



TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

No. 27—1961

See by R.
109/1964

Commencement
1. 1. 1965

See Act 37/85

[L.S.]

I ASSENT,

SOLOMON HOCHOY

Governor.

24th July, 1961.

AN ORDINANCE respecting the control of Narcotic Drugs,
and for matters incidental thereto.

[On Proclamation]

1. 1. 1965 Commencement.

ENACTED by the Governor of Trinidad and Tobago with the Enactment.
advice and consent of the Legislative Council.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Narcotic Control Short title
Ordinance, 1961.

Interpretation. 2. (1) In this Ordinance—

- "Analyst" (a) "analyst" means any analyst designated for the purposes of this Ordinance under section 26;
- "Coca plant" (b) "coca plant" means any plant of the genus *Erythroxylaceoe* from which cocaine can be extracted;
- "Dentist" (c) "dentist" means a person licensed and in good standing as such under the Ordinance governing the practice of dental surgery within the Territory;
- "Export" or "Exporting" (d) "export" means the taking or conveying, or causing to be brought or conveyed, out of the Territory;
- "Import" (e) "import" means the bringing or conveying, or causing to be brought or conveyed, into the Territory;
- "Marihuana" (f) "marihuana" means *Cannabis sativa* L;
- "Minister" (g) "Minister" means the member of the Cabinet for the time being charged with the administration of the subject of health; and "Ministry" has a corresponding meaning;
- "Narcotic" (h) "narcotic" means any substance included in the Schedule or anything that contains any substance included in the Schedule;
- "Opium" (i) "opium" includes raw opium, powdered opium and opium wholly or partially prepared for any use or purpose, whatever its content of morphine may be;
- "Opium poppy" (j) "opium poppy" means *Papaver somniferum* L;
- "Pharmacist" (k) "pharmacist" means a member of the Pharmaceutical Board of Trinidad and Tobago;
- "Physician" (l) "physician" means a member of the Medical Board of Trinidad and Tobago;
- "Prepared Opium" or "Smoking Opium" (m) "prepared opium" or "smoking opium" means the product of raw opium obtained by a series of special operations, especially by dissolving, boiling, roasting and fermentation, designed to transform it into an extract suitable for consumption; and "prepared opium" includes dross and all other residues remaining when opium has been smoked;
- "Regulations" (n) "regulations" means regulations made under this Ordinance;

- (o) "traffic" or "trafficking" means the importation, exportation, manufacture, sale, giving, administering, transportation, delivery or distribution by any person of a narcotic or any substance represented or held out by such person to be a narcotic or the making of any offer in respect thereof, but does not include—
- (i) the importation or exportation of any narcotic by or on behalf of any person who has a licence therefor under section 3, or
- (ii) the manufacture, sale, giving, administering, transportation, delivery or distribution of any narcotic or the making of any offer in respect thereof, by or on behalf of any person who has a licence therefor under section 3, or by or on behalf of a physician, dentist, veterinary surgeon or pharmacist for a medicinal purpose; and
- (p) "veterinary surgeon" means a person registered under the Veterinary Surgeons (Registration) Ordinance; "Veterinary Surgeon"
Ch. 25. No. 1.
- (q) "Territory" means the Territory of Trinidad and Tobago. "Territory"

(2) A reference in this Ordinance to a schedule or section shall, unless the contrary intention appears, be read as a reference to a schedule or section of this Ordinance; and a reference in this Ordinance to a subsection or paragraph shall, unless the contrary intention appears, be read as a reference to a subsection or paragraph, as the case may be, of the section or subsection in which the reference occurs.

3. (1) With the approval of the Governor in Council, the Minister may make all necessary regulations with respect to the issue and duration and the terms and forms of the several licences that may be issued under subsection (2) and to the payment of fees for them. Minister may issue licences, make regulations.

(2) The Minister may—

- (a) issue licences for the import, export, diversion, sale, manufacture, production, or distribution at a stated place of any narcotic;
- (b) issue licences for the cultivation, gathering or production at a stated place of opium poppy or marihuana, or coca plant;

- (c) name the ports or places in the Territory where any narcotic may be exported or imported;
- (d) prescribe the manner in which any narcotic is to be packed and marked for export;
- (e) authorize the furnishing of narcotics to the master of a ship for the medicinal needs of the crew thereof;
- (f) prescribe the records that are to be kept by any person in connection with the export, import, receipt, sale, disposal and distribution of a narcotic.

Possession
and trafficking
in narcotic.

4. (1) Subject to subsection (2), a person who has in his possession any narcotic is guilty of an offence and liable—

- See 37/85 Repealed*
- (a) upon summary conviction to imprisonment for a term of not less than six months and not more than eighteen months;
 - (b) upon conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term of not less than six months and not more than seven years.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to—

- (a) a person who has the possession of the narcotic under a licence issued pursuant to section 3 permitting him to have possession of that narcotic;
- (b) a physician, dentist, veterinary surgeon or pharmacist who is in possession of the narcotic for any medicinal purpose;
- (c) a person who obtains the narcotic for medicinal purposes from or pursuant to a prescription of a physician, dentist or veterinary surgeon;
- (d) a person authorized by the Minister or the regulations to be in possession of the narcotic;
- (e) a person who is acting for and under the supervision of a person mentioned in paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d).

(3) Except a person who has a licence therefor under section 3 or a person who is acting under supervision for such a person, every person who cultivates, gathers or produces an opium poppy, marihuana or coca plant is guilty of an offence and is liable—

- Repealed*
- (a) upon summary conviction to imprisonment for term of eighteen months; or

(b) upon conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term of seven years.

(4) Every person—

(a) who traffics in any narcotic or any substance represented or held out by such person to be a narcotic, or

(b) who has in his possession any narcotic for the purpose of trafficking,

is guilty of an offence and is liable, upon conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term of fourteen years.

5. (1) In a prosecution for an offence under subsection (1) of section 4, if the accused does not plead guilty, the trial shall proceed as if it were a prosecution for an offence upon indictment under subsection (4) of section 4; and after the close of the case for the prosecution and after the accused has had an opportunity to make full answer and defence, the court shall make a finding as to whether or not the accused was in possession of the narcotic contrary to subsection (1) of section 4.

Procedure in
prosecution
for trafficking

(2) Where in any such case the court finds that the accused was not in possession of the narcotic contrary to subsection (1) of section 4, the accused shall be acquitted; but where the court finds that the accused was in possession of the narcotic contrary to subsection (1) of section 4, he shall be given the opportunity of establishing that he was not in possession of the narcotic for the purpose of trafficking, and thereafter the prosecution shall be given an opportunity of adducing evidence to establish that the accused was in possession of the narcotic for the purpose of trafficking.

(3) Where, following the procedure⁷ mentioned in subsection (2), the accused establishes that he was not in possession of the narcotic for the purpose of trafficking, he shall be acquitted of the offence as charged, but he shall be convicted of an offence under subsection (1) of section 4.

(4) Where, following the procedure mentioned in subsection (2), the accused fails to establish that he was not in possession of the narcotic for the purpose of trafficking, he shall be convicted of the offence as charged and sentenced accordingly.

6. (1) A person who has a licence under section 3 to deal in any narcotic shall not supply a narcotic to any person except as specifically provided in this Ordinance.

Licensed
person not
to supply
narcotic.

Repealed.

(2) A person who has a licence under section 3 to deal in any narcotic may, upon receiving a written order therefor dated and signed by a person who has a licence under section 3 to deal in a narcotic, or by a pharmacist, physician, dentist or veterinary surgeon, whose signature is known to the person receiving the order, or if unknown, then verified before the order is filled, supply a narcotic to such person, or to a person authorized by the Minister or the regulations to purchase or be in possession of a narcotic.

Pharmacist
not to supply
narcotics.

7. (1) Subject to the regulations, no pharmacist shall supply a narcotic to any person except upon receiving a written order or prescription therefor dated and signed by a physician, dentist or veterinary surgeon whose signature is known to the pharmacist or, if unknown, then verified before the prescription is filled.

(2) No pharmacist shall use an order or prescription to supply a narcotic on more than one occasion unless the prescription or order so directs and states the number of times it may be refilled.

Delivery of
narcotics to
Minister.

8. (1) Where the legal authority under which a person is in possession of a narcotic under this Ordinance is terminated or revoked or where a person who is legally in possession of a narcotic under this Ordinance in connection with his business, trade or calling ceases to engage in the business, trade or calling, or dies—

(a) that person or any person acting for him or on his behalf shall not give, sell, furnish, distribute or otherwise deal in any such narcotic, but the same shall forthwith be delivered by the person in possession or charge thereof to the Minister; and

(b) any constable or other person authorized in that behalf in writing by the Commissioner of Police or by the Director of Medical Services may enter the premises in which any such narcotic is contained and seize and carry away the same for delivery to the Minister for disposal.

(2) Where any narcotic is delivered to the Minister pursuant to subsection (1), the Minister may, if he determines that the narcotic can be used for medicinal purposes, authorize the payment of compensation therefor in such amount and on such terms as he considers fit.

9. Every person who contravenes any provision of section 6, 7 or 8 is guilty of an offence and is liable upon summary conviction to a fine of not more than one thousand dollars and not less than two hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term of eighteen months or to both fine and imprisonment. Offence and penalty.

10. (1) A physician is guilty of an offence—

- (a) who prescribes, administers, gives, sells or furnishes any narcotic to any person, or
- (b) who signs any prescription or order for a narcotic,

Unlawful for physician, veterinary surgeon or dentist to prescribe, give or sell drug except for medicinal purposes.

unless the narcotic is required for medicinal purposes or is prescribed for the medical treatment of a person who is under professional treatment by the physician.

(2) A dentist or veterinary surgeon is guilty of an offence—

- (a) who prescribes, administers, gives, sells or furnishes any narcotic, or
- (b) who signs any prescription or order for a narcotic,

otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the regulations.

(3) A person committing an offence under this section is liable—

- (a) upon indictment to imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years and not less than three months, or
- (b) upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and not less than two hundred dollars, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term of eighteen months, or to both fine and imprisonment.

11. (1) The Minister may appoint one or more persons to be inspectors for the purpose of this Ordinance. Inspectors.

(2) An inspector may at any reasonable time—

- (a) enter any place where on reasonable grounds he believes that any narcotic is manufactured, prepared, packaged, or stored, and examine any such narcotic and take supplies thereof;
- (b) open and examine any receptacle or package that on reasonable grounds he believes contains any narcotic;

- (c) examine any books, documents or other records found in any place mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) that on reasonable grounds he believes contain or are likely to contain any information with respect to any narcotic and to make copies thereof or extracts therefrom;
- (d) seize and detain for such time as may be necessary any narcotic by means of or in relation to which he reasonably believes any provision of this Ordinance or the regulations has been violated.

(3) The owner or person in charge of a place entered by an inspector pursuant to subsection (2), and any person found therein, shall give all reasonable assistance within his power to the inspector and furnish the inspector with such information as he may reasonably require.

(4) Any person who—

- (a) fails to comply with any provision of subsection (3), or
- (b) obstructs an inspector in the carrying out of his duties under this Ordinance or the regulations, or
- (c) knowingly makes a false or misleading statement either verbally or in writing to any inspector engaged in carrying out his duties under this Ordinance or the regulations,

is guilty of an offence and is liable upon summary conviction to a fine of one thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term of eighteen months or to both fine and imprisonment.

Neglect to
keep records.

12. (1) Any person who—

- (a) neglecting or refusing to keep any record required by the regulations, manufactures, imports or exports any narcotic, or prescribes, furnishes, sells or distributes any narcotic, or
- (b) neglects or refuses to produce for inspection at the request of any person authorized by the Ministry to inspect the same any record required by the regulations to be kept by him or to furnish to the Ministry any information required by the Ministry,

is guilty of an offence, and is liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and not less than two hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding eighteen months or to both fine and imprisonment.

13. Every person who, in the course of treatment, is supplied with narcotics or a prescription therefor by the treating physician and who, without disclosing the fact to that physician, is supplied during the course of treatment with narcotics or a prescription therefor by another physician, is guilty of an offence and is liable upon summary conviction to a fine of fifty dollars.

Narcotics or prescription supplied by two or more physicians at the same time.

14. (1) No person shall, without lawful authority or without the written permission of the Minister or some person authorized by the Minister in that behalf, import or have in his possession any opium pipe, opium lamp, or other device or apparatus designed or generally used for the purpose of preparing opium for smoking, or for the purpose of smoking or inhaling opium, or any article capable of being used as or as part of any such pipe, lamp or other device or apparatus.

Possession of opium smoking devices.

(2) A person contravening a provision of subsection (1) is liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and not less than fifty dollars, or to imprisonment for three months, or to both fine and imprisonment.

15. Every person who—

(a) smokes opium, or

(b) without lawful and reasonable excuse, is found in any house, room or place to which persons resort for the purpose of smoking or inhaling opium,

is guilty of an offence and is liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars and not less than fifty dollars, or to imprisonment for three months, or to both fine and imprisonment.

Smoking opium.

16. (1) Except as otherwise specifically provided in this Ordinance or the regulations, a person who encloses in or with any letter, packet or other mailable matter sent by post, or puts into any post office any narcotic, is guilty of an offence and is liable—

Enclosing drugs in a letter, &c.

(a) upon indictment, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding seven years and not less than six months, and to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and not less than two hundred dollars; or

(b) upon summary conviction, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding eighteen months and not less than six months, and to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and not less than two hundred dollars.

(2) In any prosecution under this section an affidavit of the postmaster or assistant postmaster in charge of any post office at which such narcotic was mailed, or to or through which it was sent by mail, is sufficient proof of the fact that such narcotic was enclosed in or with any letter, packet, or other mailable matter sent by post, or was put into, transmitted through or received at such post office.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (1), any wholesale pharmacist may forward by ordinary post any preparation or remedy that the regulations permit to be sold without a prescription by a pharmacist, and may forward by registered post any narcotic.

Liabile to imprisonment for non-payment.

17. Where a person is convicted of an offence or an indictable offence under this Ordinance, other than an offence under section 13, and the conviction adjudges payment of a fine, the sentence shall direct that in default of payment of the fine the person so convicted shall be imprisoned until the fine, and any costs imposed by the said sentence, are paid or for a period not exceeding twelve months, which shall commence at the end of the term of imprisonment awarded by the sentence or forthwith as the case may require.

Onus of proof on charge of offence under section 4.

18. In any prosecution for an offence under section 4, it is not necessary for the prosecution to establish that the accused did not have a licence under section 3 or was not otherwise authorized to do the act complained of; and if the accused pleads or alleges that he had such licence or other authority, the proof thereof lies upon him.

Burden of proof on pleas of medicinal purposes or medical treatment.

19. (1) If any person charged with an offence under section 10 pleads or alleges that the narcotic in question was required for medicinal purposes, or was prescribed for the medical treatment of a person under professional treatment by the accused, or was required for medicinal purposes in connection with his practice as a dentist or veterinary surgeon, as the case may be, the burden of proof thereof lies upon the person so charged.

(2) It is no defence to a physician charged with an offence under section 10 that he did give, sell, furnish or prescribe any narcotic to an habitual user for self-administration, unless the habitual user was suffering from a diseased condition caused otherwise than by excessive use of any narcotic.

Occupier &c. deemed to be in possession when narcotics found on premises.

20. (1) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1) of section 4, or paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of section 4, any person who occupies, controls, or is in possession of any building, room, vessel, vehicle, enclosure or place in or upon which

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any narcotic is found shall be deemed to be in possession thereof unless he proves that the narcotic was there without his authority, knowledge and consent.

(2) Any person who occupies, controls, or is in possession of any building, room, vessel, vehicle, enclosure or place in or upon which any article mentioned in section 14 is found shall, if charged with having such article in his possession without lawful authority, be deemed to have been so in possession unless he proves that the article was there without his authority, knowledge and consent or that he was lawfully entitled to the possession thereof.

GENERAL

21. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, in any prosecution or proceedings under or pursuant to this Ordinance, a certificate as to the analysis of any narcotic or narcotics signed or purporting to be signed by an analyst shall be received in evidence as *prima facie* proof of the facts stated in the certificate and of the authority of the person giving or making the same, without any proof of appointment or signature.

Certificate of Analyst evidence of facts stated in certificate.

22. (1) A constable who has reasonable cause to suspect that any narcotic is kept or concealed for any purpose contrary to this Ordinance in any store, shop, warehouse, outhouse, garden, yard, vessel, vehicle or other place, may search by day or night any such place for the narcotic, and, if necessary, by force, bring it before a magistrate; and if any opium pipe, opium lamp or other device or apparatus designed or generally used for the purpose of preparing opium for smoking or for the purpose of smoking or inhaling opium, or any article capable of being used as or as part of any such pipe, lamp or other device or apparatus, is there and then found the same shall also be brought before the magistrate.

Search and seizure.

(2) Where it is proved upon oath before any magistrate that there is reasonable cause to suspect that any narcotic is kept or concealed for any purpose contrary to this Ordinance in any dwelling house, the magistrate may grant a warrant to search by day or night any such place for the narcotic, and if the narcotic is there found, to bring it before him; and if any opium pipe, opium lamp or other device or apparatus designed or generally used for the purpose of preparing opium for smoking or for the purpose of smoking or inhaling opium, or any article capable of being used as or as part of any such pipe, lamp or other device or apparatus, is there and then found the same shall also be brought before the magistrate.

(3) Any opium pipe or other article mentioned in subsection (1) or (2) and any narcotic so found under this section shall, unless otherwise required, be delivered by the magistrate to the Minister and shall at the expiration of six months from such finding be forfeited to Her Majesty and shall be disposed of as the Minister may direct, unless within the said period of six months it is established to the satisfaction of the court that no offence has been committed in connection therewith.

Forfeiture
of seized
narcotics.

Ch. 32. No. 2.

23. Any opium pipe or other article referred to in section 22 and any narcotic seized under the provision of this Ordinance or found, shall, at the expiration of six months from such seizure or finding, be forfeited to Her Majesty and delivered to the Minister to be disposed of as he may direct, unless within the said period of six months it is established to the satisfaction of the court that no offence has been committed in connection therewith; but the Customs Ordinance applies to any narcotic unlawfully imported into the Territory.

Forfeiture
of drugs,
vehicles,
moneys, &c.
on conviction.

Repealed
37/85
See 5179 37/85

24. When any person is convicted of an offence against this Ordinance, the opium pipe or other article or the narcotic in respect of which the offence was committed and all receptacles of any kind whatsoever found containing the same, and any vehicle, boat, aeroplane or other conveyance of any description, proved to have contained the opium pipe or other article or narcotic or to have been used in any manner in connection with the offence for which that person has been so convicted, and any moneys used for the purchase of the narcotic, shall be forfeited to Her Majesty, and shall be delivered to the Minister for disposal.

Regulations.

25. The Governor in Council may make regulations for carrying out the purposes and provisions of this Ordinance and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, may make regulations—

- (a) for the seizure of any article or thing that there is reason to believe is liable to forfeiture under this Ordinance;
- (b) for the use, purchase, sale or possession of any narcotic for medicinal or scientific purposes;
- (c) for the revocation of licences;
- (d) prescribing the form of prescription and specifying the narcotics that may be sold by a pharmacist on the oral prescription of a physician, dentist or veterinary surgeon;

- (e) for the prescription, ordering, administration, sale, or furnishing of a narcotic by a dentist or a veterinary surgeon;
- (f) for the exemption from any of the provisions of this Ordinance of preparations containing narcotics when suitably medicated with drugs other than narcotics and the conditions under which such exempted preparations may be sold;
- (g) requiring physicians, dentists, veterinary surgeons, pharmacists and other persons who deal in narcotics as authorized by this Ordinance and the regulations to keep records and make returns;
- (h) prescribing that any contravention of specified regulations shall constitute an offence.

26. The Minister may, from time to time, designate duly qualified analysts for the purposes of this Ordinance. Analysts.

27. The Governor in Council may by order add substances to the Schedule and may from time to time delete therefrom any narcotic, the inclusion or exclusion of which is by him deemed necessary in the public interest. Additions to Schedule.

28. A person who fails to carry out or observe the provisions of any regulation the contravention of which is stated in the regulations to constitute an offence is liable on summary conviction to a fine of five hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term of three months or to both fine and imprisonment. Penalties under regulations.

29. The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance is hereby repealed. Repeal.
Ch. 12. No. 6.

30. This Ordinance shall come into operation on a date to be appointed by the Governor by Proclamation published in the *Royal Gazette*. Commencement.

SCHEDULE

1. Opium Poppy (*Papaver somniferum*) its preparations, derivatives, alkaloids and salts, as for example :

- (1) Opium
- (2) Codeine (methyilmorphine),
- (3) Morphine,
- (4) Narcotine,
- (5) Papaverine,
- (6) Thebaine,

and their preparations, derivatives and salts, as for example :

- (7) Acetyldihydrocodeine,
- (8) Benzylmorphine,
- (9) Desomorphine (dihydrodeoxymorphine),
- (10) Diacetylmorphine (heroin),
- (11) Dihydrocodeine,
- (12) Dihydromorphine,

SCHEDULE—Continued

- (13) Ethylmorphine, (Dionine)
- (14) Hydrocodone (dihydrocodeinone),
- (15) Hydromorphone (dihydromorphinone),
- (16) Methyldesorphine (Δ^6 -deoxy-6-methylmorphine),
- (17) Methyldihydromorphine (dihydro-6-methylmorphine),
- (18) Metopon (dihydromethylmorphinone),
- (19) Morphine-N-oxide (morphine N-oxide),
- (20) Myrophine (benzylmorphine myristate),
- (21) Nalorphine (N-allylnormorphine)
- (22) Nicomorphine (dinicotinylmorphine),
- (23) Normorphine,
- (24) Oxycodone (dihydrohydroxycodeinone),
- (25) Oxymorphone (dihydrohydroxymorphinone),
- (26) Pholcodine (β -4-morpholinoethylmorphine), and
- (27) Thebacon (acetyldihydrocodeinone),

but not including :

- (28) Apomorphine, and
- (29) Poppy seed.

2. Coca (*Erythroxylon*), its preparations, derivatives, alkaloids and salts, as for example :

- (1) Coca leaves,
- (2) Cocaine, and
- (3) Ecgonine (3-hydroxy-2-tropane carboxylic acid).

3. *Cannabis sativa*, its preparations, derivatives and similar synthetic preparations, as for example :

- (1) Cannabis resin,
- (2) Cannabis (marihuana).
- (3) Cannabinol (3-n-amyyl-6, 6, 9-trimethyl-6-dibenzopyran-1-ol), and
- (4) Pyrahexyl (3-n-hexyl-6, 6, 9-trimethyl-7, 8, 9, 10-tetrahydro-6-dibenzopyran-1-ol).

4. Phenypiperidines, their preparations, derivatives and salts, as for example :

- (1) Alperidine (3-allyl-1-methyl-4-phenyl-4-piperidyl propionate),
- (2) Alphameprodine (α -3-ethyl-1-methyl-4-phenyl-4-piperidyl propionate),
- (3) Alphaprodine (α -1, 3-dimethyl-4-phenyl-4-piperidyl propionate),
- (4) Anileridine (ethyl 1-[2-(p-aminophenyl) ethyl]-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylate),
- (5) Anopridine (ethyl 1-[3-(phenylamino) propyl]-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylate),
- (6) Betameprodine (β -3-ethyl-1-methyl-4-phenyl-4-piperidyl propionate),
- (7) Betaprodine (β -1, 3-dimethyl-4-phenyl-4-piperidyl propionate),
- (8) Etoxidine (ethyl 1-[2-(2-hydroxyethoxy) ethyl]-4-phenyl piperidine-4-carboxylate),
- (9) Hydroxypethidine (ethyl 4-(m-hydroxyphenyl)-1-methyl-4-phenyl-piperidine-4-carboxylate),
- (10) Ketobemidone (1-[4-(m-hydroxyphenyl)-1-methyl-4-piperidyl]-1-propanone),
- (11) Morpheridine (ethyl 1-(2-morpholinoethyl)-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylate),
- (12) Pethidine (ethyl 1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylate),
- (13) Properidine (isopropyl 1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylate), and
- (14) Trimeperidine (1, 2, 5-trimethyl-4-phenyl-4-piperidyl propionate).

5. Phenazepines, their preparations, derivatives and salts, as for example :

- (1) Proheptazine (hexahydro-1, 3-dimethyl-4-phenyl-4-azepinyl propionate),

but not including :

- (2) Ethoheptazine (ethyl hexahydro-1-methyl-4-phenyl-4-azepinecarboxylate).

6. Amidones, their preparations, derivatives and salts, as for example :

- (1) Dipipanone (4, 4-diphenyl-6-piperidino-3-heptanone),
- (2) Isomethadone (6-dimethylamino-5-methyl-4, 4-diphenyl-3-dexanone),

SCHEDULE—Continued

- (3) Methadone (6-dimethylamino-4, 4-diphenyl-3-heptanone),
 (4) Normethadone (6-dimethylamino-4, 4-diphenyl-3-hexanone), and
 (5) Phenadoxone (6-morpholino-4, 4-diphenyl-3-heptanone).
7. Methadols, their preparations, derivatives and salts, as for example :
 (1) Acetylmethadol (6-dimethylamino-4, 4-diphenyl-3-heptanol acetate),
 (2) Alphacetylmethadol (α -6-dimethylamino-4, 4-diphenyl-3-heptanol acetate),
 (3) Alphamethadol (α -6-dimethylamino-4, 4-diphenyl-3-heptanol),
 (4) Betaacetylmethadol (β -6-dimethylamino-4, 4-diphenyl-3-heptanol acetate),
 (5) Betamethadol (β -6-dimethylamino-4, 4-diphenyl-3-heptanol), and
 (6) Dimorpheptanol (6-dimethylamino-4, 4-diphenyl-3-heptanol).
8. Phenalkoxams, their preparations, derivatives and salts, as for example :
 (1) Dimenoxadol (dimethylamir oethyl 1-ethoxy-1, 1-diphenylacetate),
 (2) Dixaphetyl butyrate (ethyl 2, 2-diphenyl-4-morpholinobutyrate), and
 (3) Propoxypheno (4-dimethylamino-3-methyl-1, 2-diphenyl-2-butanol propionate).
9. Thiambutenes, their preparations, derivatives and salts, as for example :
 (1) Diethylthiambutene (*N, N*-diethyl-1-methyl-3, 3-di-2-thienylallylamine),
 (2) Dimethylthiambutene (*N, N*, 1-trimethyl-3, 3-di-2-thienylallylamine), and
 (3) Ethylmethylthiambutene (*N*-ethyl-*N*, 1-dimethyl-3, 3-di-2-thienylallylamine).
10. Moramides, their preparations, derivatives and salts, as for example :
 (1) Dextromoramide (*d*-1-(3-methyl-4-morpholino-2, 2-diphenylbutyryl) pyrrolidine),
 (2) Levomoramide (*l*-1-(3-methyl-4-morpholino-2, 2-diphenylbutyryl) pyrrolidine) and
 (3) Racemoramide (*d, l*-1-(3-methyl-4-morpholino-2, 2-diphenylbutyryl) pyrrolidine)
11. Morphinans, their preparations, derivatives and salts, as for example :
 (1) Levomethorphan (*l*-1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 10a-hexahydro-6-methoxy-11-methyl-4*H*-10, 4a-iminoethanophenanthrene),
 (2) Levorphanol (*l*-1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 10a-hexahydro-11-methyl-4*H*-10, 4a-iminoethanophenanthren-6-ol),
 (3) Norlevorphanol (*l*-1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 10a-hexahydro-4*H*-10, 4a-iminoethanophenanthren-6-ol),
 (4) Phenomorphan (*d, l*-1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 10a-hexahydro-11-phenethyl-4*H*-10, 4a-iminoethanophenanthren-6-ol),
 (5) Racemethorphan (*d, l*-1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 10a-hexahydro-6-methoxy-11-methyl-4*H*-10, 4a-iminoethanophenanthrene), and
 (6) Racemorphan (*d, l*-1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 10a-hexahydro-11-methyl-4*H*-10, 4a-iminoethanophenanthren-6-ol),
- but not including :
 (7) Dextromethorphan (*d*-1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 10a-hexahydro-6-methoxy-11-methyl-4*H*-10, 4a-iminoethanophenanthrene),
 (8) Dextrorphan (*d*-1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 10a-hexahydro-11-methyl-4*H*-10, 4a-iminoethanophenanthren-6-ol), and
 (9) Levallorphan (*l*-11-allyl-1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 10a-hexahydro-4*H*-10, 4a-iminoethanophenanthren-6-ol).
12. Benzazocines, their preparations, derivatives and salts, as for example :
 (1) Phenazocine (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6-hexahydro-6, 11-dimethyl-3-phenethyl-2, 6-methano-3-benzazocin-8-ol), and
 (2) Methazocines (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6-hexahydro-3, 6, 11-trimethyl-2, 6-methano-3-benzazocin-8-ol).

Passed in Council this thirtieth day of June in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-one.

G. R. LATOUR
 Clerk of the Council