



TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

No. 8—1960

[L.S.]

I ASSENT,

E. B. BEETHAM

Governor

21st May, 1960

AN ORDINANCE respecting Food and Drugs.

[On Proclamation]

Commence-
ment.

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

Enactment

1. (1) This Ordinance may be cited as the Food and Drugs Ordinance, 1960.

Short title and
commence-
ment.

(2) This Ordinance shall come into operation on such day as the Governor may appoint by Proclamation published in the *Royal Gazette*.

Interpre-
tation.

2. In this Ordinance—

“advertisement” includes any representation by any means whatever for the purpose of promoting directly or indirectly the sale or disposal of any food, drug, cosmetic or device;

“analyst” means any person appointed as such under section 20 of this Ordinance;

“cosmetic” includes any substance or mixture of substances manufactured, sold or represented for use in cleansing, improving or altering the complexion, skin, hair or teeth, and includes deodorants and perfumes;

“device” means any instrument, apparatus or contrivance, including components, parts and accessories thereof, manufactured, sold or represented for use in the diagnosis, treatment, mitigation or prevention of a disease, disorder, abnormal physical state, or the symptoms thereof, in man or animal;

“drug” includes any substance or mixture of substances manufactured, sold or represented for use in—

(i) the diagnosis, treatment, mitigation or prevention of a disease, disorder, abnormal physical state, or the symptoms thereof, in man or animal; or

(ii) restoring, correcting or modifying organic functions in man or animal;

“food” includes any article manufactured, sold or represented for use as food or drink for man, chewing gum, and any ingredient that may be mixed with food for any purpose whatever;

“importer” in relation to an imported article, includes any person who, whether as owner, consignee, agent or broker is in possession of the article or in any way entitled to the custody or control of it;

“inspector” means any person appointed as such under section 20 of this Ordinance;

“label” includes any legend, word or mark attached to, included in, belonging to or accompanying any food, drug, cosmetic, device or package;

“manufacturer” means a person who, under his own name, or under a trade, design, or word mark, trade name or other name, word or mark controlled by him, sells a food or a drug to the general public or

to a wholesaler, jobber, or other distributor for resale to the general public; and includes a firm, partnership or corporation;

“Minister” means the member of the Cabinet for the time being charged with the administration of the subject of health;

“package” includes anything in which any food, drug, cosmetic or device is wholly or partly contained, placed or packed;

“prescribed” means prescribed by regulations made under this Ordinance;

“preparation” in relation to food, includes manufacture and any form of treatment; and “preparation for sale” includes packaging; and “prepare” and “prepared for sale” shall be construed accordingly;

“regulations” means regulations made under this Ordinance;

“sell” includes offer for sale, expose for sale, have in possession for sale, and distribute;

“unsanitary conditions” means such conditions or circumstances as might contaminate a food, drug or cosmetic with dirt or filth or render the same injurious to health.

GENERAL

3. (1) For the purpose of enabling him to exercise his functions under this Ordinance, the Minister may by order require every person who at the date of the order or at any subsequent time carries on a business which includes the production, importation or use of substances of any class specified in the order to furnish to the Minister, within such time as may be so specified, such particulars as may be so specified, of the composition and use of any such substances which in the course of that business are used, or sold for use, in the preparation of food, drugs or cosmetics.

Power of Minister to order the furnishing of particulars relating to composition, use and effects of substances used in food and drugs.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1) of this section, an order made thereunder may require the following particulars to be furnished in respect of any substance, that is to say—

(a) particulars of the composition and chemical formula of the substance;

(b) particulars of the manner in which the substance is used or proposed to be used in the preparation of food, drug or cosmetic;

- (c) particulars of any investigations carried out by or to the knowledge of the person carrying on the business in question, for the purpose of determining whether and to what extent the substance, or any product formed when the substance is used as aforesaid, is injurious to, or in any other way affects health;
- (d) particulars of any investigations or inquiries carried out by or to the knowledge of the person carrying on the business in question for the purpose of determining the cumulative effect on the health of a person consuming the substance in ordinary quantities.
- (3) Any person who, without the previous consent in writing of the person carrying on the business in question, discloses particulars furnished in accordance with an order under this section, or information relating to any individual business obtained by means of such particulars, except—
- (a) in accordance with directions of the Minister, so far as may be necessary for the purposes of this Ordinance; or
- (b) for the purposes of any proceedings for an offence under this Ordinance or of any report of such proceedings,
- shall be guilty of an offence.

Prohibition
against adver-
tising cures
for certain
diseases, &c.

First Schedule

4. (1) Except as prescribed or exempted by regulations, any person who advertises any food, drug, cosmetic or device to the general public as a treatment, preventative or cure for any of the diseases, disorders or abnormal physical states mentioned in the First Schedule to this Ordinance, shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) Except as prescribed or exempted by regulations, any person who sells any food, drug, cosmetic or device—

(a) that is represented by label, or

(b) that he advertises to the general public,

as a treatment, preventative or cure for any of the diseases, disorders or abnormal physical states mentioned in the First Schedule to this Ordinance, shall be guilty of an offence.

FOOD

Prohibition
against sale
of harmful,
unfit, adul-
terated or
unsanitary
food.

5. Any person who sells an article of food which—
- (a) has in or upon it any poisonous or harmful substance;
- (b) is unfit for human consumption;
- (c) consists in whole or in part of any filthy, putrid, disgusting, rotten, decomposed or diseased animal or vegetable substance;

(d) is adulterated; or

(e) was manufactured, prepared, preserved, packaged or stored under unsanitary conditions,

shall be guilty of an offence.

6. (1) Any person who labels, packages, treats, processes, sells or advertises any food in a manner that is false, misleading or deceptive or is likely to create an erroneous impression regarding its character, value, quantity, composition, merit or safety shall be guilty of an offence.

Prohibition against various forms of misleading with regard to foods.

(2) An article of food that is not labelled or packaged as required by the regulations, or is labelled or packaged contrary to the regulations shall be deemed to be labelled or packaged contrary to subsection (1) of this section.

7. Where a standard has been prescribed for a food, any person who labels, packages, sells or advertises any article in such a manner that it is likely to be mistaken for such food, shall, unless the article complies with the prescribed standard, be guilty of an offence.

Maintenance of food standards.

8. Any person who manufactures, prepares, preserves, packages or stores for sale any food under unsanitary conditions shall be guilty of an offence.

Prohibition against unsanitary conditions as regards foods.

DRUGS

9. Any person who sells any drug which—

(a) was manufactured, prepared, preserved, packed or stored under unsanitary conditions; or

(b) is adulterated,

shall be guilty of an offence.

Prohibition against unsanitary or adulterated drugs.

10. (1) Any person who labels, packages, treats, processes, sells or advertises any drug in a manner that is false, misleading, or deceptive or is likely to create an erroneous impression regarding its character, value, quantity, composition, merit or safety, shall be guilty of an offence.

Prohibition against various forms of misleading with regard to drugs.

(2) A drug that is not labelled or packaged as required by the regulations, or is labelled or packaged contrary to the regulations, shall be deemed to be labelled or packaged contrary to subsection (1) of this section.

11. (1) Where a standard has been prescribed for a drug, any person who labels, packages, sells or advertises any substance in such a manner that it is likely to be mistaken for such drug, shall, unless the substance complies with the prescribed standard, be guilty of an offence.

Maintenance of drug standards.

Second Schedule (2) Where a standard has not been prescribed for a drug, but a standard for the drug is contained in any publication mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Ordinance, any person who labels, packages, sells or advertises any substance in such a manner that it is likely to be mistaken for such drug, shall, unless the substance complies with such standard, be guilty of an offence.

(3) Where a standard for a drug has not been prescribed and no standard for the drug is contained in any publication mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Ordinance, any person who sells such drug shall, unless—

(a) it is in accordance with the professed standard under which it is sold; and

(b) it does not resemble, in a manner likely to deceive, any drug for which a standard has been prescribed or is contained in any publication mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Ordinance,

be guilty of an offence.

Prohibition against unsanitary conditions as regards drugs.

12. Any person who manufactures, prepares, preserves, packages or stores for sale any drug under unsanitary conditions shall be guilty of an offence.

Restriction of distribution of drug samples.

13. (1) Any person who distributes or causes to be distributed any drug as a sample shall be guilty of an offence.

Third Schedule

(2) Subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to the distribution of samples of drugs by mail or otherwise to physicians, dentists or veterinary surgeons or to the distribution of drugs other than those mentioned in the Third Schedule to this Ordinance to registered pharmacists for individual redistribution to adults only or by a distributor in compliance with individual requests.

COSMETICS

Prohibition against sale of harmful or unsanitary cosmetics.

14. Any person who sells any cosmetic which—

(a) has in or upon it any substance that may cause injury to the health of the user when the cosmetic is used—

(i) according to the directions on the label or accompanying such cosmetic; or

(ii) for such purposes and by such methods of use as are customary or usual therefor;

(b) consists in whole or in part of any filthy or decomposed substance or of any foreign matter; or

(c) was manufactured, prepared, preserved, packed or stored under unsanitary conditions,

shall be guilty of an offence.

15. Where a standard has been prescribed for a cosmetic, any person who labels, packages, sells or advertises any article in such a manner that it is likely to be mistaken for such cosmetic, shall, unless the article complies with the prescribed standard, be guilty of an offence.

Maintenance of standards for cosmetics.

16. Any person who manufactures, prepares, preserves, packages or stores for sale any cosmetic under unsanitary conditions shall be guilty of an offence.

Prohibition against unsanitary conditions as regards cosmetics.

DEVICES

17. Any person who sells any device which, when used according to directions or under such conditions as are customary or usual, may cause injury to the health of the purchaser or user thereof, shall be guilty of an offence.

Prohibition against sale of injurious devices.

18. (1) Any person who labels, packages, treats, processes, sells or advertises any device in a manner that is false, misleading or deceptive or is likely to create an erroneous impression regarding its character, value, composition, merit or safety, shall be guilty of an offence.

Prohibition against various forms of misleading with respect to devices.

(2) A device that is not labelled or packaged as required by the regulations, or is labelled or packaged contrary to the regulations, shall be deemed to be labelled or packaged contrary to subsection (1) of this section.

19. Where a standard has been prescribed for a device, any person who labels, packages, sells or advertises any article in such a manner that it is likely to be mistaken for such device, shall, unless the article complies with the prescribed standard, be guilty of an offence.

Maintenance of standard for devices.

ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT

20. The Minister may appoint one or more persons to be analysts or inspectors for the purpose of this Ordinance and shall furnish every such person with a certificate of his appointment as such.

Appointment of analysts and inspectors.

21. (1) An inspector may at any reasonable time—

(a) enter any place where on reasonable grounds he believes any article to which this Ordinance or the regulations apply is manufactured, prepared, preserved, packaged or stored, examine any such article and take samples thereof, and examine anything that he reasonably believes is used or capable of being used for such manufacture, preparation, preservation, package or storing;

Power of inspector to enter, examine, take samples, make copies of documents, demand information and seize articles.

- (b) open and examine any receptacle or package that on reasonable grounds he believes contains any article to which this Ordinance or the regulations apply;
 - (c) examine any books, documents or other records found in any place mentioned in paragraph (a) of this subsection which on reasonable grounds he believes contain or are likely to contain any information relevant to the enforcement of this Ordinance with respect to any article to which this Ordinance or the regulations apply and make copies thereof or extracts therefrom; and
 - (d) seize and detain for such time as may be necessary any article by means of or in relation to which he reasonably believes any provision of this Ordinance or the regulations has been violated.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1) of this section, the expression "article to which this Ordinance or the regulations apply" includes—
- (a) any food, drug, cosmetic or device;
 - (b) anything used for the manufacture, preparation, preservation, packaging or storing thereof; and
 - (c) any labelling or advertising material.
- (3) An inspector on entering any place pursuant to subsection (1) of this section shall if so required produce his certificate of appointment to the person in charge thereof.
- (4) The owner or person in charge of a place entered by an inspector pursuant to subsection (1) of this section and every person found therein shall give the inspector all reasonable assistance in his power and furnish him with such information as he may reasonably require.
- (5) Any person who shall—
- (a) fail to comply with the provisions of subsection (4) of this section, or
 - (b) obstruct an inspector in the carrying out of his duties under this Ordinance or the regulations, or
 - (c) knowingly make any false or misleading statement either verbally or in writing to any inspector engaged in carrying out his duties under this Ordinance or the regulations, or

(d) remove, alter or interfere in any way with any article seized under this Ordinance without the authority of an inspector,
shall be guilty of an offence.

(6) Any article seized under this Ordinance may at the option of an inspector be kept or stored in the building or place where it was seized or may at the direction of an inspector be removed to any other proper place.

22. (1) Any inspector when authorised thereto by the Minister shall have the right to examine any customs entries of food, drugs or cosmetics imported into Trinidad and Tobago and to take samples thereof and to submit such samples to an analyst for analysis or examination.

Power of inspector with regard to importations.

(2) In any case where samples are taken such food, drug or cosmetic shall not be delivered to the importer until the analyst has reported upon the samples taken.

(3) If it appears from the report of the inspector or the analyst that the sale of the food, drug or cosmetic would be in violation of this Ordinance or the regulations if sold in Trinidad and Tobago, such food, drug or cosmetic shall not be admitted for use as a food, drug or cosmetic.

23. (1) An inspector shall release any article seized by him under this Ordinance when he is satisfied that all the provisions of this Ordinance and the regulations with respect thereto have been complied with.

Forfeiture.

(2) Where an inspector has seized an article under this Ordinance and the owner thereof or the person in whose possession the article was at the time of seizure consents to the destruction thereof the article shall be thereupon forfeited to Her Majesty and may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Minister may direct.

(3) Where a person has been convicted of an offence under this Ordinance or the regulations, the court or magistrate may order that any article by means of or in relation to which the offence was committed or any article or thing of a similar nature belonging to or in the possession of the accused or found with such article, whether or not such article or thing has been proved to be in violation of this Ordinance or the regulations, be forfeited, and upon such order being made, such articles and things shall be forfeited to Her Majesty and may be disposed of as the Minister may direct.

(4) Without prejudice to the operation of subsection (3) of this section a magistrate having jurisdiction in the place where any article was seized under this Ordinance may, on the application of an inspector and on such notice to such persons as the magistrate directs, order that the article and all articles of a similar nature found therewith, whether or not such articles are proved to be in violation of this Ordinance and the regulations, be forfeited to Her Majesty to be disposed of as the Minister may direct, if the magistrate finds, after making such inquiry as he considers necessary, that the article so seized is one by means of or in relation to which any of the provisions of this Ordinance or the regulations were violated.

Analysis.

24. (1) An inspector may submit any article seized by him or any sample therefrom or any sample taken by him to an analyst for analysis or examination.

(2) Where an analyst has made an analysis or examination he shall issue to the inspector a certificate or report setting forth the results of his examination or analysis.

Regulations.

25. (1) The Governor in Council may make regulations for carrying the purposes and provisions of this Ordinance into effect, and, in particular, but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing, may make regulations—

(a) declaring that any food or drug or class of food or drugs is adulterated if any prescribed substance or class of substances is present therein or has been added thereto or extracted or omitted therefrom;

(b) respecting—

(i) the labelling and packaging and the offering, exposing and advertising for sale of food, drugs, cosmetics and devices;

(ii) the size, dimensions, fill and other specifications of packages of food, drugs, cosmetics and devices;

(iii) the sale or the condition of sale of any food, drug, cosmetic or device; and

(iv) the use of any substance as an ingredient in any food, drug, cosmetic or device,

to prevent the consumer or purchaser thereof from being deceived or misled as to its quantity, character, value, composition, merit or safety or to prevent injury to the health of the consumer or purchaser;

- (c) prescribing standards of composition, strength, potency, purity, quality or other property of any article of food, drug, cosmetic or device;
- (d) as regards the importation of foods, drugs, cosmetics and devices in order to ensure compliance with this Ordinance and the regulations;
- (e) as regards the method of preparation, manufacture, preserving, packing, storing and testing of any food, drug, cosmetic or device in the interest of or for the prevention of injury to, the health of the consumer or purchaser;
- (f) requiring persons who sell food, drugs, cosmetics or devices to maintain such books and records as may be prescribed or as the Governor in Council considers necessary for the proper enforcement and administration of this Ordinance and the regulations;
- (g) as regards the powers and duties of inspectors and analysts and the taking of samples and the seizure, detention, forfeiture and disposition of articles;
- (h) exempting any food, drug, cosmetic or device from all or any of the provisions of this Ordinance or the regulations and prescribing the conditions of such exemption;
- (i) prescribing forms for the purposes of this Ordinance and the regulations;
- (j) providing for the analysis of food, drugs or cosmetics at the request of members of the public and prescribing a tariff of fees to be paid for such analysis;
- (k) providing for the making of special schedules of drugs and for the listing or describing of drugs therein and for the conditions under which such drugs shall be sold including the process or condition of manufacture, the kind and conditions of the premises wherein manufactured, the qualification of technical staff engaged therein, and such other matters as are necessary to ensure that any drug so listed and described will not be unsafe for use;
- (l) adding anything to any of the Schedules, in the interest of, or for the prevention of injury to, the health of the consumer or purchaser, or deleting anything therefrom; and
- (m) prescribing anything authorised or required to be prescribed under this Ordinance.

(2) Regulations made under this section may prescribe in respect of any contravention thereof or failure to comply therewith a penalty not exceeding a fine of one hundred dollars or imprisonment for three months on summary conviction.

Drug Advisory
Committee
and Food
Advisory
Committee.

26. (1) The Minister may establish—

- (a) a Drug Advisory Committee to assist and advise him with respect to drug standards, schedules of drugs, conditions of sale of drugs and any other matters connected therewith in the interest of, and for the protection of, the public health;
- (b) a Food Advisory Committee to assist and advise him with respect to food standards, labelling and other matters connected with the manufacture and distribution of foods in the interest of, and for the protection of, the public health.

(2) The committees mentioned in subsection (1) of this section shall be representative of lay and professional interests and shall comprise such persons as by reason of their knowledge, interest and experience are considered suitable for appointment thereto.

Offences by
corporations.

27. Where a person committing an offence against this Ordinance is a body corporate, the chairman, president, the officers and every director thereof concerned in the management of the body corporate, shall be guilty of the same offence unless he proves that the act or omission constituting the offence took place without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission thereof.

Jurisdiction.

28. A prosecution for an offence under this Ordinance or the regulations may be instituted, heard, tried or determined in the place in which the offence was committed or the subject-matter of the prosecution arose or in any place in which the accused is apprehended or happens to be.

Defences.

29. (1) Subject to subsection (2) of this section, in a prosecution for the sale of any article in contravention of this Ordinance or the regulations, if the accused proves to the satisfaction of the court or magistrate that—

- (a) he purchased the article from another person in packaged form and sold it in the same package and in the same condition the article was in at the time he purchased it; and

(b) that he could not with reasonable diligence have ascertained that the sale of the article would be in contravention of this Ordinance or the regulations, the accused shall be acquitted.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section shall not apply in any prosecution unless the accused, on or before the day fixed for the trial, has given to the prosecutor notice in writing that he intends to avail himself of the provisions of the said subsection and has disclosed to the prosecutor the name and address of the person from whom he purchased the article and the date of purchase.

30. (1) A certificate of an analyst stating that he has analysed or examined an article or a sample submitted to him by an inspector and stating the result of his examination shall be admissible in evidence in a prosecution for an offence under this Ordinance or the regulations, and shall be *prima facie* proof of the statements contained in the certificate, subject to the right of the party against whom it is produced to require the attendance of the analyst for the purpose of cross-examination; but no such certificate shall be received in evidence unless the party intending to produce it has, before the trial, given to the party against whom it is intended to be produced, reasonable notice of such intention together with a copy of the certificate.

Evidence and
sufficiency
of proof.

(2) Proof that a package containing any article to which this Ordinance or the regulations apply bore a name or address purporting to be the name or address of the person by whom it was manufactured or packaged shall be *prima facie* proof, in a prosecution for an offence under this Ordinance or the regulations, that the article was manufactured or packaged, as the case may be, by the person whose name or address appeared on the package.

(3) In a prosecution for an offence under this Ordinance or the regulations it shall be sufficient proof of the offence to establish that it was committed by an employee or agent of the accused whether or not such employee or agent has been prosecuted for the offence; and for the purposes of this subsection, any person selling or ostensibly employed to sell shall be presumed to be employed to sell.

(4) In a prosecution for an offence under this Ordinance or the regulations a copy of any document or record or an extract therefrom certified to be a true copy by the inspector who made it pursuant to paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 21 of this Ordinance shall be receivable in evidence and shall be *prima facie* proof of the contents thereof.

(5) Where a person is prosecuted under this Ordinance for having manufactured an adulterated food or drug for sale, and it is established that—

(a) the food or drug has by regulation been declared to be adulterated if any prescribed substance has been added thereto; and

(b) such person had in his possession or on his premises any such prescribed substance,

the onus of proving that the food or drug was not adulterated by the addition of such substance shall be on the accused.

Presumptions.

31. For the purpose of this Ordinance and the regulations thereunder—

(a) any article commonly used for human consumption shall, if sold be presumed, until the contrary is proved, to have been sold for human consumption;

(b) any article commonly used for human consumption which is found on premises used for the preparation, storage, or sale of that article and any article commonly used in the manufacture of products for human consumption which is found on premises used for the preparation, storage or sale of these products, shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, to be intended for sale, or for manufacturing products for sale, for human consumption;

(c) any substance capable of being used in the composition or preparation of any article commonly used for human consumption which is found on premises on which that article is prepared shall, until the contrary is proved, be presumed to be intended for such use.

Declaration
by manufac-
turer and
certificate
in respect
of imported
foods, drugs,
cosmetics, or
devices.

32. (1) The Minister may order that the manufacturer of any article of food, drug or cosmetic shall furnish a declaration in prescribed form that the article in question as manufactured by him has been made in accordance with all requirements of this Ordinance and the regulations, and any person who fails to comply with any such order shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) Except as provided by the regulations, no article of food, drug, cosmetic or device shall be imported into Trinidad and Tobago unless such article wholly conforms to the law of the country in which it was manufactured or produced and is accompanied by a certificate in prescribed form and manner that such article does not contravene any known requirement of the law of that country and that its sale therein would not constitute a violation of the law thereof.

33. Every person who commits an offence under this Ordinance shall be liable— Penalties.

(a) on summary conviction for a first offence to a fine of five hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term of three months or to both such fine and such imprisonment, and for a subsequent offence to a fine of one thousand dollars or imprisonment for a term of six months or to both such fine and such imprisonment; and

(b) on conviction upon indictment to a fine of five thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term of three years or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

34. A prosecution under paragraph (a) of section 33 of this Ordinance may be instituted at any time within twelve months from the time the subject-matter of the prosecution arose. Time limit on prosecutions.

35. The Food and Drugs Ordinance is hereby repealed. Repeal. Ch. 12. No. 5.

FIRST SCHEDULE

Section 4

Alcoholism	Heart Diseases
Appendicitis	High Blood Pressure
Arteriosclerosis	Infantile Paralysis
Blood Poisoning	Lockjaw
Bright's Disease	Locomotor Ataxia
Cancer	Obesity
Cataract	Pleurisy
Diabetes	Pneumonia
Diphtheria	Ruptures
Disorders of Menstrual Flow	Scarlet Fever
Disorders of the Prostatic Gland	Sexual Impotence
Dropsy	Small Pox
Epilepsy	Spinal Meningitis
Erysipelas	Trachoma
Gallstones, Kidney Stones, Bladder Stones	Tuberculosis
Gangrene	Tumours
Glaucoma	Typhoid Fever
Goitre	Ulcers of the Gastro-Intestinal Tract
	Venereal Diseases

SECOND SCHEDULE

Section 11

Name	Abbreviation	
Pharmacopœa Internationalis(Ph. I)	} Latest Edition and Addenda
The British Pharmacopœia(B.P.)	
The Pharmacopœia of the United States of America(U.S.P.)	
Codex Francais(Codex)	
The Canadian Formulary(C.F.)	
The British Pharmaceutical Codex(B.P.C.)	
The National Formulary(N.F.)	

THIRD SCHEDULE

Section 13

PART I

- Amphetamine and any salt thereof
- Barbituric acid and any salt, homologue, or derivative thereof
- Bromal and the following derivatives :
 - bromal hydrate, brometone, bromoform
- Carbromal and the following derivatives :
 - acetylcarbromal, bromisoval
 - diethylbromacetamide, allylisopropylacetylurea
- Chloral and the following derivatives :
 - chloral hydrate (except in preparations for external use containing not more than 1 per cent.),
 - alpha-chloralose, chloralformamide, butyl chloral hydrate, chloralimide

THIRD SCHEDULE—CONTINUED

Section 13

PART I—Continued

Chlorpromazine and its salts
 Disulfiram
 Glutethimide, its salts and derivatives
 Methamphetamine and any salt thereof
 Paraldehyde and Metaldehyde
 Phenmetrazine, its salts and derivatives
 Pipradrol and any salt thereof
 Promazine and its salts
 Sulphonal and alkyl sulphonals

PART II

Adrenocorticotrophic Hormone, Corticotrophin
 4-amino-N-methylpteroyl glutamic acid and its salts
 Aminopterin
 4-amino-pteroyl aspartic acid and its salts
 Aminopyrine and any salt, homologue, or derivative thereof
 Antibiotics, the following :
 Carbomycin and any compound thereof
 Chloramphenicol
 Cycloserine
 Dihydrostreptomycin and any compound thereof
 Erythromycin and any compound thereof
 Novobiocin, its salts and derivatives
 Oleandomycin, its salts and derivatives
 Penicillin, its salts or derivatives or preparations thereof excluding lozenges
 that contain not more than 3,000 International Units per dose
 Polymyxin B Sulphate except for topical use or for local action in the oral
 cavity or nasal passages
 Streptomycin and any compound thereof
 Tetracycline, its salts and derivatives
 Viomycin and any compound thereof
 Anticoagulants, the following :
 Bishydroxycoumarin, its salts and derivatives
 Derivatives of 4-hydroxycoumarin when sold or recommended as anticoagulants
 Phenylindanedione
 Busulfan
 Chlorambucil, its salts and derivatives
 Cinchophen and Neocinchophen and their salts
 Cortisone and any salt or derivative thereof
 2, 4-dinitrophenol and any compound, homologue, or derivative thereof
 Ergot alkaloids
 Hydantoin derivatives
 Iproniazid
 Isoniazid
 6-mercaptopurine
 Phenylbutazone
 Primidone
 Pyrazinamide
 Selenium and any compound thereof
 Sex hormones (except cosmetic preparations containing sex hormones, which are
 demonstrated to be free from systemic effects)
 Sulphonamides and any salt, homologue, or derivative thereof
 Thiocyanates
 Thiouracil and any homologue, or derivative thereof
 Thyroid
 Thyroxin and any salt thereof
 Tolbutamide, its salts and derivatives
 Tretamine
 L-Triiodothyronine
 Trimethadione and Paramethadione
 Urethane

Passed in Council this first day of April in the year of
 Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty.

G. R. LATOUR
 Acting Clerk of the Council