

# THE TERRITORY FOR THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

No. 10 of 1931.

## AN ORDINANCE

**To provide for the Registration of Pharmacists and  
to Control the Practice of Pharmacy.**

**B**E it ordained by the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, with the advice of the Federal Executive Council, in pursuance of the powers conferred by the *Seat of Government Acceptance Act* 1909, and the *Seat of Government (Administration) Act* 1910-1930, as follows:—

### PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the *Pharmacy Ordinance* Short title.  
1931.
2. This Ordinance shall commence on a date to be fixed by the Commencement.  
Minister by notice in the *Gazette*.
3. Upon the commencement of this Ordinance the *Pharmacy Act* 1897, of New South Wales, as amended by the *Poisons Act* 1902, of that State shall cease to apply to the Territory. State Acts to  
cease to apply.
4. This Ordinance is divided into Parts, as follows:— Parts.  
Part I.—Preliminary.  
Part II.—Administration.  
Part III.—Registration and Qualifications.  
Part IV.—Conduct of Business as Pharmacist.  
Part V.—Legal Procedure.  
Part VI.—Miscellaneous.
5. In this Ordinance, unless the contrary intention appears— Definitions.  
“Member” means a member of the Pharmacy Board, constituted in accordance with this Ordinance;  
“Medicated wine” means any wine as prescribed;  
“Register” means the Register of Pharmacists who are registered under this Ordinance;  
“Registered medical practitioner” means a person registered under the *Medical Practitioners Registration Ordinance* 1930;

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"Registered pharmacist" means a person registered under this Ordinance;

"The Board" means the Pharmacy Board constituted under this Ordinance;

"The Chairman" means the Chairman of the Board appointed under this Ordinance;

"The Director-General of Health" means the Director-General of the Department of Health;

"The Minister" means the Minister of State for Health.

## PART II.—ADMINISTRATION.

Pharmacy  
Board.

6.—(1.) For the purpose of this Ordinance, there shall be a Pharmacy Board, which shall be charged with the general administration of this Ordinance.

(2.) The Board shall be a body corporate, with perpetual succession, and a common seal, and may acquire hold and dispose of real and personal property and shall be capable of suing and of being sued.

(3.) All Courts, Judges and persons acting judicially shall take judicial notice of the seal of the Board affixed to any document or notice, and shall deem that it was duly affixed.

Members of  
the Board.

7.—(1.) The Board shall consist of the Director-General of Health and not less than two, nor more than five, members who shall be appointed by the Governor-General.

(2.) A person shall not be eligible for appointment as a member of the Board, other than the Chairman, unless he has been registered as a pharmacist in any State or Territory of the Commonwealth for not less than two years.

(3.) The Director-General of Health shall be *ex officio* Chairman of the Board.

(4.) In the case of the illness or absence from Australia of the Director-General of Health, the officer acting in that position shall be *ex officio* Chairman of the Board.

(5.) At the first meeting in each year, the members of the Board may elect one of their number to be Deputy Chairman until the first meeting of the Board in the next calendar year.

(6.) In the absence of the Chairman from any meeting, the Deputy Chairman shall preside.

(7.) A quorum shall consist of the Chairman or Deputy Chairman and one member.

(8.) At any meeting of the Board at which the Chairman is present, he shall have a deliberative vote, and, in the event of an equality of voting, a second or casting vote.

(9.) If, at any meeting of the Board at which the Chairman is not present, the members present differ in opinion upon any matter, the determination of that matter shall be postponed till the next meeting of the Board.

**8.—(1.)** Subject to this section, all meetings of the Board shall be convened by the Chairman by notice in writing to the other members of the Board, specifying the time and place of meeting. Meetings of the Board.

**(2.)** The Minister may, by notice in writing to each member of the Board, direct that a meeting be held at the time and place specified in the notice.

**9.—(1.)** Subject to this section, each member shall be appointed for a term of two years, and shall be eligible for re-appointment. Term of appointment of members.

**(2.)** Any member appointed to fill any vacancy on the Board shall hold office for the unexpired portion of the term for which his predecessor was appointed.

**10.** The Governor-General may remove any member from office for misbehaviour or incapacity. Removal from office as member.

**11.** In addition to retirement of members by expiration of their term of office, or removal from office in accordance with the last preceding section, the seat of a member shall become vacant on— Vacation of office as member.

- (a) the death, lunacy or bankruptcy of the member, or the conviction of the member of an indictable offence;
- (b) the member ceasing to be registered under this Ordinance;
- (c) the resignation of the member; or
- (d) the absence of the member, without leave of the Board, from two consecutive meetings of the Board.

**12.—(1.)** For the purposes of this Ordinance, the Board may, by writing under the hand of the Chairman, summon any person to attend the Board at a time and place named in the summons, and then and there to give evidence and to produce any books, documents or writings in his custody or control which he is required by the summons to produce. Board may summon person to appear and give evidence.

**(2.)** The Board may, in its discretion, on the application of any party to any proceedings before the Board, by writing under the hand of the Chairman, summon any person to appear as a witness before the Board.

**13.** Any member of the Board may administer an oath to any person appearing as a witness before the Board, whether the witness has been summoned or appears without being summoned, and may examine the witness upon oath. Member may administer oath.

**14.—(1.)** Where any witness to be examined before the Board conscientiously objects to take an oath, he may make an affirmation that he conscientiously objects to take an oath and that he will state the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, to all questions that may be asked him. Witness before Board may make affirmation.

**(2.)** An affirmation so made shall be of the same force and effect, and shall entail the same liabilities, as an oath.

Person failing to appear when summoned.

**15.** If any person served with a summons to attend the Board, when the summons is served personally, fails without reasonable excuse to attend the Board, or to produce any documents, books or writings in his custody or control which he was required by the summons to produce, he shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Fifty pounds.

Person refusing to make oath or affirmation.

**16.** If any person appearing as a witness before the Board refuses to be sworn or to make an affirmation or to answer any question relevant to the proceedings before the Board put to him by any member thereof, he shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Fifty pounds.

False testimony.

**17.** Any witness before the Board who knowingly gives false testimony touching any matter, material to any inquiry, shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for one year.

Liability of members.

**18.** The members of the Board shall not be personally liable for any act or default of the Board done or omitted to be done in good faith in administering this Ordinance.

Fees.

**19.—(1.)** The Board may demand and, in advance, collect such fees as are prescribed.

**(2.)** Such fees and all penalties and other moneys received or realized under this Ordinance shall be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Power of search.

**20.** Any person, thereto authorized in writing by the Chairman, may enter any premises in which any pharmacist is carrying on business, and may examine any books, papers, records, drugs or any article stored or offered for sale or used in connexion with the business.

### PART III.—REGISTRATION AND QUALIFICATIONS.

Register.

**21.** The Board shall keep a Register to be called " The Register of Pharmacists ".

Pharmacist, how registered.

**22.—(1.)** A person shall be registered by the entry in the Register of his name and such other particulars relating to him as are prescribed.

**(2.)** Every such entry in the Register shall be signed by the Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the Board.

Persons entitled to registration.

**23.** Any pharmacist registered under the law in force in any State or Territory of the Commonwealth at the commencement of this Ordinance shall, on application to the Board, be entitled to be registered as such under this Ordinance by virtue of such registration:

Provided that such application shall be made within six months after the commencement of this Ordinance.

24. Any natural-born or naturalized British subject who is of good fame and character, and who—

Persons who may apply for registration.

- (a) has passed the examinations prescribed by the Pharmacy Board in any State, under the provisions of the Pharmacy Act of that State or by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria under the provisions of the *Medical Act* 1928 of that State, or by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia under the provisions of the *Pharmacy and Poisons Act* 1910; or
- (b) holds (by examination which in the opinion of the Board is of a standard substantially equivalent to that specified in the last preceding sub-section) a certificate or diploma of competency as a pharmaceutical chemist or as a chemist and druggist from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or any College or board of pharmacy recognized for this purpose by the Board;

shall be entitled to apply to the Board for registration as a pharmacist.

25. When any person has applied to be registered and has proved to the satisfaction of the Board—

Registration of applicants.

- (a) that he has attained the age of twenty-one years;
- (b) that he is entitled to apply for registration by virtue of compliance with the requirements specified in the last preceding section; and
- (c) that the certificate or diploma testifying to his qualification was, after examination, duly obtained by him from such a society, college or board as is specified in the last preceding section; and in the period during which he has held the certificate, his name has not been removed from the register of any country for any cause which would have, on its happening, disqualified him from being registered under this Ordinance; and has not been removed from the register of persons entitled to practise pharmacy in the country concerned;

the Board may cause the person to be registered by entering in the Register his name and such other particulars as are prescribed; and issue to him upon payment of the prescribed fee, a certificate in the prescribed form.

26.—(1.) If the Board refuses to register any person under this Ordinance, the Board shall, if required by such person, state in writing the reason for such refusal.

Appeal against refusal of registration by the Board.

(2.) Such person may thereupon appeal to the High Court of Australia.

(3.) An appeal under this section shall be in the nature of a re-hearing, and shall be heard by the High Court constituted by a single Justice.

Copy of Register to be published.

**27.—**(1.) The Board shall cause to be published in the *Gazette* in every year a true copy of the Register.

(2.) A copy of the Register so published shall be *prima facie* evidence of the registration of the persons named therein.

Fraudulent registration.

**28.** Any person who procures himself to be registered under this Ordinance by means of any false or fraudulent representation or by the production of any false certificate or diploma shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: One hundred pounds.

Amendments may be made in Register.

**29.—**(1.) Any registered pharmacist who obtains or already possesses any higher degree or any qualification other than the qualification in respect of which he is registered may have such higher degree or additional qualification inserted in the Register without payment of any additional fee.

(2.) There shall be inserted in the Register the particulars of any honour conferred on any pharmacist by His Majesty the King.

Notification of change of address.

**30.—**(1.) Any registered pharmacist who changes his professional address shall forthwith give notice of the fact by post to the Chairman of the Board.

(2.) Every District Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages, who registers the death of any pharmacist, shall forthwith transmit notice thereof by post to the Chairman of the Board.

Correction of Register.

**31.—**(1.) The Board shall remove from the Registrar the names of all registered pharmacists who have died and may make such alterations and amendments in the Register as it thinks fit.

(2.) The Board may, by notice to any registered pharmacist addressed to him by registered post according to his address in the Register, inquire whether he has changed his address or residence, and, if an answer is not returned to such notice within six months after the date of the posting thereof, the Board may remove the name of such person from the Register.

(3.) Any name removed from the Register under this Part may be restored by the Board.

#### PART IV.—CONDUCT OF BUSINESS AS PHARMACIST.

Grounds of cancellation of registration.

**32.—**(1.) The Board shall remove from the Register the name of any person—

- (a) whose registration has been obtained by fraud or misrepresentation;
- (b) who has ceased to possess, or does not possess, the qualifications in respect of which he was registered;

- (c) who has been convicted in any part of His Majesty's Dominions or elsewhere of an indictable offence or of any other offence which, in the opinion of the Board, renders him unfit to practise;
- (d) who has been certified insane; or
- (e) who is deemed by the Board guilty of—
  - (i) habitual drunkenness or habitual addiction to any drug;
  - (ii) such improper conduct as, in the opinion of the Board, renders him unfit to be allowed to continue to practise as a pharmacist.

(2.) If the Board removes the name of any person from the Register, it shall, if so required by him, state in writing the reason for the removal.

(3.) Any person whose name has been removed from the Register in pursuance of this section may appeal to the High Court of Australia to have his name restored to the Register and the Board shall, if the High Court so orders, restore his name accordingly.

(4.) Any appeal under this section shall be heard by the High Court constituted by a single Justice.

**33.—**(1.) Before removing from the Register the name of any person, the Board shall make due inquiry and the person may be represented by counsel, attorney or agent, who may examine witnesses and address the Board on his behalf.

Removal of names from Register.

(2.) Pending the hearing of a charge against any person, the Board may suspend the registration of that person who shall thereupon cease to practise.

**34.** Any person whose name is removed from the Register in pursuance of this Part shall, within fourteen days after the date of posting of a notice demanding the return of his certificate of registration, surrender his certificate to the Board for cancellation.

Surrender of certificate of registration.

Penalty: Five pounds for every day after the period of fourteen days during which the certificate is not surrendered.

**35.—**(1.) Any person other than a registered pharmacist who carries on or attempts to carry on in any place on any occasion the business of a pharmacist, or pretends to be a pharmacist, or assumes and uses the title of pharmaceutical chemist, pharmacist, pharmacist, chemist, druggist, homœopathic chemist, dispensing chemist, dispensing druggist or other words of similar meaning, or uses or exhibits any title, term, sign or symbol which may be construed to mean that he is qualified to perform the functions of a pharmacist or that he is carrying on business as a pharmacist shall be guilty of an offence.

Persons other than registered pharmacists not to carry on business.

Penalty: One hundred pounds.

(2.) Upon the decease of any pharmacist actually in business at the time of his death, any executor, administrator or trustee of the estate of that pharmacist may continue the business for a period of two months or for such longer term as is permitted by the Board if and so long only as such business is *bona fide* conducted by a registered pharmacist.

Sale of patent medicines, &c.

36. A retail storekeeper or shopkeeper shall not, subject to any law in force in the Territory, be deemed to be carrying on the business of a pharmacist if he sells—

- (a) any patent medicine or proprietary medicine; or
- (b) any medicine or drug sold in the original container in which it was packed by the manufacturer.

For the purposes of this Ordinance, a patent or proprietary medicine means any pills, powders, lozenges, tinctures, potions, or waters (other than artificial mineral waters) which—

- (a) are the subject of an existing letters patent;
- (b) are to be used or applied externally or internally and in respect of which the person making or vending the same claims to have any secret process for, or any exclusive right or title to, the making or preparing the same; or
- (c) are by any public notice or advertisement or by any written or printed papers or handbills or by any label held out or recommended to the public by the makers, vendors or proprietors thereof as nostrums or specifics or as beneficial to the prevention, cure or relief of any ailment.

Name of pharmacist to be exhibited.

37. Every pharmacist, and every person or assistant under whose conduct or management the business or any branch of the business of a pharmacist is carried on, shall have his name legibly painted or written, and continually so maintained, on a conspicuous place on the front of the building where the business is carried on.

Pharmaceutical appointments not to be held by unregistered persons.

38.—(1.) A person other than a registered pharmacist shall not—

- (a) hold any appointment as a pharmacist—
  - (i) in any hospital, infirmary, dispensing hospital for the insane, gaol, or other public institution;
  - (ii) to any health centre, or other centre or clinic for the promotion of the public health; or
  - (iii) to any friendly society or school;
- (b) except as hereinafter provided, compound or dispense for fee or reward any drug or medicine;

(c) sell or have in his possession for the purposes of sale—

- (i) any medicated wine;
- (ii) any preventive of conception; or
- (iii) any prescribed drug, preparation or article.

(2.) Notwithstanding anything contained in the last preceding section, a *bona fide* assistant or apprentice to a registered pharmacist may retail, compound, or dispense drugs and medicines in the course of his employment and under the actual personal supervision of a registered pharmacist.

**39.**—(1.) The Board may, upon the application of any registered pharmacist, issue a temporary permit to a pharmacist registered in any State or Territory of the Commonwealth to act as *locum tenens* for such registered pharmacist for a period of three calendar months from the date of issue of the permit.

Temporary  
registration.

(2.) The Board may renew any such permit for one further period of three calendar months, but not for any longer period.

**40.** A medical practitioner shall not issue a prescription unless the prescription is signed by him with his usual signature or is written on paper on which is printed his full surname and the initials of his Christian names, and bears the date on which the prescription was issued.

Prescriptions  
to be signed.

**41.** Every pharmacist shall, as prescribed, record in a book to be kept by him for the purpose every prescription of any medical practitioner dispensed, compounded or made up by him.

Record of  
prescriptions.

**42.** A pharmacist shall not—

Conduct of  
business by  
pharmacist.

- (a) keep or maintain any shop for selling or supplying medicines or drugs, or for compounding or dispensing prescriptions unless such shop is, while open for business, constantly under his own control or that of some other registered pharmacist;
- (b) permit any person, other than a *bona fide* assistant or apprentice in the course of his employment and under his actual personal supervision, or a registered pharmacist, to sell or supply medicines or drugs or compound or dispense prescriptions;
- (c) carry on business except under the actual personal supervision of himself or some other registered pharmacist;
- (d) practise pharmacy except in his own name;
- (e) adopt the title "Consulting chemist";
- (f) give medical or surgical advice or aid except in his place of business and—

- (i) in the case of simple ailments of common occurrence;

- (ii) in the administration of antidotes in cases of acute poisoning;
- (iii) in the application of immediate aid in cases of accident or injury; or
- (iv) in urgent or emergent cases under the direct instructions of a medical practitioner.

Medical practitioner, &c., may dispense medicines.

**43.** Every registered medical practitioner or registered veterinary surgeon may compound or dispense any medicines or drugs for patients or animals under his professional care without becoming a registered pharmacist.

Automatic machines for vending medicines prohibited.

**44.—(1.)** Any person who—

- (a) installs any automatic machine for the sale or supply of any drug or medicine or allows, permits or suffers any such automatic machine to be so installed;
- (b) sells or supplies any drug or medicine by means of any automatic machine; or
- (c) allows, permits or suffers any person to purchase or be supplied with or otherwise obtain any drug or medicine by means of any automatic machine;

shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Ten pounds.

(2.) For the purposes of the last preceding sub-section “Automatic machine” means any machine or mechanical device used or capable of being used for the purpose of selling or supplying goods without the personal manipulation or attention of the seller or supplier, or his employee, or other agent at the time of the sale or supply.

Restrictions upon the supply of certain medicines, &c.

**45.—(1.)** Any person, other than a registered medical practitioner, or a person acting under the direct instructions of such medical practitioner, who attends upon, prescribes for, or supplies any article as a drug, medicine, instrument or appliance to any person for the alleviation, cure or treatment of any venereal disease, whether such person is in fact suffering from such disease or not, or of any disease affecting the generative organs or functions, or of sexual impotence, or of any complaint or infirmity arising from or relating to sexual intercourse, or of female or menstrual irregularities, or for the purpose of terminating pregnancy or influencing the course of pregnancy, shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Fifty pounds or imprisonment for six months.

(2.) Nothing in this section shall apply to—

- (a) a registered pharmacist who dispenses to the patient of a medical practitioner registered in any State or Territory of the Commonwealth the prescription of such practitioner if the prescription is dated and bears the address and usual signature (including the surname) of the practitioner; or

- (b) a registered pharmacist who in the ordinary course of his business sells or supplies any article as a drug, medicine, instrument or appliance (except such drugs, medicines, instruments or appliances as are prescribed), provided such drug, medicine, instrument or appliance is sold or supplied by such pharmacist for purposes other than those prescribed by this section.

**46.—(1.)** A person shall not publish any statement, whether by way of advertisement or otherwise, to promote the sale of any article as a medicine, instrument or appliance for the alleviation or cure of any venereal disease, or disease affecting the generative organs or functions, or of sexual impotence, or of any complaint or infirmity arising from or relating to sexual intercourse, or of female or menstrual irregularities, or for terminating pregnancy or influencing the course of pregnancy, or for preventing conception.

Certain advertisements prohibited.

(2.) Any person who—

- (a) affixes or inscribes any statement on any thing whatsoever so as to be visible to persons being in or passing along any street, road, highway, pathway, public place, or public conveyance;
- (b) delivers or offers, or exhibits any statement to any person being in or passing along any street, road, highway, pathway, public place, public conveyance;
- (c) throws any statement into or upon any street, road, highway, pathway, public place or public conveyance, or into the area, yard, garden, or enclosure of any house;
- (d) exhibits any statement to public view in any house, shop or place;
- (e) prints or publishes any statement in any newspaper; or
- (f) sells, offers, or shows or sends by post any statement to any person;

shall be deemed to have published that statement.

(3.) The word "statement" includes any document, book, or paper containing any statement.

(4.) Any person, who, for himself or as assistant, servant, agent or manager, does or permits any act, matter or thing contrary to this section or any part thereof shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Fifty pounds.

(5) Nothing in this section shall apply to any books, documents, or papers, published in good faith for the advancement of medical or surgical science, or to any advertisement, notice or recommendation published by the authority of the Director-General of Health, or to any publication sent only to medical practitioners or to registered pharmacists for the purposes of their business.

British  
Pharmacopœia.

47. The British Pharmacopœia, as published in England under the direction of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom in the edition for the time being in force, shall be the Pharmacopœia in force in the Territory as the standard of quality or composition for all drugs or medicines and for the methods of preparation of all drugs or medicines and of compounding of all mixtures thereof, and for the purposes of this Ordinance the metre, and the gram shall be accepted respectively as legal units of measure and weight.

#### PART V.—LEGAL PROCEDURE.

Proceedings,  
how instituted.

48. Proceedings for offences against this Ordinance may be instituted in any Court of competent jurisdiction by the Chairman or by any person thereto authorized in writing by the Chairman.

Inquiries into  
offences.

49.—(1.) If any person is charged with a contravention of this Ordinance, the Minister may, with the written consent of such person, inquire into and determine the charge and shall have power by order (a copy of which shall be published in the *Gazette*) to impose, enforce, mitigate or remit any pecuniary penalty which he shall determine shall have been incurred.

(2.) Every such order shall be final and without appeal and shall not be liable to be quashed on any account and a copy thereof shall be delivered to such person and may be enforced in the same manner as the order of a Court of summary jurisdiction.

(3.) The Minister in holding any inquiry under this Part of this Ordinance shall hold such inquiry in public and may—

- (a) summon the parties and any witnesses before him;
- (b) take evidence on oath; and
- (c) require the production of documents.

Recalcitrant  
witness.

50. Any person summoned as a witness at any inquiry under this Ordinance who—

- (a) disobeys such summons;
  - (b) refuses to be sworn as such witness;
  - (c) refuses or fails to produce any document he may be required to produce; or
  - (d) being sworn as a witness refuses or fails to answer any question lawfully put to him,
- shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Twenty pounds.

**51.—Any person who—**

- (a) assaults or by force molests or obstructs or intimidates any person in the performance of his duty under this Ordinance; or
- (b) refuses to permit any person thereto authorized in writing by the Chairman to examine books, papers, records, drugs or articles or to produce such for examination,

Obstruction an offence.

shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: One hundred pounds.

**52.** Any person who commits any breach of the provisions of this Ordinance, for which a penalty is not specially provided, shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding Fifty pounds.

Penalty for offences where no special penalty provided.

**53.—(1.)** The Minister may, by writing under his hand, delegate any of his powers under this Part (except this power of delegation) so that the delegated powers may be exercised by the delegate with respect to a particular inquiry defined and specified in the instrument of delegation.

Delegation by Minister.

**(2.)** Any delegation by the Minister under this section shall be revocable in writing at will and no delegation shall prevent the exercise of any power by the Minister.

**PART VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.**

**54.** The Minister may make Regulations, not inconsistent with this Ordinance prescribing all matters which are required or permitted to be prescribed, or which by this Ordinance are necessary or convenient to be prescribed, for carrying out or giving effect to this Ordinance, and, in particular, prescribing matters providing for and in relation to—

Regulations.

- (a) the meetings and proceedings of the Board and the conduct of the business thereof, and the duties of its officers;
- (b) the forms to be used for the purposes of the Ordinance;
- (c) the manner of keeping the Register and the particulars to be entered thereon;
- (d) the scale of fees to be charged and paid in respect of any application, registration, certificate or other proceeding, act or thing provided or required under this Ordinance;
- (e) the control of the professional conduct of registered pharmacists and the practice of the profession;
- (f) the conditions under which medicines may be dispensed, compounded or sold;

- (g) the extent to which the British Pharmaceutical Codex, published by direction of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, or the Australasian Pharmaceutical Formulary published by the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Societies of Australia and New Zealand, shall be accepted as a statement of official standards or quality or composition of drugs or medicines and of the methods of preparation of drugs or medicines and of compounding of all mixtures thereof; and
- (h) the imposition of penalties not exceeding Twenty pounds which may be imposed for breaches of the Regulations.

Dated this twenty-eighth day of May, One thousand nine hundred and thirty-one.

ISAAC A. ISAACS

Governor-General.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. McNEILL

for Minister of State for Home Affairs.

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