, or that such order otherwise needs revision or alteration, in which case he may return it for such revision or alteration to the licensed practitioner or authorised practitioner or licensed chemist by whom it was delivered, shall sign both the original and the duplicate of the order, retain the original and, subject to prepayment of the cost of transmission by the licensed practitioner or authorised practitioner or licensed chemist concerned, forward the duplicate to the person to whom it is addressed.

(v) On the receipt by the Principal Medical Officer of any package or consignment appearing to be sent in compliance with an order forwarded under sub-section (iv), the Principal Medical Officer may, before delivery thereof to the person for whose use the same appears to be intended, open such package or consignment and examine the contents thereof, and in case the contents include deleterious drugs the importation of which is prohibited or which are not covered by any order previously forwarded under sub-section (iv) may in his absolute discretion confiscate such prohibited or unordered drugs or deal with them as he thinks fit.

6. The licensing officers for issuing licences under this Enactment shall be the Principal Medical Officer and in any State any medical officer appointed in writing by the Principal Medical Officer to be a licensing officer in and for such State or in and for any specified district or districts in such State.

7. (i) Subject to this section and to any Rules made under this Enactment, the licensing officer in each State may in his discretion issue to any medical practitioner, veterinary surgeon, dentist, chemist, or dresser upon payment of the prescribed fee a licence as specified hereunder—

(a) to a veterinary surgeon or dentist, a licence to possess and use deleterious drugs and syringes in the course of his profession;
(b) to a medical practitioner or chemist, a licence to possess and sell deleterious drugs and syringes;

(c) to a dresser employed in a private hospital who has satisfied the licensing officer of his fitness to possess the same a licence to possess and use deleterious drugs and syringes in the course of his employment.

(ii) No licence to sell, possess or use deleterious drugs or syringes shall be issued except as provided by this section or by Sections 21 or 26.

(iii) The licensing officer in any State may in his discretion suspend for a limited period or cancel any licence issued in that State under this section.

(iv) Any person to whom a licence under this section has been refused or whose licence has been suspended or cancelled by the licensing officer may appeal from the decision of the licensing officer to the Chief Secretary whose decision shall be final.

(v) All licences issued under this Enactment shall, unless previously cancelled, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in which they are issued.

(vi) Any medical practitioner, other than a person to whom Section 4 applies, or any person in charge of a laboratory for purposes of research or instruction attached to any institution approved by the Chief Secretary for the purpose, is hereby authorised as far as is necessary for the practice of his profession or for the discharge of his duties or for purposes of research or instruction, as the case may be, to possess and use deleterious drugs and syringes.

(vii) In the event of any person authorised under sub-section (vi) to possess and use deleterious drugs or syringes being convicted of an offence against this Enactment, the Chief Secretary may by notification in the Gazette withdraw the authorisation in respect of such person, if in the opinion of the Chief Secretary, such person cannot properly be allowed to possess any such drug or syringe.

(viii) If the Chief Secretary is of opinion that there is reason to think that a medical practitioner, other than a medical officer to whom Section 4 applies, may be supplying, administering or prescribing any deleterious drug either to or for himself or to or for other persons otherwise than as required for purposes of medical treatment, he may refer the case to a tribunal to consist of a Judge of the Supreme Court, the Resident of the State wherein such practitioner is ordinarily resident and the Principal Medical Officer, and if the tribunal so recommends, the Chief Secretary may withdraw the authorisation of such practitioner to possess, use or sell deleterious drugs. Such withdrawal shall be notified in the Gazette.

8. (i) Every licensing officer shall keep a register of all licences issued by him with the particulars of each licence.

(ii) Any document purporting to be a copy of or an extract from a register kept under this section shall, if authenticated by the signature of a licensing officer, be prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein.
9. (i) The Principal Medical Officer shall in or about the month of February in each year, cause to be published in the Gazatte, in such form as is prescribed, correct lists of all persons licensed under this Enactment.

(ii) Every list so published as aforesaid shall be evidence in all Courts of the facts stated therein, and that the persons therein specified are licensed under this Enactment.

(iii) The absence of the name of any person from such list shall be evidence, until the contrary is proved, that such person is not licensed under this Enactment.

10. (i) The Principal Medical Officer may appoint by writing under his hand any Government officer to be an inspector under this Enactment.

(ii) Any licensing officer or inspector may enter the premises of any person licensed under this Enactment or authorised under Section 7 (vi) at all reasonable times and inspect all books and stocks therein.

11. (i) Any licensing officer or inspector may apply to purchase any article advertised for sale or exposed for sale or on sale, which he knows or has reason to believe to consist of or contain any deleterious drug, and the person in possession or charge of such article shall supply such article to him and shall not charge more than the advertised or a reasonable price therefor.

(ii) The licensing officer or inspector making any such purchase may select the actual case, bottle or package which he requires, or may demand to be served from any receptacle pointed out by him, and the person in possession or charge shall comply with such requirement or demand.

(iii) Any person who without reasonable excuse contravenes any provision of this section shall be liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(iv) A licensing officer or inspector purchasing any article with the intention of submitting the same to analysis shall immediately on completion of the purchase

(a) notify to the seller or his agent selling the article his intention to have the same analysed;

(b) divide the same into three parts;

(c) mark and seal or fasten up each one of the parts in such manner as its nature will permit;

(d) deliver one of the parts to the seller or his agent and another to the Government Chemist for analysis; and

(e) retain the third part for comparison.

12. (i) Any licensing officer or inspector may at all reasonable times inspect all weights, measures and instruments for weighing used by or in the possession of any person or on any premises for use for weighing deleterious drugs.
(ii) Any person who on demand made by a licensing officer or inspector neglects or refuses to produce for inspection any such weights, measures or instruments for weighing used by him or in his possession, or on his premises, or refuses to permit the licensing officer or inspector to examine or remove for examination the same shall be liable to a fine of five hundred dollars and for a second or subsequent offence to a fine of one thousand dollars.

13. (i) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (ii) and (iii) hereof, any person other than the Principal Medical Officer who imports or exports or does any act preparatory to or for the purpose of importing or exporting any deleterious drug or syringe shall be guilty of an offence under this Enactment.

(ii) No deleterious drug or syringe consigned to a destination outside the Federated Malay States and carried into the Federated Malay States in any ship or aircraft in course of transit to such destination shall be deemed to have been imported contrary to this Enactment, if the master of the ship or aircraft in which it is being conveyed produces to the proper officer of Customs a duly authenticated copy of an export authorisation or of a diversion certificate, issued in respect of such consignment by the Government of a country which is a party to the International Opium Convention signed at Geneva on the 19th day of February, 1925:

Provided that in the case of a consignment of any deleterious drug or syringe carried into the Federated Malay States in course of transit to a destination outside the Federated Malay States from a country which is not a party to the International Opium Convention signed at Geneva on the 19th day of February 1925, it shall be lawful for the Chief Secretary, on the production to him of an import certificate issued in respect of such consignment by the Government of the country to which the drug or syringe is consigned, to declare that the production to the proper officer of Customs of a duly authenticated copy of an export authorisation or of a diversion certificate, issued in respect of such consignment, is dispensed with, and thereafter the drug or syringe comprised in such consignment shall not be deemed, by reason only of the fact that neither of the said documents is produced to the proper officer of Customs, to have been imported contrary to this Enactment.

(iii) No deleterious drug or syringe consigned to a destination outside the Federated Malay States and carried out of the Federated Malay States in any ship or aircraft in course of transit to such destination shall be deemed to have been exported contrary to this Enactment if the master of the ship or aircraft in which it is being conveyed produces to the proper officer of Customs a duly authenticated copy of an export authorisation or of a diversion certificate, issued in respect of such consignment by the Government of a country which is a party to the International Opium Convention signed at Geneva on the 19th day of February, 1925, and such consignment is carried out of the Federated Malay States under and in pursuance of such document or under and in pursuance of a diversion certificate issued...
by the Chief Secretary or after the Chief Secretary has made a declaration under sub-section (ii) that the production to the proper officer of Customs of a duly authenticated copy of an export authorisation or of a diversion certificate, issued in respect of such consignment, is dispensed with.

14. (i) If any ship is used for the importation or exportation of any deleterious drug or syringe contrary to this Enactment or for the receipt or storage of any deleterious drug or syringe imported contrary thereto, the owner or master thereof shall be liable to a fine of ten thousand dollars unless it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that such owner or master was not implicated in the placing or keeping of such deleterious drug or syringe on board the ship and that the offence in question was committed without his knowledge, consent or connivance, and the ship may be detained by order of the Court until security has been given for such sum as the Court orders, not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

(ii) Except in the case of deleterious drugs or syringes consigned to or by the Principal Medical Officer and except as provided by Section 13 (ii) and (iii), the finding of any deleterious drug or syringe on board any ship shall be prima facie evidence that the ship has been used for the importation or exportation of deleterious drugs or syringes contrary to this Enactment or for the receipt or storage of deleterious drugs or syringes imported contrary thereto.

(iii) For the purposes of this section the expression "master" shall include every person, except a pilot, having command or charge of the ship.

15. (i) Any person shall be guilty of an offence who

(a) being the occupier of any house or place and not being a medical practitioner or licensed dentist keeps or uses such house or place for the purpose of the administration of a deleterious drug to a human being; or

(b) being the owner or occupier of any house or place permits such house or place to be used for the purpose of the administration of a deleterious drug to a human being by any person other than a medical practitioner or licensed dentist or a person acting under the directions of a medical practitioner.

(ii) A house or place shall be deemed to be used for the purpose of the administration of a deleterious drug if it is used for that purpose even on one occasion only.

(iii) A person shall be deemed to be the occupier of a house or place if he has the use, temporarily or otherwise, or if he has or appears to have the care or management of such house or place.

(iv) If any syringe or deleterious drug suitable for hypodermic injection is found in any house or place, or upon any person therein, it shall be presumed until the contrary is proved that

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the house or place is used for the purpose of the administration of a deleterious drug to a human being, and that the occupier permits such house or place to be used for such purpose.

16. (i) When any person has been convicted of an offence under Section 15 not being the owner of the house or place in respect of which the offence was committed, the Chief Police Officer shall cause notice thereof in the English, Malay, Chinese and Tamil languages to be served on the owner of such house or place.

(ii) If the owner is not known, the said notice shall be served on the person inscribed in the books kept under any Sanitary Boards Enactment for the time being in force as the owner of such house or place, and such person shall be deemed to be the owner of such house or place for the purposes of this Enactment.

(iii) Where the name of the owner is not known, a notice addressed to the "owner" of the house or place, without further description, shall be deemed to be sufficiently addressed.

(iv) Where the address of the owner is not known, the notice may be served by being affixed to any outer door or window or any conspicuous part of the house or place in respect of which the offence was committed.

(v) If within a period of six months from the date of service of such notice the house or place in respect of which the notice was given is used for the purpose of the administration of any deleterious drug to a human being, it shall be presumed until the contrary is proved that such house or place was used for the said purpose with the permission of the owner thereof.

17. (i) Any person, other than a person acting under the directions of a medical practitioner or veterinary surgeon, who

(a) is found in possession of; or

(b) is proved to have had possession of

any deleterious drug or syringe shall be guilty of an offence, unless he is or was at the time of such possession authorised in that behalf by a licence under this Enactment or by Section 7 (vi).

(ii) Any person who is proved to have had in his possession or under his control anything whatsoever containing any deleterious drug shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been in possession of such drug, and shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to have known the nature of such drug.

(iii) Any person who is proved to have had in his possession or under his control or subject to his order any document of title relating to anything whatsoever containing any deleterious drug shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been in possession of such drug and shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to have known the nature of such drug.
18. (i) Every person licensed under this Enactment or
authorised under Section 7 (vi) shall at all times keep proper
books in the English language showing such particulars of all
deleterious drugs purchased, sold and in stock as are prescribed.

(ii) Any person who fails to comply with sub-section (i) shall
be liable to a fine of two thousand five hundred dollars or to
imprisonment for twelve months or to both.

(iii) Any person licensed under this Enactment or authori-
sed under Section 7 (vi) who is found in possession or control of
a greater or less quantity of deleterious drugs than he ought
to be according to such books shall be liable to a fine of two
thousand five hundred dollars or to imprisonment for twelve
months or to both; provided that he shall not be held liable for
any deficiency which he proves to have been caused by evapo-
ration or loss in weighing or measuring or by leakage, breakage
or other accident.

(iv) No person shall, on conviction of an offence under this
section, be sentenced to imprisonment without the option of a
fine or to pay a fine exceeding five hundred dollars, if the Court
before which the conviction is had is satisfied that the offence
was committed through inadvertence and was not preparatory
to, or committed in course of, or in connection with, the
commission or intended commission of any other offence under
this Enactment.

19. Any person, other than an authorised practitioner or a
licensed dentist or a licensed dresser or a person acting under
the directions of an authorised practitioner or a medical officer
to whom Section 4 applies, shall be guilty of an offence who
administers any deleterious drug to any person.

20. (i) Any person shall be guilty of an offence who

(a) administers to himself or suffers any other person,
not being a medical practitioner or a licensed
dentist or a licensed dresser or a person acting
under the directions of a medical practitioner, to
administer to him any deleterious drug; or

(b) is found in any house or place kept or used for the
purpose specified in Section 15 (i), (b) in order
that any deleterious drug may be administered to
him.

(ii) Any person guilty of an offence under this section shall
be liable to a fine of five thousand dollars.

21. (i) Any person, other than a person acting under and in
accordance with a licence granted by the Chief Secretary under
this section or under and in accordance with a licence granted
under Section 7 or Section 26, or under and in accordance with
the authorisation granted under Section 7 (vi) shall be guilty of
an offence who, whether on his own behalf or on behalf of any
other person, buys or sells or supplies or procures or otherwise
deals in or offers to deal in any deleterious drug, whether such
drug be in the Federated Malay States or elsewhere, and whether
it be ascertained or appropriated or in existence or not.
Possession of Cannabis Sativa and its resin prohibited.

22. Any person who—

(a) cultivates, buys, sells or has in his possession the whole or any part of the plant known as Cannabis Sativa;

(b) imports, exports, buys, sells or otherwise deals in or has in his possession, the resin of the said plant or any preparation of which such resin forms the base, or extracts the resin from the said plant or manufactures any preparation of which such resin forms the base,

shall be guilty of an offence:

Provided that this section shall not apply to Indian hemp, as defined in the First Schedule hereto, or to galenical preparations thereof.

23. Any person who is guilty of an offence under Sections 13 (i), 15, 17, 19, 21 or 22, or is guilty of any other offence against this Enactment for which no penalty is specifically provided, shall be liable to a fine of ten thousand dollars or to imprisonment for three years or to both.

24. (i) Any Court before which a person is convicted of an offence under Sections 13 (i), 15, 17, 19, 21 or 22 and sentenced to pay a fine may order that a photograph of such person be taken by such police officer and that the finger impressions of such person be taken in the presence of such officer of the Court as is specified in the order.

(ii) A statement in any certificate purporting to be signed by the officer having the custody of the records of any Court, and sealed with the seal of such Court, that a person named therein has been convicted by such Court of an offence under this Enactment and that the finger impressions which appear on such certificate are those of the person so convicted shall be evidence of the facts so stated.

25. (i) No person licensed under Section 7 (i) or authorised under Section 7 (vi) shall sell any deleterious drug or syringe unless—

(a) the receiver is the holder of a licence under Section 7 (i) or a person authorised under Section 7 (vi) or is a ship’s surgeon; provided that in the last case the prescription or order is signed by the ship’s surgeon and is endorsed by the master or local agent of the ship; or

(b) the deleterious drug or syringe is furnished upon a written prescription or order dated and signed by a medical practitioner; and
(c) the prescription or order also specifies—

(i) the name and address of the person for whose use the prescription or order is given;
(ii) the name and total amount of the drug or the number of syringes to be sold; and
(iii) if required to be sold more than once, the number of times, not exceeding three, and the intervals at which the drug may be supplied.

(ii) In the case of a sale under sub-section (i), the following conditions must be fulfilled:

(a) the seller must be reasonably satisfied that the signature affixed to the prescription or order is in fact the signature of the person purporting to sign it, and that that person is a medical practitioner or a ship's surgeon;

(b) the seller must make or cause to be made an entry in a book to be kept for that purpose containing the date of the sale, the name and address of the receiver, the name and quantity of the article sold, and, in the case of a sale to a ship's surgeon or upon a prescription or order, the signature of the receiver or the words "signed order" followed by the name of the medical practitioner and the date upon which the drug or syringe is sold:

(c) the seller must retain the prescription or order and preserve it for a period of two years: and

(d) the drug or syringe if sent by post, must be sent by registered post.

Provided that, if a seller is reasonably satisfied that a medical practitioner desiring to purchase a deleterious drug or syringe urgently requires it for the purpose of his profession, but is, by reason of some emergency, unable, before delivery, either to furnish to the seller an order in writing duly signed, or to attend and sign the said book the seller may send the deleterious drug or syringe to the purchaser to be handed over to him either in exchange for such an order or on an undertaking by the purchaser to furnish such an order to the seller within the twenty-four hours next following:

Provided also that if any purchaser by whom any such undertaking as aforesaid has been given fails to deliver to the seller a signed order in accordance with the undertaking, or if any person for the purpose of obtaining delivery of any deleterious drug or syringe under the foregoing proviso makes a statement which is to his knowledge false, he shall be liable on conviction to the penalty prescribed in sub-section (v).

(iii) No prescription or order which includes any deleterious drug shall be available for use upon more than one occasion, unless the prescription or order shall so specify, in which case it shall be available on not more than three occasions, and at the intervals specified in the prescription or order.

(iv) Every person dispensing a deleterious drug upon a prescription shall enter on the prescription by stamp or in
writing in an indelible manner the name of the holder of the licence under which such deleterious drug is dispensed or the name of the person authorised under Section 7 (vi) by whose authority such deleterious drug is dispensed and the date of the dispensing.

(v) Any person who contravenes this section shall be liable on conviction to a fine of two thousand dollars or to imprisonment for twelve months or to both.

(vi) In this section the word "sell" with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions includes "supply."

26. (i) No persons shall manufacture any deleterious drug except under and in accordance with the conditions and restrictions of a licence issued by the Chief Secretary and on premises specified in the said licence.

(ii) Every such licensee shall keep books in the English language showing the quantities of deleterious drugs manufactured, the quantities sold or otherwise distributed and the quantities in stock, together with the names and addresses of persons to whom the said drugs were sold or otherwise distributed.

All such books shall be produced for inspection upon demand made by the Principal Medical Officer or any officer authorised by him in writing.

(iii) (a) Every person who manufactures deleterious drugs in contravention of sub-section (i) or in contravention of the conditions or restrictions imposed by a licence issued under sub-section (i) shall be liable to a fine of ten thousand dollars or to imprisonment for three years or to both.

(b) Every person failing to comply with sub-section (ii) shall be liable on conviction to a fine of five hundred dollars or to imprisonment for six months or to both, and for a second or subsequent offence to a fine of one thousand dollars or to imprisonment for twelve months or to both.

27. (i) Any person who wilfully supplies false information as to any particulars required to be entered in any book under Rules made under this Enactment shall be liable to imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to twelve months.

(ii) Any person who enters in any book kept under Rules made under this Enactment false information as to any particulars prescribed to be entered therein shall be liable to a fine of one thousand dollars, unless it is proved that such person had good reason to believe such information to be true.

28. (i) Any person who makes a false document for the purpose of obtaining any deleterious drug or syringe from any person licensed under this Enactment or authorised under Section 7 (vi), and any person who uses such document knowing or having reason to believe it to be false, shall be liable to imprisonment for twelve months.
(ii) For the purposes of this section the expression "makes a false document" has the meaning assigned to it in the Penal Code.

29. (i) Any police officer or customs officer may arrest without warrant:

(a) any person found committing or attempting to commit or employing or aiding any person to commit an offence under this enactment;

(b) any person whom he reasonably suspects to have in his possession any article liable to forfeiture under this enactment.

(ii) Every person so arrested shall, together with any article as to which an offence may have been committed, or attempted to be committed, be taken to a police station.

30. (i) Whenever it appears to any Magistrate upon the oath of any person that there is reasonable cause to believe that in any dwelling-house or shop or any building or place there is concealed or deposited any article liable to forfeiture under this enactment, or any books or documents directly or indirectly relating to or connected with any transaction or dealing which is, or any intended transaction or dealing which would if carried out be an offence under this enactment, or in the case of a transaction or dealing carried out or intended to be carried out in any place outside the Federated Malay States, an offence against the provisions of any corresponding law in force in that place, or there is committed any offence under Section 15 or 26 (i), such Magistrate may, by his warrant directed to any officer qualified to search, empower such officer by day or by night—

(a) to enter such dwelling-house, shop, building or place and there to search for and take possession of any article liable to forfeiture under this enactment or any such book or document as aforesaid found in such place; and

(b) to arrest any person being in such dwelling-house, shop, building or place in whose possession any such article, book or document is found, or whom such officer reasonably suspects to have concealed or deposited any such article, book or document.

(ii) Such officer may, if necessary—

(a) break open any outer or inner door of such dwelling-house, shop, building or place and enter thereinto;

(b) forcibly enter such place and every part thereof;

(c) remove by force any obstruction to such entry, search, seizure and removal as he is empowered to effect;

(d) detain every person found in such place until such place has been searched.

31. (i) Whenever it appears to any officer qualified to search that there is reasonable cause to believe that in any dwelling-house, shop or any building or place there is concealed or
deposited any article liable to forfeiture under this Enactment or any such book or document as is described in Section 30, or there is committed any offence under Section 15 or 26 (i) and he has good grounds for believing that by reason of the delay in obtaining a search warrant the object of the search is likely to be frustrated, he may exercise in, upon and in respect of such dwelling-house, shop, building or place all the powers in Section 30 mentioned in as full and ample a manner as if he was empowered to do so by warrant issued under the said section.

(ii) Every officer qualified to search shall be entitled to exercise in, upon and in respect of any ship not being or having the status of a ship of war, or any islet, landing place or wharf, or any warehouse or place adjoining a wharf, and used in connection therewith, all the powers in Section 30 mentioned in as full and ample a manner as if he was empowered to do so by warrant issued under the said Section.

32. (i) If any search made without warrant under this Enactment is unsuccessful and there is no reason to suppose that any article liable to forfeiture under this Enactment has been thrown away or otherwise disposed of in order to avoid detection, the officer by whom or at whose request such search was made shall cause to be repacked any goods unpacked during such search and shall make good any damage caused thereby.

(ii) In the event of any dispute as to the amount of any damage so caused the same shall be summarily ascertained and determined by a Magistrate.

33. (i) Any person who

(a) refuses any officer access to any place or ship;

(b) obstructs or hinders him in effecting any entrance which he is entitled to effect under this Enactment or in making any inspection or search authorised by this Enactment, or in the execution of any duty imposed or power conferred by this Enactment; or

(c) refuses or neglects to give any information which may reasonably be required of him and which he has in his power to give,

shall be liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(ii) Any person who furnishes as true information which he knows or has reason to believe to be false shall be guilty of an offence under Section 177 of the Penal Code.

34. Every offence under this Enactment may be tried by the Court of a Magistrate of the First Class and such Court shall have power notwithstanding anything in the Courts Enactment contained to impose the full penalty provided by this Enactment.

35. (i) The period of imprisonment imposed by a Court in default of payment of a fine under this Enactment shall in no case exceed the maximum fixed by the following scale:

Compensation for damage caused by search.

Obstruction of inspection or search.

Jurisdiction.

Imprisonment in default of payment of fine.
Where the fine does not exceed one hundred dollars ... two months;
exceeds one hundred dollars, but does not exceed five hundred dollars ... four months;
exceeds five hundred dollars, but does not exceed one thousand dollars ... six months;
exceeds one thousand dollars, but does not exceed five thousand dollars ... twelve months;
exceeds five thousand dollars ... two years.

(ii) Where a person sentenced to a term of imprisonment and also to a fine undergoes imprisonment in default of payment of the fine, the imprisonment so undergone shall be in addition to such other imprisonment as is imposed by the sentence.

36. Any person who, in the Federated Malay States aids, abets, counsels or procures the commission in any place outside the Federated Malay States of any offence punishable under the provisions of any corresponding law in that place or does any act preparatory to or in furtherance of any act which if committed in the Federated Malay States would constitute an offence under this Enactment shall be liable to a fine of ten thousand dollars or to imprisonment for three years or to both.

37. On any trial before any Court of a Magistrate and in any proceeding on appeal in the Supreme Court relating in any of the above cases to the seizure of articles subject to forfeiture under this Enactment, the Court shall proceed to such trial and to the hearing of such appeal on the merits of the case only, without reference to matters of form and without inquiring into the manner or form of making any seizure, excepting in so far as the matter and form of seizure are evidence on such merits, and it is hereby declared that it is not necessary to negative by evidence any licence, authority or other matter of exception or defence and that the burden of proving any such matter lies on the person seeking to avail himself thereof.

38. (i) Except as hereinafter provided, no complaint as to an offence under this Enactment or any rules made thereunder shall be admitted in evidence in any civil or criminal proceeding whatsoever, and no witness shall be obliged or permitted to disclose the name or address of any informer or state any matter which might lead to his discovery.

(ii) If any books, documents or papers which are in evidence or liable to inspection in any civil or criminal proceeding whatsoever contain any entry in which any informer is named or described or which might lead to his discovery, the Court before which the proceeding is had shall cause all such passages to be concealed from view or to be obliterated so far as is necessary to protect the informer from discovery, but no further.
Exception.

(iii) If on a trial for any offence under this Enactment the Court, after full enquiry into the case, is of opinion that the informer wilfully made in his complaint a material statement which he knew or believed to be false or did not believe to be true, or if in any other proceeding the Court is of opinion that justice cannot be fully done between the parties thereto without the discovery of the informer, the Court may require the production of the original complaint, if in writing, and permit inquiry and require full disclosure concerning the informer.

Forfeiture.

39. All deleterious drugs, syringes, books and documents, and articles the possession of which is prohibited under Section 22, in respect of which any offence under this Enactment or any breach of the restrictions or conditions subject to or upon which any licence has been granted has been or is being committed and all deleterious drugs and syringes and such articles as aforesaid found without an apparent owner, together with the receptacle and packages in which such deleterious drugs or syringes or articles are found, may be seized by any police officer or customs officer, and upon the conviction of any person of such offence or breach shall be forfeited, and in any other case may be forfeited if the Court so orders.

Rules.

40. (i) The Chief Secretary may make rules for any of the following purposes:

(a) to control and regulate the manufacture, possession, distribution and sale of deleterious drugs or syringes;

(b) to control and regulate the issue by medical practitioners of prescriptions containing deleterious drugs and the dispensing of any such prescriptions;

(c) to prescribe the forms and conditions of licences to be issued by licensing officers and the form of the lists to be published under Section 9;

(d) to prescribe the books to be kept by persons licensed under this Enactment or authorised under Section 7 (vi) and the particulars to be entered therein and the returns to be furnished by such persons;

(e) to exempt any preparation containing any deleterious drug from any of the provisions of this Enactment relating to the manufacture, possession, sale, distribution or use, within the Federated Malay States of deleterious drugs;

(f) to prescribe the fees to be paid for licences issued under this Enactment;

(g) generally to carry out this Enactment.

(ii) All rules made by the Chief Secretary under this section shall be published in the Gazette and shall thereupon have the same force and effect as if enacted in this Enactment.

(iii) All such Rules shall be laid before the Federal Council at the first meeting after such publication.
41. Any person who fails to conform to any Rule made under this Enactment shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars.

42. (i) Any person licensed under this Enactment or authorised under Section 7 (vi) who would be liable under this Enactment or any Rules made thereunder to any punishment, penalty or forfeiture for any act, omission, neglect or default shall, except in the case of the penalty provided by Section 27 (i), be liable to the same punishment, penalty, or forfeiture for every such act, omission, neglect, or default of any agent or servant employed by him in the course of his business as such licensed or authorised person if such act, omission, neglect or default is committed by such agent or servant in the course of his employment by such licensed or authorised person.

(ii) Every agent or servant employed by a person licensed under this Enactment or authorised under Section 7 (vi) in the course of his business as such licensed or authorised person shall also be liable to every punishment, penalty or forfeiture prescribed by this Enactment or any rules made thereunder for such acts, omissions, neglects or defaults as fully and effectually as if such agent or servant had been the person licensed or authorised.

43. Where a person convicted of an offence under this Enactment is a company, the chairman and every director and every officer concerned in the management of the company shall be guilty of the like offence unless he proves that the act constituting the offence took place without his knowledge or consent.

44. Nothing done by any officer of the Government in the course of his duties shall be deemed to be an offence under this Enactment.

45. All licensing officers and inspectors under this Enactment shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Penal Code.

46. If the Chief Secretary shall at any time declare that a finding with respect to any preparation containing any deleterious drug has, in pursuance of Article 8 of the International Opium Convention signed at Geneva on the 19th day of February, 1925, been communicated by the Council of the League of Nations to the parties to the said Convention, the provisions of this Enactment shall as from such date as may be appointed in the declaration cease to apply to the preparation specified therein.

47. (i) The Principal Medical Officer and any licensing officer and any person authorised in writing by one of the said officers may appear and be heard in the prosecution of any offence punishable under this Enactment.

(ii) In all prosecutions under this Enactment the onus of proving that any deleterious drug or syringe found in the possession of the accused was not in his possession contrary to the provisions of this Enactment, shall be on the accused.
FIRST SCHEDULE.

1. Coca leaves and crude cocaine.

2. Indian hemp and galenical preparations thereof.

3. Morphine, cocaine (including synthetic cocaine), ecgonine, and their respective salts.

4. Medicinal opium.

5. Any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing not less than one-fifth per cent. of morphine or one-tenth per cent. of cocaine or ecgonine.

6. All esters of morphine and their respective salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion of any of the said esters.


8. Any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion of di-hydro-codeinone, di-hydro-oxycodeinone, or di-hydro-morphinone.

In this Schedule—

"Coca leaves" means the leaves of any plant of the genus of the Erythroxylaceae from which cocaine can be extracted either directly or by chemical transformation;

"Crude cocaine" means any extract of coca leaf which can be used directly or indirectly for the manufacture of cocaine;

"Indian hemp" means the dried flowering or fruiting tops of the pistillate plant known as Cannabis Sativa from which the resin has not been extracted, by whatever name such tops are called;

"Morphine" means the principal alkaloid of opium having the chemical formula C_{17}H_{21}NO_{3};

"Cocaine" means methyl-benzoyl levo-ecgonine having the chemical formula C_{17}H_{21}NO_{3};

"Egonine" means levo-ecgonine having the chemical formula C_{17}H_{21}NO_{3} H_{2}O and includes any derivatives of ecgonine from which it may be recovered industrially;

"Diacetylmorphine" means the substance having the chemical formula C_{21}H_{23}NO_{5};

"Medicinal opium" means raw opium which has undergone the processes necessary to adapt it for medicinal use in accordance with the requirements of the British Pharmacopoeia, whether it is in the form of powder or is granulated or is in any other form and whether it is or is not mixed with neutral substances;

"Di-hydro-morphinone" means the substance having the chemical formula C_{17}H_{19}O_{4} N;
"Di-hydro-oxycodeinone" means the substance having the chemical formula $C_{18}H_{20}NO_\text{4}$.

"Di-hydro-codeinone" means the substance having the chemical formula $C_{18}H_{20}NO_\text{3}$.

For the purposes of item 5 in this Schedule, the percentage in the case of morphine shall be calculated as in respect of anhydrous morphine.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL APPROVAL OF IMPORT.

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 International Opium Convention of 1925 applies, has approved the importation by [Name, address and business of importer] of [Exact description and amount of drug to be imported] from [Name and address of firm in exporting country from which the drug is to be obtained].

Subject to the following conditions:

[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:

(i) For legitimate purposes (in case of the coca leaf);

(ii) 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
CHAPTER 184.

POISONS.

1936.

KUALA LUMPUR:
PRINTED AT THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES GOVERNMENT PRESS BY W. H. WYATT,
GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

To be purchased from the Government Printing Department, Kuala Lumpur, Federated
Malay States; the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W. 1; and the

Price: 30 cts. or 9d.
An Enactment to regulate the possession and sale of Poisons.

1st June, 1912.

1. This Enactment may be cited as the Poisons Enactment.

2. (i) The several substances named or described in the next sub-section and such other substances as may from time to time be declared by the Chief Secretary, by notification in the Gazette, after consultation with the Principal Medical Officer, Federated Malay States, and the Residents of the several States, to be fit and proper to be classed as poisons and to be subject as regards possession and sale to the provisions of this Enactment shall be deemed to be poisons for the purposes of this and any other Enactment for the time being in force.

(ii) The following substances are poisons:

(1) All preparations of antimony except antimony sulphide;

(2) All preparations of mercury except cinnabar;

(3) All vegetable alkaloids and preparations thereof except

   (a) Those of the quinine and chinchonine group;
   (b) Caffein;
   (c) Theobromine;

(4) All preparations of and all natural or manufactured products which contain any of the following—viz.: Aconitine

   Antiarine

   Atropine

   Brucine

   Conine

   Curarine

   Digitalein

   Helleborin

   Hyoscyamine

   Physostigmine or Eserine

   Strophanthin

   Strophanthin

   Veratrine

(5) Arsenie and all preparations thereof;

(6) Cannabis indica and all preparations thereof;

(7) Cantharides and all preparations thereof;

(8) Carbolic acid;

(9) Chloroform and Chloral;

(10) Croton oil;

(11) Ergot of rye and all preparations thereof;

(12) Hydrocyanic acid and all cyanides;

(13) Lead acetate;

(14) Oxalic acid and all other oxalates;

(15) Phosphorus;

(16) Savin;

(17) Henbane or Stramonium;

(18) All analogues of any of the above-named substances.
3. On and after the commencement of this Enactment no person shall except as hereinafter provided without a licence for that purpose issued under this Enactment nor otherwise than in accordance with the terms of such licence sell or keep for sale or expose or offer for sale any poison.

4. The Principal Medical Officer, Federated Malay States, and any Medical Officer appointed by him with the approval of the Resident of any State to be a licensing officer under this Enactment in and for such State or in and for any specified district or districts in such State may issue to such persons as he may think fit licences to sell and to keep, offer and expose for sale within the State or district specified in the licence poisons or any particular poison or poisons and may at any time, if it shall appear to him expedient, revoke and cancel any such licence issued by him or by his predecessor in office, but every such revocation or cancellation shall be subject to appeal to the Resident of the State in or for which the licence was issued, who may, if he thinks fit, with the approval of the Chief Secretary direct a fresh licence to be issued in its place to the licensee with or without further payment either to the same effect as the licence which has been cancelled or revoked or subject to such further conditions or limitations as the Resident with the like approval may think proper.

5. Such licences may be either
   (a) wholesale licences to sell and keep, expose and offer for sale the poisons specified in such licence;
   (b) retail licences to sell and keep, expose and offer for sale the poisons specified in such licence; or
   (c) wholesale and retail licences to deal generally in poisons.

6. Every licence issued under this Enactment shall be subject to such special conditions and limitations as the Principal Medical Officer or the licensing officer, with the approval of the Principal Medical Officer, may think fit to attach thereto, subject, however, in all cases to appeal to the Resident of the State in or for which the licence is issued, but all such special conditions and limitations not set out in this Enactment shall be entered in writing on the licence and initialled by the officer to whom the licence is granted.

7. (i) There shall be implied in every licence issued under this Enactment the condition that the licensee is bound to comply
   (a) with all the terms and conditions set out in the licence;
   (b) with all the provisions of this Enactment;
   (c) with all the provisions of any Rules that may from time to time be made under this Enactment.

   (ii) Every licence issued under this Enactment shall be personal to the licensee or licensees named therein and shall not in any case be transferable to another person, and no licence shall authorise the sale of any poison by any person other than the person or persons named therein otherwise than in the presence and under the immediate direction and control of the licensee or one of the licensees.
(iii) Every licence shall, unless previously revoked or cancelled under Section 4, continue in force until the 31st December in the year in respect of which it is issued and to no later date.

8. There shall be payable in respect of every licence issued under this Enactment such fee as shall from time to time be prescribed by Rule under this Enactment.

9. (i) Every licensing officer shall keep a register of licences issued by him in which every licence shall be numbered consecutively, as of the year in respect of which it is issued, commencing with the number (1). Such register shall show the particulars of every licence including the particulars of any special conditions or limitations imposed under Section 6 of this Enactment, and there shall be noted therein in the event of the revocation or cancellation of any licence the date of such revocation or cancellation.

(ii) Every licensing officer shall as soon as conveniently may be after any entry is made in such register forward to the Principal Medical Officer a true copy of the entry.

(iii) Any office copy or extract from a register kept under this section certified by a licensing officer under his hand to be a true copy or extract shall be evidence of the facts recorded therein.

10. (i) The Principal Medical Officer shall in or about the month of February in each year and more often if he shall think necessary cause to be printed and published in the Gazette correct lists of all persons licensed under this Enactment with the nature of the licence or licences granted to each such person and the State or States or the district or districts in and for which each licence has been granted.

(ii) In such lists the names of licensees shall be arranged in alphabetical order according to the surname or sej in the case of persons using a surname or sej and in the case of others according to the personal name, which must in the latter case be followed by the name of the father of the licensee. The list must also show the place or places of business of the licensee and his residence if different.

(iii) Every list so published over the name of the Principal Medical Officer shall be evidence that the persons therein named are licensed under this Enactment as therein stated and the absence of any name from such list shall entitle any Court or person to presume until the contrary has been proved that such person is not licensed under this Enactment.

11. Licences under this Enactment may be in any of the Forms contained in the Schedule with such variations as circumstances may require or in any such Form as may from time to time be prescribed by Rules under this Enactment.

12. (i) It shall be lawful for the Principal Medical Officer and any licensing officer and any Medical Officer authorised in writing by the Principal Medical Officer or by a licensing officer and for any officer of Police not below the rank of Inspector to enter at all reasonable times upon any premises in the occupation of a licensee in which poisons are kept or stored, and by himself
or with some other person accompanying him and acting under
his instructions and in his presence to search such premises and
to take samples of any substance found therein reasonably
believed to be or to contain a poison; and it shall be lawful
further for any such officer in the like manner to inspect and
take extracts from any book or record relating or reasonably
believed to relate to any dealing in or with poisons wherever
and by whomsoever kept and whether kept under the provisions
of this Enactment or of any Rules made under this Enactment
or otherwise, and for the purpose of such inspection or taking
of extracts to enter at all reasonable times upon any place
whatsoever.

(ii) Any Magistrate may by warrant addressed to any police
officer not below the rank of corporal or to any chandu officer
or officer of customs empower such officer to enter upon and
search by day or night any premises within the jurisdiction of
such Magistrate in any case in which it shall appear to such
Magistrate upon the oath of any person that there is reasonable
cause to believe that in such premises is concealed or deposited
any article in respect of which an offence has been committed
against this Enactment, and to take possession of any such
article and to arrest any person being in such premises in whose
possession such article may be found or by whom the said officer
may have good and sufficient reason to suspect that such article
has been concealed or deposited therein, and any officer to whom
such warrant may be directed may in case of obstruction or
resistance break open any outer or inner door of such premises
and any chests, trunks, or packages, and by force, if necessary,
enter upon any part of such premises and remove any obstruction
to such entry, search, or seizure and detain any person found in
such premises until the search has been completed.

13. (i) No person whether licensed under this Enactment or
not shall knowingly keep or have in his possession or under his
control any poison otherwise than

(a) in an unbroken case or package as received from the
manufacturer; or

(b) in a bottle, vessel, or other receptacle distinctly
labelled with the name of the substance contained
therein and also some distinctive mark indicating
that it contains poison.

(ii) No person shall knowingly sell or keep any poison or
substance containing poison for sale or for dispensing purposes
except either

(a) as provided in sub-section (i) (a); or

(b) in a bottle or other vessel tied over, capped, locked, or
otherwise safely secured in a manner different from
that in which bottles or vessels containing non-
poisonous substances are secured in the same ware­
house, shop, or dispensary; or

(c) in a bottle or other vessel rendered distinguishable by
touch from the bottles or vessels in which non-
poisonous substances are kept in the same ware­
house, shop, or dispensary; or

46 (2)
(d) in a bottle, vessel, box, or package kept in a room or cupboard under lock and key set apart for the keeping or storage of dangerous articles.

(iii) No person shall sell or dispense or deliver to any other person any poison or any liniment, embrocation, lotion, or liquid disinfectant, containing poison except such poison or article containing poison is enclosed in a bottle or other vessel rendered distinguishable by touch from ordinary medicine bottles or vessels, and labelled “Poison” and in the case of any liniment, embrocation, lotion, or liquid disinfectant containing poison there is also affixed to each such bottle or vessel in addition to the name of the substance or article contained therein and the instructions for its use a label indicating that the contents are not to be taken internally.

14. (i) In each State the Resident may from time to time, with the approval of the Chief Secretary make Rules not inconsistent with the provisions of this Enactment for the purpose of regulating the importation, manufacture, possession, and sale of poisons in that State and generally for giving effect to the purposes of this Enactment and in particular

(a) for regulating the form and manner of issue of licences under this Enactment, the fees to be charged therefor and special conditions to be attached to any particular class of licences;

(b) for prescribing the books to be kept by holders of licences under this Enactment, the entries to be made therein, and the time and manner of making such entries;

(c) for prohibiting the storage or sale of poisons in any shop or place in which articles of food are prepared, kept, cooked, sold, or exposed or offered for sale;

(d) for prescribing the marks to be placed or made on vessels, bottles, cases, and on the covering of cases in which any poison is kept, stored, sold, or in any way dealt with;

(e) for fixing the quantity of any poison the sale of which shall be deemed a wholesale transaction.

(ii) All Rules made under this section shall be laid on the table of the Federal Council at the next meeting after they are made.

15. The Chief Secretary, after consultation with the Principal Medical Officer and the Residents of the several States, may from time to time by order published in the Gazette exempt from the operation of this Enactment or of any specified provision of this Enactment or of the Rules or of any portion of the Rules made under this Enactment—

(a) Any specified persons or class of persons;

(b) Any mixture or preparation (not being a preparation which is itself a poison under the provisions of this Enactment) which contains one or more poisons but in so small a proportion as not to be dangerous to human life;
(c) Any patent medicine or other proprietary article;

(d) Any liquid commonly used as a beverage;

(e) Any chemicals commonly used for any process in connection with a trade manufacture or industry;

but every such exemption shall be subject to such limitations and conditions as the Chief Secretary may think fit to impose either generally or in any particular case.

16. (i) Any person who acts in contravention of any of the provisions of this Enactment or of any Rule made thereunder except in so far as his act comes within one of the exemptions made under the last preceding section shall be liable to a fine of five hundred dollars and to imprisonment in default for a term not exceeding six months, and if such person is a person licenced under this Enactment to sell poisons or if the act or omission charged is of such a nature as in the opinion of the Court before whom he is tried to amount to culpable negligence likely to endanger or which did in fact endanger human life then to a fine of two thousand five hundred dollars and to imprisonment in default for a term not exceeding twelve months or to imprisonment for twelve months or to both.

(ii) In every case in which a conviction is had under this Enactment all poisons and all substances containing poison in respect of which the offence was committed and the receptacles in which the same were contained shall be forfeited and shall be disposed of as the Principal Medical Officer or the licensing officer for the district shall direct.

(iii) Every penalty and forfeiture imposed under this Enactment shall be in addition to and not in substitution for any other penalty to which the accused may be liable under any other law and no conviction under this Enactment shall be pleaded in any civil proceedings in mitigation of damages claimed against the person convicted.

(iv) The abetment of any offence punishable under this Enactment shall be punishable with the same penalty as the offence.

17. All convictions, penalties, and forfeitures under this Enactment may be had and recovered before a Magistrate of the First Class.

18. (i) The Principal Medical Officer, any licensing officer, and any person authorised in writing by one of the said officers may appear and be heard in the prosecution of any offence punishable under this Enactment in any Court, but no prosecution shall be instituted under this Enactment without the sanction in writing of the Principal Medical Officer, the Resident of the State, or the licensing officer of the State or district in which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

(ii) In all prosecutions under this Enactment the onus of proof that any poison found in the possession of the accused is not kept for sale shall be upon the accused.
SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

WHOLESALE LICENCE.

The Poisons Enactment.

Licence is hereby granted to of carrying on business at and residing at to sell wholesale the under-mentioned poisons.

This licence is issued subject to the provisions of the Poisons Enactment and of all Rules made thereunder and to the following conditions—viz.

This licence takes effect from the day of , 19, and expires on the 31st December of that year.

Dated at this day of , 19.

Licensing Officer.

FORM B.

RETAIL LICENCE FOR PARTICULAR POISONS.

The Poisons Enactment.

Licence is hereby granted to of carrying on business at and residing at to sell by retail the under-mentioned poisons.

This licence is issued subject to the provisions of the Poisons Enactment and of all Rules made thereunder and to the following conditions—viz.

This licence takes effect from the day of , 19, and expires on the 31st December of that year.

Dated at this day of , 19.

Licensing Officer.

FORM C.

GENERAL LICENCE FOR SALE OF POISONS.

The Poisons Enactment.

Licence is hereby granted to of carrying on business at and residing at to sell poisons wholesale and by retail subject to the provisions of the Poisons Enactment and of any Rules thereunder and to the following special conditions—viz.

This licence takes effect from the day of , 19, and expires on the 31st December of that year.

Dated at this day of , 19.

Licensing Officer.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

"THE DELETERIOUS DRUGS ENACTMENT, 1928."

In exercise of the powers vested in him by section 3 of "The Deleterious Drugs Enactment, 1928," the Chief Secretary to Government hereby directs that the narcotic drugs specified hereunder shall be included in the second schedule to the said Enactment and the schedule is hereby amended as follows:

(a) The following new items numbered 6, 7 and 8 are inserted immediately after item 5:

6. Benzoyl-morphine and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing benzoyl-morphine.
7. Dihydro-oxycodeinone or dihydrocodeinone and their respective salts.
8. Any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing not less than one-tenth per cent. of dihydro-oxycodeinone or dihydrocodeinone.

(b) After the definition of "Medicinal opium," the following definitions are inserted:

"Benzoyl-morphine" means, the benzoyl ester of morphine, having the chemical formula $C_{24}H_{23}NO_4$.
"Dihydro-oxycodeinone" means, the substance having the chemical formula $C_{18}H_{20}NO_4$.
"Dihydrocodeinone" means, the substance having the chemical formula $C_{18}H_{20}NO_3$.

G. 1868/25.

1936.

KUALA LUMPUR:
PRINTED AT THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES GOVERNMENT PRESS BY W. H. WYATT, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.


Price: 15 cts. or 4½d.

4200—200—18-11:36.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

"THE DELETERIOUS DRUGS ENACTMENT, 1928."

In exercise of the powers vested in him by section 3 of "The Deleterious Drugs Enactment, 1928," the Chief Secretary to Government hereby directs that the narcotic drugs specified hereunder shall be included in the Second Schedule to the said Enactment in substitution for item No. 6 added thereto by Notification No. 1822 published in the Gazette of the 15th March, 1920:

"6. Benzoyl-morphine and other esters of morphine, their respective salts and any preparations, admixture and extract containing any of the said esters." [G. 1888/25.]
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

"THE DELETERIOUS DRUGS ENACTMENT, 1928."

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 40 (i) (c) of "The Deleterious Drugs Enactment, 1928," the Chief Secretary hereby exempts the under-mentioned drugs from the provisions of the above-mentioned Enactment relating to the manufacture, possession, sale, distribution or use within the Federated Malay States of deleterious drugs:

- Cereoli Iodoformi et Morphinæ, B.P.C.;
- Emp. Opii, B.P. 1898;
- Lin. Opii, B.P.;
- Lin. Opii Ammon. B.P.C.;
- Pasta Arseniculis, B.P.C.;
- Pil. Hydrarg. c. Opio, B.P.C.;
- Pil. Ipecac. c. Scilla, B.P.;
- Pil. Plumbi c. Opio, B.P.;
- Pil. Digitalis et Opii Co., B.P.C.;
- Pil. Hydrarg. c. Cret. et Opii, B.P.C.;
- Pulv. Creta Aromat. c. Opio, B.P.;
- Pulv. Ipecacæ. Co., B.P. (Dover’s Powder);
- Pulv. Kino Co., B.P.;
- Suppos. Plumbi Co., B.P.;
- Tabletæ, Plumbi c. Opio, B.P.C.;
- Ung. Gallæ c. Opio. B.P. (Gall and Opium Ointment);
- Ung. Gallæ Co., B.P.C.

- Elixir Diamorphinae et Terpini cum Apomorphina;
- Linctus Diamorphinae Camphoratus;
- Linctus Diamorphinae cum Ipecacuanha;
- Linctus Diamorphinae et Scillae;
- Linctus Diamorphinae et Thymi.

1936.

KUALA LUMPUR:
PRINTED AT THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES GOVERNMENT PRESS BY W. H. WYATT, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.


Price: 15 cts. or 4½d.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

"THE DELETERIOUS DRUGS ENACTMENT, 1928.""  

Whereas it appears to the Chief Secretary that di-hydro-morphine and all esters of morphine are or are likely to be productive, if improperly used, of ill effects substantially of the same character or nature as or analogous to those produced by the deleterious drugs specified in the second schedule, the Chief Secretary in exercise of the powers vested in him by section 3 of "The Deleterious Drugs Enactment, 1928," hereby directs that di-hydro-morphine and all esters of morphine shall be added to the said schedule, and that for this purpose the said schedule shall be varied as follows:

(a) by deleting the words "diacetyl morphine" (commonly known as diamorphine or heroin) in paragraph 3;

(b) by deleting the words "containing any proportion of diacetyl morphine or" in paragraph 5;

(c) by deleting paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 and substituting therefor the following paragraph:

6. All esters of morphine and their respective salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion of any of the said esters.


8. Any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion of di-hydro-codeinone, di-hydro-oxycodeinone, or di-hydro-morphinone";

(d) by deleting the definition of benzoyl-morphine and by inserting in the place thereof the following definition:

"Di-hydro-morphine means the substance having the chemical formula C_{17}H_{19}O_3N".

[G. 1868/25.]
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

"THE DELETERIOUS DRUGS ENACTMENT, 1928."

In exercise of the powers vested in him by section 2 of "The Deleterious Drugs Enactment, 1928," the Chief Secretary to Government hereby approves the diploma as a graduate of the Bombay Veterinary College as a qualification for the holder thereof to be a Veterinary Surgeon for the purposes of the said Enactment. [G. 1486/30.]
In exercise of the powers vested in them by section 14 of "The Poisons Enactment, 1911," the Residents of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang, each in respect of the State whereof he is Resident, have, with the approval of the Chief Secretary to Government, made the following rules:

1. No poison shall be sold to any person under the age of eighteen years.

2. No poison shall be sold to any person who is unknown to the seller unless introduced by some person known to the seller.

3. On every sale of any poison the seller shall before delivery make or cause to be made an entry in a book to be kept for that purpose in the form in the schedule. Such book shall be signed by the purchaser and by the person (if any) introducing him.

4. The preceding rule shall not apply to any poison forming part of the ingredients of any medicine dispensed on the prescription of a Medical Practitioner by a Chemist and Druggist licensed under "The Deleterious Drugs Enactment, 1911." When any such medicine contains any poison the ingredients of such medicine together with the name of the person to whom it is sold or delivered shall be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose and the name and address of the seller shall be attached to the medicine.

**THE SCHEDULE.**

**SALE OF POISONS REGISTER BOOK.**

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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name of purchaser</th>
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1936.

**KUALA LUMPUR:**


Price: 15 cts. or 4½d.
In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 2 of "The Poisons Enactment, 1911," the Chief Secretary to Government, after consultation with the Principal Medical Officer, Federated Malay States, and the Residents of the several States, hereby declares that the several substances enumerated hereunder shall be deemed to be poisons for the purposes of the said Enactment and of any other Enactment for the time being in force:

- Apomorphine
- Belladonna
- Codeine
- Tartar Emetic
- Vermin-killer, weed-killer and all patent medicines containing any of the above poisons
- Sulphonial
- Tironal
- Veronal.

[ G. 2010/23. ]
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

"THE POISONS ENACTMENT, 1911."

Notification No. 8272, published in the Gazette of the 14th December, 1923, is amended by substituting the following for "Apomorphine" and "Trional":

"Apomorphine"

"Trional".
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

"THE POISONS ENACTMENT, 1911."

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 2 (i) of "The Poisons Enactment, 1911," the Chief Secretary to Government, after consultation with the Principal Medical Officer, Federated Malay States, and the Residents of the several States, hereby declares that lead tetra-ethyl and all other organo-metallic compounds containing lead shall be deemed to be poisons for the purposes of the said Enactment and of any other Enactment for the time being in force.

[G. 282-29.]
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

"THE POISONS ENACTMENT, 1911."

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 15 of "The Poisons Enactment, 1911," the Chief Secretary to Government, after consultation with the Principal Medical Officer, Federated Malay States, and the Residents of the several States, hereby exempts from the operation of the provisions of section 3 of the said Enactment and from the operation of the rules made under the said Enactment and published as Notification No. 7647 in the Gazette of November 16, 1923, all vendors of motor-spirit containing lead tetra-ethyl in respect only of the sale of such motor-spirit. [G. 282'20 ]
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

"THE POISONS ENACTMENT, 1911."

In exercise of the powers vested in them by section 14 (1) of "The Poisons Enactment, 1911," the Residents of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang, each in respect of the State whereof he is Resident, with the approval of the Chief Secretary to Government, hereby make the following rules for regulating the possession and sale of ethyl-petrol:

1. In these rules
   "lead tetra-ethyl" includes other similar lead-containing compounds;
   "ethyl-petrol" means motor-spirit containing lead tetra-ethyl.

2. No person shall sell or have in his possession any ethyl-petrol containing lead tetra-ethyl in a proportion exceeding 1 part in 1300 parts by volume.

3. No person shall sell or have in his possession any ethyl-petrol unless such ethyl-petrol be coloured red.

4. No person shall sell ethyl-petrol in containers unless such containers bear a label in the English, Chinese, Malay and Tamil languages to the following effect:
   "Ethyl-petrol containing lead tetra-ethyl. To be used for motor-fuel only, and not for cleaning or any other purpose."

5. No person shall sell ethyl-petrol unless at the place of sale
   (a) there is prominently displayed in a conspicuous place, a notice in the English, Chinese, Malay and Tamil languages to the following effect:
   "Ethyl-petrol containing lead tetra-ethyl. To be used for motor-fuel only, and not for cleaning or any other purpose"; and
   (b) there are available, for distribution on request, leaflets in the English, Chinese, Malay and Tamil languages adequately describing the possible dangers involved in the use of ethyl-petrol and the precautions to be taken in dealing therewith. [G. 282-29.]

1936.

KUALA LUMPUR:

To be purchased from the Government Printing Department, Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States; the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 2, Millbank, London, S.W. 1; and the Malayan Information Agency, Malaya House, 57, Charing Cross, London, S.W. 1.

Price: 15 cts. or 4½d.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

THE POISONS ACT, 1911.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon them by section 14 (i) of the Poisons Act, 1911, the Residents of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang, each in respect of the State wherein he is Resident, with the approval of the Chief Secretary to Government, hereby amend the rules for regulating the possession and sale of ethyl-petrol, published as Gazette Notification No. 7859 of the 8th November, 1929, by deleting rule 3 thereof and substituting therefor the following rule:

"3. No person shall import, sell or have in his possession any ethyl-petrol unless such ethyl-petrol is coloured red or blue."

[F.S. 1322/34.]
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

ENACTMENT No. 36 of 1936.

WE ASSENT

R. A. ISKANDAR,
Sultan of Perak.

ALAM SHAH BIN SULAIMAN,
Regent of Selangor.

ABDUL RAHMAN,
Yang-di-pertuan Besar
of Negri Sembilan.

ABUBAKAR BIN ABDULLAH,
Sultan of Pahang.

An Enactment to amend the Deleterious Drugs Enactment.

T. S. W. THOMAS. [28th September, 1936.]
President of the Federal Council.

IT is hereby enacted by the Rulers of the Federated Malay States by and with the advice and consent of the Federal Council as follows:

1. This Enactment may be cited as the Deleterious Drugs (Amendment) Enactment, 1936, and shall be read as one with the Deleterious Drugs Enactment hereinafter referred to as the Principal Enactment.

2. Section 2 of the Principal Enactment is amended—

(a) by inserting in the definition of "corresponding law", immediately after the figures "1925", the words "or of the International Convention for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of Narcotic Drugs signed at Geneva on the 13th day of July, 1931 (hereinafter referred to as 'the Geneva Convention, 1931')";

(b) by inserting the following new definitions:
"conveyance" includes ship, motor vehicle, aircraft, train and any other means of transport by which goods may be brought into or taken from the Federated Malay States;
"International Convention" means the International Opium Convention signed at Geneva on the 19th day of February, 1925;

"in transit" means taken or sent from a country and brought into the Federated Malay States by land, air or water (whether or not landed or transhipped in the Federated Malay States) for the sole purpose of being carried to another country either by the same or another conveyance;

"Superintendent" means a Superintendent of Customs and Excise and includes an Assistant Superintendent;

"Director of Medical Services" means the Director of Medical Services, Straits Settlements, and Adviser, Medical Services, Malay States.

c) by deleting the interpretations of "import" and "export" and by substituting:

"import" with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, in relation to the Federated Malay States, means to bring or cause to be brought into the Federated Malay States by land, air, or water, otherwise than in transit;

"export" with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, in relation to the Federated Malay States, means to take or cause to be taken out of the Federated Malay States by land, air, or water, otherwise than in transit.

d) by inserting the following new definition:

"import authorisation and certificate" means a licence issued by the Director of Medical Services, authorizing the importation of a specific quantity of a deleterious drug and containing the following particulars:

(i) the kind of drug authorized to be imported;

(ii) the quantity of the drug authorized to be imported;

(iii) the name and address of the importer;

(iv) the period within which the importation must be effected;

(v) the number and date of an export certificate issued by the Government of the country from which the drug is to be exported, authorizing the exportation;
(vi) the proper description of the authority by whom the export certificate was issued, and

(vii) the name and address of the exporter.

(e) by deleting the interpretations of "Dentist" and "Ship" and by substituting:

"Dentist" means a registered dentist as defined in the Registration of Dentists Enactment;

"Ship" includes aircraft and every description of vessel used in navigation, whether propelled by oars or otherwise, or used for the carriage or storage of goods.

(f) by inserting the following new definitions:

"Coca leaves" means the leaves of any plant of the genus of the Erythroxylaceae from which cocaine can be extracted either directly or by chemical transformation;

"Crude cocaine" means any extract of the coca leaf which can be used directly or indirectly for the manufacture of cocaine;

"Indian hemp" means the dried flowering or fruiting tops of the pistillate plant known as Cannabis sativa from which the resin has not been extracted, by whatever name such tops are called;

"Morphine" means, the principal alkaloid of opium having the chemical formula C₁₇ H₂₁ NO₄;

"Cocaine" means, methyl-benzoyl levo-ecgonine having the chemical formula C₁₇ H₂₁ NO₄;

"Ecgonine" means, levo-ecgonine having the chemical formula C₁₇ H₂₁ NO₄ H₂O and includes any derivatives of eggonine from which it may be recovered industrially;

"Diacetylmorphine" means, the substance having the chemical formula C₂₁ H₂₉ NO₄;

"Medicinal opium" means opium which has undergone the processes necessary to adapt it for medicinal use;

"Raw opium" means the spontaneously coagulated juice obtained from the capsules of the Papaver somniferum, which has only been submitted to the necessary manipulations for packing and transport, whatever its content of morphine.
The following drugs are defined by their chemical formulae as set out below:

Dihydrohydroxycodeinone ... ... C₁₈ H₂₁ NO₃
Dihydrocodeinone ... ... C₁₈ H₂₁ NO₃
Dihydromorphinone ... ... C₁₇ H₁₉ NO₃
Acetyldihydrocodeinone or Acetyldemethyl-
 lodihydrothebaine ... ... C₂₀ H₂₃ NO₃
Dihydromorphine ... ... C₁₇ H₂₁ NO₃
Morphine-N-Oxide... ... C₁₇ H₃₉ NO₃
Thebaine ... ... C₁₉ H₂₁ NO₃
Methylmorphine (codeine) ... ... C₁₈ H₂₁ NO₃
Ethylmorphine (dionine) ... ... C₁₉ H₂₃ NO₃
Benzy1morphine ... ... C₂₁ H₂₅ NO₃

3. Section 3 of the Principal Enactment is repealed and the following section is substituted therefor:

3. (i) If it appears to the High Commissioner that any drug, of whatever kind, or any derivative or salt of any drug, of whatever kind, is or is likely to be productive if improperly used, or is capable of being converted into a substance which is, or is likely to be productive, if improperly used, of ill effects substantially of the same character or nature as or analogous to those produced by the deleterious drugs specified in the First Schedule hereto, he may, by notification in the Gazette, direct that such drug shall be included in the First Schedule hereto.

(ii) The High Commissioner may, by order published in the Gazette, direct that all or any of the provisions of this Enactment shall, with such modifications as may be specified in the order, apply to any of the following drugs, that is to say, methyl-
morphine (commonly known as codeine), ethylmorphine (commonly known as dionin) and their respective salts.

(iii) The High Commissioner may, by notification in the Gazette, make in the First Schedule any verbal alterations incidental to the inclusion of any drug in such schedule.

(iv) The High Commissioner may, by notification in the Gazette, delegate any power conferred upon him by this section to such public officer as may be specified in such notification.

4. The following new section, numbered 3a, is inserted immediately after section 3 of the Principal Enactment:

3a. (i) It shall not be lawful for any person in the Federated Malay States to trade in or manufacture for the purposes of trade any products obtained from any of the phenanthrene alkaloids of opium or from the eugenine alkaloids of the coca leaf, not being a product which was on the thirteenth day of July, 1931, being used for medical or scientific purposes:

Provided that the High Commissioner, if at any time he is satisfied as respects any such product that it is of medical or scientific value, may, by notification in the Gazette, direct that this sub-section shall cease to apply to that product.
(ii) If any person acts in contravention of the provisions of sub-section (i), he shall be guilty of an offence against this Enactment.

(iii) If it is made to appear to the High Commissioner that a decision with respect to any such product as is mentioned in sub-section (i) has in pursuance of Article 11 of the Geneva Convention, 1931, been communicated by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to the parties to the said Convention, the High Commissioner by order published in the Gazette may, as the case requires, either declare that all or any of the provisions of this Enactment shall apply to that product in the same manner as they apply to any deleterious drug, or apply all or any of the said provisions to that product with such modifications as may be specified in the order."

5. Section 4 of the Principal Enactment is hereby amended by adding the following paragraph:

"(d) the smoking of Government chandu by a registered smoker or the doing of anything which may be lawfully done under the Opium and Chandu Enactment".

6. Section 5 of the Principal Enactment is hereby repealed and the following section is substituted—

"5. Save as provided in this Enactment the exclusive right of importing and exporting deleterious drugs is hereby vested in the Director of Medical Services.

Provided that the High Commissioner may by notification in the Gazette prohibit either absolutely or conditionally the importation into the Federated Malay States of any deleterious drugs or class of deleterious drugs."

7. Section 7 of the Principal Enactment is hereby amended—

(a) by deleting in sub-section (ii) thereof the words and figures "sections 21 or 26" and by substituting "section 13, 13A, 13C, 13E, 21 or 26";

(b) by adding to sub-section (v) the following:

"This sub-section does not apply to licences or authorisations issued by the Director of Medical Services under section 13, 13A, 13C or 13E".

8. The Principal Enactment is hereby amended by inserting immediately after section 11 the following new section:

"11A. (i) If a licensing officer or inspector suspects that a postal article as defined in the Post Office Enactment contains any deleterious drug sent by post in contravention of any provision of this Enactment he may detain the article."
(ii) When a postal article is detained under sub-section (i) the licensing officer or inspector shall send a notice in writing requiring the attendance at the post office at a specified time of the addressee of such postal article, or, of some agent deputed in writing by such addressee, and such postal article shall then be opened by the addressee or his agent in the presence of the licensing officer or inspector, and, of an officer of the Postal Department deputed for the purpose by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs or by his Deputy.

(iii) If the addressee or his agent fails to attend in pursuance of the notice or refuses to open the article, the same shall be opened by the officer of the Postal Department in the presence of the licensing officer or inspector as the case may be.

(iv) When a postal article has been opened under this section the licensing officer or inspector may, if he suspects that the article contains any deleterious drug in respect of which an offence has been committed under this Enactment, take samples of the contents for analysis and the postal article may be retained by the Postal Department until it has been determined whether or not it contained any deleterious drug in respect of which an offence has been committed.

(v) If it is determined that the postal article does not contain any deleterious drug in respect of which an offence has been committed it shall be delivered to the addressee.

(vi) If a Magistrate is satisfied that a postal article detained under this section contains a deleterious drug in respect of which an offence has been committed, he shall, on application made by or on behalf of the Director of Medical Services, order the postal article to be forfeited.

9. Section 13 of the Principal Enactment is hereby repealed and the following sections are substituted therefor:

13. (i) Any person who shall import, cause to be imported, or take any steps preparatory to importing, any deleterious drug into the Federated Malay States except in pursuance of and in accordance with the provisions of this Enactment shall be guilty of an offence under this Enactment.

(ii) An import authorization and certificate in the form A set out in the Third Schedule hereto permitting the importation into the Federated Malay States of any deleterious drug specified therein may be granted by the Director of Medical Services subject to such conditions as he shall deem fit to any person who may lawfully import such drug.

(iii) Every import authorization and certificate shall be issued in duplicate of which one copy shall be forwarded by the intending importer to the person from whom the drug is to be obtained.

(iv) No deleterious drug shall be imported into the Federated Malay States unless the person to whom the drug is consigned is in possession of a valid and subsisting import authorization and certificate granted in pursuance of this section.
(v) Every deleterious drug imported into the Federated Malay States from a country which is a party to the International Convention shall be accompanied by a valid and subsisting export authorization or diversion certificate.

13A. (i) Any person who shall export, cause to be exported, or take any steps preparatory to exporting any deleterious drug from the Federated Malay States except in pursuance of and in accordance with the provisions of this Enactment shall be guilty of an offence under this Enactment.

(ii) Upon the production of an import certificate duly issued by the competent authority in any country, it shall be lawful for the Director of Medical Services to issue an export authorization in the form B set out in the Third Schedule hereeto in respect of any drug referred to in the import certificate to any person who is named as the exporter in such certificate, and is, under the provisions of this Enactment, otherwise lawfully entitled to export such drug from the Federated Malay States. The export authorization shall be prepared in triplicate and two copies shall be issued to the exporter who shall send one copy with the drug to which it refers when such drug is exported. The Director of Medical Services shall send the third copy direct to the appropriate authority of the country of ultimate destination. Where the intended exportation is to a country which is not a party to the International Convention, it shall not be necessary to produce an import certificate as aforesaid. In all cases it shall be in the absolute discretion of the Director of Medical Services to issue or refuse an export authorization, as he may see fit.

(iii) No deleterious drug shall be exported unless the consignor is in possession of a valid and subsisting export authorization relating to such drug granted under this Enactment.

(iv) At the time of exportation of any deleterious drug the exporter shall produce to the Director of Medical Services the deleterious drug, the export authorization relating thereto, and such other evidence as the Director of Medical Services may require to satisfy him that the drug is being lawfully exported to the place and person named in the authorization which refers to it.

13B. (i) No person shall bring any deleterious drug to the Federated Malay States in transit unless—

(a) the drug is in course of transit from a country from which it may lawfully be exported, to another country into which such drug may lawfully be imported; and

(b) except where the drug comes from a country not a party to the International Convention, it is accompanied by a valid and subsisting export authorization or diversion certificate, as the case may be; and

(c) where the drug is raw opium it is also accompanied by a valid and subsisting import authorization issued by a competent authority in the importing country.
No. 36 of 1936.

(ii) Where any deleterious drug in transit is accompanied by an export authorization or diversion certificate and the Superintendent has reasonable grounds for believing that such authorization or certificate is false, or that it has been obtained by fraud or wilful misrepresentation of a material particular, it shall be lawful for the Superintendent to seize and detain the drug to which such authorization or certificate relates. Upon being satisfied that such authorization or certificate is valid or has not been obtained by fraud or misrepresentation as aforesaid the Superintendent shall release the drug.

(iii) Where the deleterious drug in transit is not accompanied by an export authorization or diversion certificate by reason of the fact that the drug comes from a country not a party to the International Convention and the Superintendent has reasonable grounds for believing that such drug is being conveyed in an unlawful manner or for an unlawful purpose or is in course of transit for the purpose of being imported into another country in contravention of the laws of that country it shall be lawful for the Superintendent to seize and detain the drug.

(iv) Where a deleterious drug brought into the Federated Malay States in transit is landed, or transhipped in the Federated Malay States, it shall remain under the control of the Superintendent and shall be moved only under and in accordance with a removal licence granted in pursuance of section 13c hereof.

(v) Nothing in this section contained shall be deemed to apply to any deleterious drug in transit by post or in transit by air if the aircraft passes over the Federated Malay States without landing, or to such quantities of deleterious drugs as may, bona fide, reasonably form part of the medical stores of any ship.

(vi) Any person contravening the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence under this Enactment.

13c. (i) No person shall—

(a) remove any deleterious drug from the conveyance by which it is brought into the Federated Malay States in transit, or

(b) in any way move any such drug in the Federated Malay States at any time after removal from such conveyance except under and in accordance with a licence (in the form C set out in the Third Schedule hereto and in this Enactment referred to as a 'removal licence') issued by the Director of Medical Services. In all cases it shall be in the absolute discretion of the Director of Medical Services to issue or refuse a removal licence as he shall deem fit.

(ii) No removal licence for the transfer of any such drug to any conveyance for removal out of the Federated Malay States shall be issued unless and until a valid and subsisting export authorization or diversion certificate relating to it is produced to the Director of Medical Services save that where the drug has come from a country not a party to the Convention this sub-section shall not apply.
(iii) The provisions of this section shall not apply to deleterious drugs in transit by post.

(iv) Any person contravening the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence under this Enactment.

13d. Any person who causes any deleterious drug or raw opium in transit to be subjected to any process which would alter its nature, or wilfully opens or breaks any package containing a deleterious drug in transit except upon the instructions of the Superintendent and in such manner as he may direct, shall be guilty of an offence under this Enactment.

13e. (i) No person shall, except under the authority of a diversion certificate in the form D set out in the Third Schedule hereto, cause or procure any deleterious drug brought into the Federated Malay States in transit to be diverted to any destination other than that to which it was originally consigned. In the case of any drug in transit accompanied by an export authorization or a diversion certificate issued by a competent authority of some other country, the country to which the drug was originally consigned shall be deemed to be the country stated in such export authorization or diversion certificate to be the country of destination.

(ii) The Director of Medical Services may in his absolute discretion issue a diversion certificate in respect of any deleterious drug in transit upon production to him of a valid and subsisting import certificate issued by a competent authority in the country to which it is proposed to divert the drug, or if that country is not a party to the International Convention upon such evidence as may satisfy him that the drug is to be sent in a lawful manner and for a proper purpose.

(iii) A diversion certificate shall be issued in duplicate; one copy thereof shall accompany the drug when it is exported from the Federated Malay States. Another copy shall be despatched by the Director of Medical Services direct to the proper authority in the country to which the consignment has been diverted.

(iv) Upon the issue of a diversion certificate the export authorization or diversion certificate (if any) accompanying the drug on its arrival in the Federated Malay States shall be detained by the Director of Medical Services and returned to the authority issuing such authorization or diversion certificate together with a notification of the name of the country to which such drug has been diverted.

(v) Any person contravening the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence under this Enactment.
10. Sub-section (ii) of section 14 of the Principal Enactment is hereby amended by deleting the words and figures "provided by section 13 (ii) and (iii)" and by substituting "authorised by section 13, 13a, 13c or 13e".

11. Section 15 of the Principal Enactment is hereby amended by—

(a) inserting the words "or the smoking of a deleterious drug by" after the words "deleterious drug to" where they occur in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of sub-section (i) and in sub-section (iv);

(b) inserting the words "or smoking" after the word "administration" in sub-section (ii);

(c) inserting the words "or any pipe or deleterious drug suitable for smoking" after the word "injection" in sub-section (iv).

12. Sub-section (v) of section 16 of the Principal Enactment is hereby amended by inserting the words "or the smoking of a deleterious drug by" after the words "deleterious drug to".

13. Sub-section (i) of section 17 is hereby amended by inserting immediately after the word "or" in line 2 the words "of a dentist or of a".

14. Sub-section (i) of section 20 of the Principal Enactment is hereby amended by deleting sub-paragraph (b) and by substituting the following sub-paragraph:

“(b) is found in any house or place kept or used for the purposes specified in section 15 (i) (b) in order that any deleterious drug may be administered to or smoked by him”.

15. Section 21 of the Principal Enactment is hereby repealed and the following section is substituted—

21. Any person other than a person authorised by section 4 or acting in accordance with a licence or authorization under section 7 or 13 or 13a or 13c or 13e or 26 shall be guilty of an offence who, whether on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person, buys or sells, or supplies or procures or otherwise deals in or offers to deal in any deleterious drug, whether such drug be in the Federated Malay States or elsewhere, and whether it be ascertained or appropriated or in existence or not:

Provided that this section shall not apply to a person who buys or procures for bonâ fide medical use a deleterious drug sold to him by a licensed person who has sold the same under section 25."
16. Section 22 of the Principal Enactment is hereby repealed and the following section is substituted for it:

"22. (i) Save as in this section hereafter provided any person who cultivates, buys, sells or otherwise deals in or has in his possession the whole or any part of—

(a) any plant of the genus of the Erythroxylaceae from the leaves of which cocaine can be extracted either directly or by chemical transformation; or

(b) any plant of the species Cannabis sativa or Papaver somniferum,

shall be guilty of an offence.

(ii) Save as in this section hereafter provided, any person who—

(a) imports, exports, buys, sells or otherwise deals in or has in his possession the resin of Cannabis sativa; or

(b) extracts the resin from the said plant or manufactures any preparation of which such resin forms the base,

shall be guilty of an offence.

(iii) Nothing in sub-section (i) or (ii) of this section shall apply if the substance therein named or referred to is in transit accompanied by an export authorization or by a diversion certificate.

(iv) Nothing in sub-section (i) or (ii) of this section shall apply to extract of Indian hemp or tincture of Indian hemp if otherwise lawfully possessed under this Enactment or to the seeds of the plant Papaver somniferum or to the seeds of the plant Cannabis sativa."

17. Section 23 of the Principal Enactment is hereby amended by deleting the word and figures "13 (i), 15, 17, 19, 21 or 22," and by substituting "3a, 13 (i), 13a, 13b, 13c, 13d, 13e, 15, 17, 19, 21 or 22".

18. Section 24 (i) of the Principal Enactment is hereby amended by deleting the word and figures "13 (i), 15, 17, 19, 21 or 22" and by substituting "3a, 13 (i), 13a, 13b, 13c, 13d, 13e, 15, 17, 19, 21 or 22".

19. Section 25 of the Principal Enactment is hereby amended by deleting clause (d) of sub-section (ii) and by substituting—

"(d) the drug, if sent by post must be sent by registered or insured post and there shall be clearly and conspicuously written or printed on the outside cover of the package the words "Deleterious Drugs". Such package shall not be redirected to any place outside the Federated Malay States."

20. Section 39 of the Principal Enactment is hereby repealed and the following new section is substituted therefor:

"39. All deleterious drugs, syringes, pipes, books and documents, and articles the possession of which is prohibited under section 22, in respect of which any offence under this Enactment or any breach of the restrictions or conditions subject to or upon Substituted S. 22.
Possession of family of Erythroxylaceae, Cannabis sativa and Papaver somniferum prohibited.

Dealing in resin of Cannabis sativa prohibited.
Exemptions.
Amendment of S. 23.
Amendment of S. 24.
Amendment of S. 25.
Substituted S. 39.
Forfeiture.
which any licence has been granted has been or is being committed, and all deleterious drugs, syringes, pipes and such articles as aforesaid found without an apparent owner, together with the receptacle and packages in which such deleterious drugs, syringes, pipes or articles are found, may be seized by any police or customs officer, and upon the conviction of any person of such offence or breach shall be forfeited, and in any other case may be forfeited if the Court so orders."

21. The Principal Enactment is hereby amended by the addition of the following new section numbered 48—

48. The High Commissioner may, by notification in the Gazette, delegate to such officer as he may specify therein any power conferred upon him by this Enactment."

22. The Principal Enactment is hereby further amended by deleting the words "Principal Medical Officer" wherever they occur and by substituting the words "Director of Medical Services".

23. (i) The First Schedule to the Principal Enactment is repealed and the following schedule is substituted therefor:

"First Schedule.

1. Crude cocaine.

2. Any extract or tincture of Indian hemp.

3. Medicinal opium and galenical preparations thereof.

4. Morphine and its salts, and diacetylmorphine (commonly known as diamorphine or heroin) and the other esters of morphine and their respective salts.

5. Cocaine (including synthetic cocaine) and ecgonine and their respective salts, and the esters of ecgonine and their respective salts.

6. Any solution or dilution of morphine or cocaine or their salts in an inert substance whether liquid or solid, containing any proportion of morphine or cocaine, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance (not being such a solution or dilution as aforesaid) containing not less than one-fifth per centum of morphine or one-tenth per centum of cocaine or of ecgonine.

7. Any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion of diacetylmorphine.

8. Dihydroxycodeinone, dihydrocodeinone, dihydromorphinone, acetyldihydrocodeinone, 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.
9. Thebaine and its salts, and (with the exception of methylmorphine, commonly known as codeine, and ethylmorphine, commonly known as dionin, and their respective salts), benzylmorphine and the other ethers of morphine and their respective salts.

10. Any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion of any of the substances mentioned in paragraph (8) or in paragraph (9) of this schedule.

Note.—In this Schedule percentages in the case of liquid preparations shall be calculated on the basis that a preparation containing one per centum of any substance means a preparation in which one grammie 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.”

(ii) The Principal Enactment is hereby amended by the addition of the following new schedule:

“THIRD SCHEDULE.
FORM A [SECTION 13 (ii)].
INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION.


IMPORT AUTHORIZATION AND CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL APPROVAL OF IMPORT.

I, being the person charged with the administration of the law relating to the deleterious drugs to which the International Opium Conventions apply, hereby certify that I have authorized (hereinafter called the ‘importer’) to import the drugs specified in the schedule hereto, which I am satisfied are required:

(1) *for legitimate purposes (in the case of medicinal opium or coca leaf) or

(2) ^solely for medicinal or scientific purposes: (in the case of Indian hemp or drugs to which Chapter III of the International Opium Convention, 1925, applies).

from

* Strike out words not applicable.

Here insert name and full postal address of importer.

Here insert name and full postal address of exporter.
This authorization is issued subject to the following conditions:

1. The drugs shall be imported before [date].

2. This authorization is not a licence to be in possession of or to supply the drug imported.

3. This authorization does not relieve the importer from compliance with any regulations in force for the time being relating to the importation of goods into or transhipment of goods in the Federated Malay States or any Post Office Regulations for the time being in force in the Federated Malay States.

4. This authorization is valid only for the importer and may be revoked at any time and in that event shall be immediately surrendered. It shall be produced for inspection when required by any officer qualified to search.

5. This authorization unless sooner revoked shall be surrendered to a Superintendent of Customs at the time of importation, or, if the importation is not effected before the date specified in condition No. 1, shall immediately after that date be surrendered to the Director of Medical Services.

6. The copy of the export authorization, if any, which accompanies the consignment shall be forwarded to the Director of Medical Services immediately the importation of the consignment has been effected.

..................................................  
(Signature and stamp of the Director of Medical Services.)  
..................................................

(Date)

Schedule specifying the drugs and quantities thereof to be imported.

One copy of this authorization is to be retained by the importer and is not to leave his possession until it is surrendered to the Director of Medical Services or to the Superintendent of Customs, who will complete the certificate on the back and return it to the Director of Medical Services.

The duplicate copy is solely for production to the Government of the country from which the drug is proposed to be obtained.
ENDORSEMENT BY SUPERINTENDENT OF CUSTOMS AT THE TIME OF IMPORTATION.

I hereby certify that the person named overleaf has to-day imported the consignment thereon specified under Entry No. dated by registered or insured letter or parcel post or insured box post (office of origin No.) Date of receipt.

Signature of Superintendent of Customs.

Port Stamp.

Rank.

Port.

Date.

*If the whole of the drugs for which this authorization has been granted is not imported, the Superintendent should suitably amend the certificate above, and insert below the actual amount or items imported.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount.</th>
<th>Description of items.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

This authorization when completed must be returned by the Superintendent of Customs to the Director of Medical Services.
In pursuance of the Deleterious Drugs Enactment, the Director of Medical Services hereby authorizes (hereinafter called 'the exporter')

(1) the port of .......... by s.s. ............

(2) the Federated Malay States by parcel post in parcels from the .......... post office in ............

to .......... in virtue of Import Certificate No. .......... dated .......... issued by .......... the following drugs, namely :

This authorization is issued subject to the following conditions:

1. This authorization is not a licence to obtain or be in possession of the drugs named herein.

2. This authorization is available only for drugs of the exact quantity, kind and form specified above.

3. This authorization does not relieve the exporter from compliance with any regulations in force under any law for the time being relating to the exportation of goods from the Federated Malay States nor from any provision of the Post Office Enactment, or of any Post Office Regulations for the time being in force, nor from any rules or regulations respecting the transmission of articles by post which may for the time being be in force, whether within the Federated Malay States or elsewhere.

4. If the drugs are authorized to be exported by ship the duplicate copy, which is attached, shall accompany the consignment to the place of destination, and for this purpose the exporter shall cause it to be delivered to the Master of the vessel by which the consignment is despatched. See foot-note (3).

5. If the drugs are authorized to be exported by post the attached duplicate copy shall be placed inside the outer wrapper of the parcel containing the drugs. If the drugs are contained in more than one parcel, the duplicate copy shall be placed inside the outer wrapper of one of them; the parcels shall be consecutively numbered on the outer wrapper, and on each parcel there shall be legibly stated the number of the parcel in which the duplicate copy is to be found. See foot-note (2).
6. The exporter, if so required by the Superintendent, shall produce to him, within such time as he may allow, proof to his satisfaction that the said drugs were duly delivered at the destination named in this authorization, and in the event of non-compliance with this condition the authorization shall be deemed void and of no effect.

7. The exporter shall furnish to the Director of Medical Services such returns of the goods exported by him in pursuance of this authorization as may from time to time be required.

8. This authorization is valid only for the exporter named above and may be revoked at any time by the Director of Medical Services. It shall be produced for inspection when required by any officer qualified to search.

9. This authorization, unless sooner revoked, shall continue in force for three calendar months from the date hereof. It must be produced, at the time of export, to—

(1) *a Superintendent of Customs,

(2) *the officer of the Post Office to whom the drug or drugs or the parcel or parcels containing the drug or drugs is or are delivered for transmission by post who will retain it.

If not used it shall be surrendered to the Director of Medical Services within seven days of the date of its expiry.

........................................

(Signature and stamp of Director of Medical Services.)

........................................

(Date)

Note.—(1) If any alteration is desired in this authorization it must be returned with a request for amendment and a statement of the reasons therefor. No unauthorized alteration is permissible.

(2) In the case of drugs exported by post failure to comply with this condition may lead to delay or confiscation of the parcels in the country of destination.

(3) In the case of drugs exported by ship this document is required in pursuance of the International Opium Convention, 1925, Article 15, to be produced to the competent authorities of any country through which the consignment passes, whether it is transhipped or not. Failure to comply with the condition may lead to delay or confiscation of the consignment.
FORM C [Section 13c (i)].

Deleterious Drugs Enactment.

LICENCE.

For the Removal of Deleterious Drugs in Transit.

.........is hereby authorized to move the deleterious drugs described hereunder from.........to.........

Nature and quantity of deleterious drugs.........

Particulars of export authorization (or diversion certificate) if any relating thereto.........

Name of ship on which the drugs were brought into the Federated Malay States.........

Date of arrival.........

Number of packages.........

Marks and numbers on packages.........

This licence is issued subject to the following conditions:

(1) This licence is valid only for the removal of the drugs specified above.

(2) The removal of the drugs shall take place between ..........A.M....... and ..........A.M....... on the.........19.........

(3) If the removal of the drugs does not take place within the hours and on the day specified, this licence must be returned to the Director of Medical Services forthwith; and in any case shall be surrendered when the removal has taken place.

(4) The drugs must not be moved unless a Superintendent of Customs is present.

(5) This licence does not authorize the person named above to be in possession of the drugs otherwise than for the purpose of removing them in accordance with this licence.

(6) The packages containing the drugs are not to be opened or broken in the course of the removal.

(7) This licence shall be produced at any time when required by any officer qualified to search.

..................................................

(Signature and stamp of Director of Medical Services.)

..................................................

(Date)
Deleterious Drugs (Amendment).

Form D (Section 13).

International Opium Conventions.

Diversion Certificate.

I, being the person charged with the administration of the law relating to the deleterious drugs to which the International Opium Conventions apply, hereby certify that I have authorized the diversion of the consignment of drugs, of which particulars are given below, to the destination stated below.

Description and quantities of drugs...........

Name of vessel on which the consignment was brought to the Federated Malay States........

Name and address of the exporter...........

Number and date of export authorization and authority by whom issued...........

Name and address of original consignee named in the export authorization...........

Name and address of consignee to whom the consignment is authorized to be diverted...........

Number and date of import certificate (and authority by whom issued) by virtue of which this diversion is authorized...........

Name of vessel on which the consignment is authorized to be carried from (name of port)...........

Period within which the consignment is to be carried from the Federated Malay States........

This certificate is issued subject to the following conditions:

(1) The duplicate copy of this certificate shall accompany the consignment to the place of destination, and for this purpose shall be delivered to the Master of the vessel by which the consignment is dispatched.

(2) This certificate does not relieve any person who may be concerned with the carriage of the consignment of drugs specified above from compliance with any law or regulations in force for the time being relating to the exportation of goods from the Federated Malay States.

(3) This certificate is valid only for the consignment and for the period specified above, and may be revoked at any time.
(4) If the consignment of drugs is not carried from the Federated Malay States within the period specified above, this certificate shall be surrendered to the Director of Medical Services.

(5) This certificate shall be produced at any time when required by any officer qualified to search.

..............................................

(Signature and stamp of Director of Medical Services.)

..............................................

(DATE)

Note.—(1) If any alteration is desired in this authorization, it must be returned with a request for amendment and a statement for the reasons therefor. No unauthorized alteration is permissible.

(2) This document is required in pursuance of the International Opium Convention, 1925, Article 15, to be produced to the competent authorities of any country through which the consignment passes, whether it is transhipped or not. Failure to comply with the condition may lead to delay or confiscation of the consignment.