

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

No. 28—1928.

I ASSENT,

[L.S.]

H. A. BYATT,

*Governor.*

15th November, 1928.

AN ORDINANCE to regulate the importation, exportation, manufacture, sale and use of Opium and other Dangerous Drugs.

[On Proclamation.]

WHEREAS at a conference held at Geneva for the purpose of completing and strengthening the provisions of the International Opium Convention signed at the Hague on the twenty-third day of January, nineteen hundred and twelve (hereinafter referred to as "the Hague Convention"), a convention for the purpose aforesaid (hereinafter referred to as "the Geneva Convention") was signed on behalf of His Majesty on the nineteenth day of February, nineteen hundred and twenty-five :

And whereas by Article 8 of the Geneva Convention it is provided that, in the event of the Health Committee of the League of Nations, after having submitted the question for advice and report to the Permanent Committee of the Office International d'Hygiène Publique in Paris, finding that any preparation containing any of the narcotic

drugs referred to in Chapter III of the Convention (being the drugs to which Part IV of this Ordinance applies) cannot give rise to the drug habit on account of the medicaments with which the said drugs are compounded, and which in practice preclude the recovery of the said drugs, the Health Committee shall communicate this finding to the Council of the League of Nations, and that the Council shall communicate the finding to the parties to the Convention, and thereupon the provisions of the Convention will not be applicable to the preparation concerned :

And whereas it is provided by Article 31 of the Geneva Convention that that Convention shall as between the parties thereto replace the provisions of Chapters I, III and V of the Hague Convention, which provisions are to remain in force as between the parties to the Geneva Convention and any parties to the Hague Convention which are not parties to the Geneva Convention :

And whereas by Article 36 of the Geneva Convention it is provided that that Convention shall not come into force until it has been ratified as therein mentioned :

And whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to opium, ganja and other dangerous drugs in order to give effect to the Geneva Convention :

Be it enacted by the Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof as follows :—

## PART I.

### *Preliminary.*

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Dangerous Short title.  
Drugs Ordinance, 1928.

2. (1)—In this Ordinance :—

Interpretation.

“ Approved Ports ” means the port of Port-of-Spain and any other port approved by the Governor for the importation or exportation, as the case may be, of raw opium ;

- “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 ;
- “Cocaine” means methyl-benzoyl laevo-ecgonine ( $[\alpha] D_{20} = -16^{\circ}4$ ) in 20 per cent. solution of chloroform, of which the formula is  $C_{17} H_{21} NO_4$ ;
- “Constable” means any member of the Constabulary Force ;
- “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 Colony 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 Hague Convention or the Geneva Convention 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 ;
- “Dentist” means a person registered as a dentist under the Medical Board Ordinance ;
- “Diacetylmorphine” means diacetylmorphine (diamorphine, heroin) having the formula  $C_{21} H_{23} NO_5$
- “Ecgonine” means laevo-ecgonine ( $[\alpha] D_{20} = -45^{\circ}6$  in 5 per cent. solution of water) of which the formula is  $C_9 H_{15} NO_3 \cdot H_2O$ , and all the derivatives of laevo-ecgonine which might serve industrially for its recovery ;
- “Ganja” includes Bhang, Sabzi, Siddhi, and all parts of the pistillate plant known as *cannabis sativa* which contain the essential narcotic principles, but does not include Hashish or Charras ;
- “Hashish” or “Charras” means the resin obtained from the pistillate plant *cannabis sativa* ;

- “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, and includes Ganja ;
- “Medical practitioner” means a member of the Medical Board of Trinidad ;
- “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 ;
- “Morphine” means the principal alkaloid of opium having the chemical formula  $C_{17} H_{19} NO_3$ ;
- “Prepared opium” means opium prepared for smoking and includes dross and any other residues remaining after opium has been smoked ;
- “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;
- “Regulations” means regulations made under this Ordinance by the Governor in Executive Council ;
- “Veterinary Surgeon” means a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons or a person who is registered by the said Society as a colonial or foreign practitioner.

(2) For the purposes of this Ordinance, any article shall be deemed to be imported under licence or exported under licence if the importer or exporter, as the case may be, is the holder of a licence issued under this Ordinance authorising the importation or exportation, as the case may be, of the article and complies with the conditions, if any, of the licence but not otherwise.

## PART II.

*Raw Opium, Coca leaves and Indian Hemp.*

Restriction on  
importation of  
raw opium, &c.

3. It shall not be lawful for any person to import or bring into the Colony any drug to which this Part of this Ordinance applies except under licence and into approved ports and unless in ships of at least one hundred tons burden, and unless in packages forming part of the cargo of the importing ship, and duly reported, and, in the case of ganja, in packages containing not less than twenty pounds net weight.

Restriction on  
exportation of  
raw opium, &c.

4.—(1) It shall not be lawful for any person to export from the Colony any drug to which this Part of this Ordinance applies except under licence and from approved ports.

Conditions  
attached to  
export licence.

(2) If at any time the importation of any drug to which this Part of this Ordinance applies into another country is prohibited or restricted by the laws of that country, there shall, while that prohibition or restriction is in force, be attached to every licence which is issued by the Governor under this Ordinance authorising the export of any such drug from the Colony, such conditions as appear to him necessary for preventing or restricting, as the case may be, the exportation of such drug from the Colony to that country during such time as the importation of such drug into that country is so prohibited or restricted, and any such licences issued before the prohibition or restriction came into force shall, if the Governor by order so directs, be deemed to be subject to the like conditions.

Power to  
regulate the  
production of  
and dealing in  
raw opium, &c.

5. Provision may be made by regulation for controlling or restricting the production, possession, sale and distribution of any drug to which this Part of this Ordinance applies, and in particular, but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, for prohibiting the production, possession, sale or distribution of any such drug except by persons licensed or otherwise authorised in that behalf.

Drugs to  
which Part II  
applies.

6. The drugs to which this Part of this Ordinance applies are raw opium, coca leaves, Indian hemp, and resins obtained from Indian hemp and all preparations of which such resins form the base.

## PART III.

*Prepared Opium.*

7. It shall not be lawful for any person to import or bring into, or to export from, the Colony any prepared opium.

Prohibition of exportation or importation of prepared opium.

8. If any person

(a) manufactures, sells or otherwise deals in prepared opium ; or

Penalty for manufacturing, selling, using, &c., prepared opium.

(b) has in his possession any prepared opium ; or

(c) being the occupier of any premises permits those premises to be used for the purpose of the preparation of opium for smoking or the sale or smoking of prepared opium ; or

(d) is concerned in the management of any premises used for any such purpose as aforesaid ; or

(e) being the landlord or lessor of any premises or the agent of such landlord or lessor, lets the premises or any part thereof with the knowledge that such premises or some part thereof are intended to be used for any such purpose as aforesaid.

(f) has in his possession any pipes or other utensils for use in connection with the smoking of opium or any utensils used in connection with the preparation of opium for smoking ; or

(g) smokes or otherwise uses prepared opium, or frequents any place used for the purpose of opium smoking ;

he shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

## PART IV.

*Cocaine, Morphine, &c.*

9. It shall not be lawful to import or bring into, or to export from, the Colony any drug to which this Part of this Ordinance applies except under licence and unless in ships of at least one hundred tons burden, and unless in packages forming part of the cargo of the importing ship, and duly reported.

Restriction on use, import and export of cocaine, &c.

Control of  
manufacture  
and sale of  
cocaine, &c.

§ 10.—(1) For the purpose of preventing the improper use of the drugs to which this Part of this Ordinance applies, provisions may be made by regulations for controlling the manufacture, sale, possession and distribution of those drugs, and in particular, but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, for—

- (a) prohibiting the manufacture of any drug to which this Part of this Ordinance applies except on premises licensed for the purpose and subject to any conditions specified in the licence ; and
- (b) prohibiting the manufacture, sale or distribution of any such drug except by persons licensed or otherwise authorised under the regulations and subject to any conditions specified in the licence or authority ; and
- (c) regulating the issue by medical practitioners of prescriptions containing any such drug and the dispensing of any such prescriptions ; and
- (d) requiring persons engaged in the manufacture, sale or distribution of any such drug to keep such books and furnish such information either in writing or otherwise as may be prescribed.

Shopkeepers.

(2) The regulations under this section shall provide for authorising any person who lawfully keeps open shop for the retailing of poisons in accordance with the provisions of section 39 of the Medical Board Ordinance—

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- (a) to manufacture at the shop in the ordinary course of his retail business any preparation, admixture, or extract of any drug to which this Part of this Ordinance applies ; or
- (b) to carry on at the shop the business of retailing, dispensing, or compounding any such drug ;

subject to the power of the Governor to withdraw the authorisation in the case of a person who has been convicted of an offence against this Ordinance or of an offence under the enactments relating to the customs as applied by this Ordinance, and who cannot, in the opinion of the Governor, properly be allowed to carry on the business of manufacturing or selling or distributing, as the case may be, any such drug :

Provided that the Governor shall, before withdrawing the authorisation in the case of any such person, consult the Medical Board of Trinidad.

(3) Nothing in any regulations made under this section shall be taken to authorise the sale, or the keeping of an open shop for the retailing, dispensing, or compounding of poisons by any person who is not qualified in that behalf under, or otherwise than in accordance with, the provisions of the Medical Board Ordinance, or to be in derogation of the provisions of the said Ordinance for prohibiting, restricting, or regulating the sale of poisons.

Unqualified person not authorised to keep shop.

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**11.** (1)—The drugs to which this Part of this Ordinance applies are morphine, cocaine (including synthetic cocaine), ecgonine, diacetylmorphine (commonly known as diacetylmorphine or heroin), and their respective salts, medicinal opium, and any extract or tincture of Indian hemp, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion of diacetylmorphine or containing not less than one-fifth per cent. of morphine or one-tenth per cent. of cocaine or ecgonine.

Drugs to which Part IV applies.

For the purpose of the foregoing provision the expression "ecgonine" means laevo-ecgonine and includes any derivatives of ecgonine from which it may be recovered industrially, and the percentage in the case of morphine shall be calculated as in respect of anhydrous morphine.

(2) If it appears to the Governor that any new derivative of morphine or cocaine or of any salts of morphine or cocaine or any other alkaloid of opium or any other 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 substances mentioned in sub-section (1) of this section, the Governor may by Order in Executive Council declare that this Part of this Ordinance shall apply to that new derivative or alkaloid or other drug in the same manner as it applies to the drugs mentioned in sub-section (1) of this section.

Application to new drugs

**12.** If the Governor thinks fit to proclaim that a finding with respect to any preparation containing any of the drugs to which this Part of this Ordinance applies has in pursuance of Article 8 of the Geneva Convention been communicated by the Council of the League of Nations

Power to exclude certain preparations from Part IV.

to the parties to the said Convention, the provisions of this Part of this Ordinance shall, as from such date as may be specified in the Proclamation, cease to apply to the preparation specified therein.

## PART V.

### *Dangerous Drugs in Transit.*

Dangerous  
drugs in  
transit.

**13.—(1)** When any of the drugs to which Parts II, III and IV of this Ordinance apply, other than those contained in the medical stores of a vessel, is brought within the territorial waters of the Colony being consigned to some destination outside the Colony and not to be transhipped within such territorial waters, the following special provisions shall apply:—

- (a) The master of the vessel in which such drug is so brought shall immediately upon the arrival of the vessel at the first port of entry in the Colony make a declaration to the competent customs authority stating which of such drugs the vessel is carrying and disclosing all relevant details relating thereto. Full particulars as to the description, weight, consignors, consignees and destination of such drug, and as to the makes and numbers of the chests, boxes, cases or packages in which such drug is contained shall appear in the manifest of such vessel; and
- (b) Such drug shall not be—
  - (i) removed from the vessel in which it was brought within such territorial waters, or
  - (ii) removed from such territorial waters except under and in accordance with a written authority issued for that purpose by the competent customs authority; and
- (c) Every chest, box, case or package containing such drug shall, while in such territorial waters, be maintained unopened and unbroken, unless it is opened or broken during and for the purposes of some search authorised by this Ordinance; and

(d) The removal of such drug from such territorial waters shall be reported in writing to the authority which authorised such removal by the owner, charterer or agent of the vessel within three days after the departure out of such territorial waters of the vessel in which such drug is so removed.

(2) The provisions of Parts II, III and IV of this Ordinance shall be read and construed as subject to the provisions of this section in cases to which this section applies, and where they differ therefrom shall be relaxed accordingly.

#### PART VI.

##### *Cultivation of Opium and Ganja plants.*

14. Whoever shall in this Colony plant, grow or cultivate the opium poppy (*papaver somniferum*) or the ganja plant (*cannabis sativa*) or knowingly permit the same or either of them to be planted, grown or cultivated on land in his occupation shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance :

Cultivation of opium and ganja plants prohibited.

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit the planting growing or cultivation of the ganja plant by or under the direction of the Director of Agriculture or the Government Analyst.

Exception

#### PART VII.

##### *General.*

15.—(1) Articles prohibited to be imported by virtue of this Ordinance shall be deemed to be included among the goods enumerated and described in the table of prohibitions and restrictions inwards contained in section 29 of the Customs Ordinance, and the provisions of this Ordinance relating to the prohibition of the export of articles shall have effect as though they were included in that Ordinance, and the provisions of that Ordinance and of any Ordinance amending or extending that Ordinance shall apply accordingly.

Application of Customs Ordinance.

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(2) If any goods prohibited to be exported by virtue of this Ordinance are exported from this Colony in contravention thereof, or brought to a quay or other place to be shipped for the purpose of being so exported or of being water-borne to be so exported, the exporter or his agent shall be liable to the same penalty as that to which a person is liable under section 156 of the Customs Ordinance, for illegally importing prohibited goods.

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Powers of  
inspection.

**16.**—(1) Any member of the Constabulary Force not under the rank of sergeant or any other member of the Constabulary Force specially authorised in that behalf by the Inspector-General or any other person authorised in that behalf by any general or special order of the Governor shall, for the purposes of the execution of this Ordinance, have power to enter the premises of any person carrying on the business of a producer, manufacturer, seller or distributor of any drugs to which this Ordinance applies, and to demand the production of and to inspect any books or documents relating to dealings in any such drugs and to inspect any stocks of any such drugs.

Search  
warrants.

(2) If a magistrate is satisfied by information on oath that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that any drugs to which this Ordinance applies or any pipes or other utensils for use in connection with the smoking of opium or any utensils used in connection with the preparation of opium for smoking are, in contravention of the provisions of this Ordinance or any regulations made thereunder, in the possession or under the control of any person in any place, whether a building or not, or in any vehicle, or that any document directly or indirectly relating to or connected with any transaction or dealing which was, or any intended transaction or dealing which would if carried out be, an offence against this Ordinance, or in the case of a transaction or dealing carried out or intended to be carried out in any place outside the Colony, an offence against the provisions of any corresponding law in force in that place, is in the possession or under the control of any person in any place, whether a building or not, or in any vehicle, he may grant a search warrant authorising any Constable named in the warrant, at any time or times within one month from the date of the

warrant, to enter, if need be by force, the place or vehicle named in the warrant, and to search the place or vehicle and any persons found therein, and, if there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence against this Ordinance has been committed in relation to any such drugs which may be found in the place or vehicle or in the possession of any such persons, or that any document which may be so found is such a document as aforesaid, to seize and detain those drugs, pipes or utensils or that document, as the case may be.

(3) If any person wilfully delays or obstructs any person in the exercise of his powers under this section or fails to produce or conceals or attempts to conceal any such books, stocks, drugs, pipes, utensils or documents as aforesaid, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

17.—(1) Any person---

- (a) who acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, any regulation made under this Ordinance ; or
- (b) who acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, the conditions of any licence issued or authority granted under or in pursuance of this Ordinance ; or
- (c) who for the purpose of obtaining, whether for himself or for any other person, the issue, grant or renewal of any such licence or authority as aforesaid, makes any declaration or statement which is false in any particular, or knowingly utters, produces or makes use of any such declaration or statement or any document containing the same ; or
- (d) who in this Colony aids, abets, counsels or procures the commission in any place outside the Colony of any offence punishable under the provisions of any corresponding law in force in that place, or does any act preparatory to, or in furtherance of, any act which if committed in the Colony would constitute an offence against this Ordinance ;

shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

## Penalties

(2) Every person guilty of an offence against this Ordinance shall, in respect of each offence, be liable :—

- (a) on conviction on indictment, to a fine not exceeding one thousand pounds, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding ten years, or to both such fine and imprisonment ; or
- (b) on summary conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty pounds, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding twelve months, or to both such fine and imprisonment ;

and shall, in every case on conviction for the offence forfeit to His Majesty all articles in respect of which the offence was committed, and the court before which the offender was convicted may order any forfeited articles to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the court thinks fit.

Consent of  
Attorney-  
General to  
proceedings by  
indictment.

(3) Subject as hereinafter provided, no person shall be proceeded against by indictment for an offence under this Ordinance unless the proceedings are instituted by or with the consent of the Attorney-General, and no person shall, on conviction for any offence of contravening or failing to comply with any regulation under this Ordinance relating to the keeping of books or the issuing or dispensing of prescriptions containing drugs to which this Ordinance applies, be sentenced to imprisonment without the option of a fine or to pay a fine exceeding fifty pounds, if the court dealing with the case is satisfied that the offence was committed through inadvertence and was not preparatory to, or committed in the course of, or in connection with, the commission or intended commission of any other offence against this Ordinance.

Offences  
committed  
through  
inadvertence.

## Attempts.

(4) If any person attempts to commit an offence against this Ordinance, or solicits or incites another person to commit such an offence, he shall, without prejudice to any other liability, be liable on summary conviction to the same punishment and forfeiture as if he had committed an offence under this Ordinance.

(5) Where a person convicted of an offence under this Ordinance 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. Officers of companies.

(6) Any proceedings for an offence against this Ordinance or for attempting or soliciting or inciting another person to commit such an offence before a court of summary jurisdiction may, notwithstanding any enactment prescribing the time within which such proceedings may be brought, be brought either within the time so prescribed or within three months from the date on which evidence sufficient in the opinion of the Governor to justify the prosecution comes to his knowledge, whichever is the longer, and, for the purposes of this sub-section, a certificate purporting to be signed by the Governor as to the date on which such evidence as aforesaid comes to his knowledge shall be conclusive evidence thereof. Time for proceedings.

**18.** Any constable may arrest without warrant any person who has committed, or attempted to commit, or is reasonably suspected by the constable of having committed or attempted to commit, an offence against this Ordinance, if he has reasonable ground for believing that that person will abscond unless arrested, or if the name and address of that person are unknown to and cannot be ascertained by him. Power of arrest.

**19.** In any proceedings against any person for an offence against this Ordinance or for attempting or soliciting or inciting another person to commit such an offence, it shall not be necessary— Evidence.

(a) to prove the nature or description of any substance by the certificate of the Government Analyst, but any person who in the opinion of the Court has sufficient knowledge of the subject can be called to give evidence as to the nature of or description of any substance seized or found in the possession of any person, or as to the nature or description of any plant found growing on any land; and any certificate

of the Government Analyst shall be sufficient *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein stated, and no proof need be given of the signature or official character of the Government Analyst ;

- (b) to negative by evidence any licence, authority or other matter of exemption or defence, and the burden of proving any such matter shall lie on the person seeking to avail himself thereof.

Period of  
imprisonment,  
Cap. 24.

20. Notwithstanding anything in section 67 of the Summary Conviction Offences (Procedure) Ordinance, or in any other enactment, any term of imprisonment imposed under this Ordinance on any person by a court of summary jurisdiction in respect of the non-payment of a fine may be ordered to commence at the expiration of any term of imprisonment imposed on that person for the same offence in addition to the fine.

Sales to  
medical  
practitioners,  
dentists and  
veterinary  
surgeons,  
Cap. 97.

21.—(1) So much of section 43 of the Medical Board Ordinance (which prescribes certain regulations to be observed in the sale of poisons) as requires an entry in the book to be kept under that section to be signed by the purchaser, shall not, if the conditions mentioned in this section are fulfilled, apply where the purchaser is a medical practitioner and the purchase is made by him for the purposes of his profession.

Conditions.

(2) The conditions to be fulfilled for the purposes of this section are as follows :—

- (a) There must have been received by the seller before the sale an order in writing signed by the purchaser stating his name and address and the name and quantity of the article to be purchased :
- (b) The seller must be reasonably satisfied that the signature affixed to the order is in fact the signature of the person purporting to sign it, and that that person is a medical practitioner :
- (c) The article sold, if sent by post to the purchaser, must be sent by registered post :

- (d) The seller must enter in the book, in the column assigned to the signatures of purchasers, the words "signed order" followed by the date on which the order is executed and must preserve the order for a period of two years from the date on which the final entry in the book is made :

Provided that, if a seller is reasonably satisfied that a medical practitioner desiring to purchase a poison 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 book, the seller may send the poison 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.

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 poison under the foregoing proviso makes a statement which is to his knowledge false, he shall be deemed to have procured the commission of an offence under the said section.

- (3) This section applies to dentists, licensed druggists and veterinary surgeons as it applies to medical practitioners.

Inclusion of dentists and veterinary surgeons.

22. Section 43 of the Medical Board Ordinance shall have effect as if for the words "labelled with the name of the article and the word 'poison,' and with the name and address of the seller of the poison," there were substituted the words "labelled with the name and address of the seller of the poison, with the word 'poison' and with the name of the poison, and, in the case of a preparation which contains a poison as one of the ingredients thereof, with such particulars as to the proportion which the poison contained in the preparation bears to the other ingredients as may be prescribed by the Governor by Order in Executive Council."

Sales on medical prescriptions  
Cap. 97.

Calculation of percentages in liquid preparations. Cap. 97.

**23.** For the purposes of the First Schedule to the Medical Board Ordinance and of section 11 of this Ordinance, percentages in the case of liquid preparations shall, unless other provision in that behalf is made by regulations under the said Ordinances respectively, be calculated on the basis that a preparation containing one per cent. of any substance means a preparation in which one gramme of the substance, if a solid, or one millilitre of the substance, if a liquid, is contained in every one hundred millilitres of the preparation, and so in proportion for any greater or less percentage.

Licences.

**24.** Licences or authorities for the purposes of this Ordinance may be issued or granted by the Governor or by any person authorised by the Governor in that behalf and may be issued or granted on such terms and subject to such conditions (including in the case of a licence the payment of a fee) as the Governor thinks proper.

Regulations.

**25.**—(1) Regulations under this Ordinance shall be made by the Governor in Executive Council.

(2) All regulations made under this Ordinance shall be laid before the Legislative Council for approval, and when so approved shall have the same force and effect as if they were contained in this Ordinance.

(3) All regulations made under this Ordinance shall be published in the *Royal Gazette*.

Repeal of Caps. 252 and 267.

**26.** The Ganja Ordinance and the Opium Ordinance are hereby repealed.

Commencement.

**27.** This Ordinance shall commence and come into operation on a day to be fixed by the Governor by proclamation published in the *Royal Gazette*.

Passed in Council this ninth day of November in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight.

JOHN DE NOBRIGA,  
*Clerk of the Council,*