

No. 18 of 1975

AN ORDINANCE

Relating to the Keeping and Control of Dogs.

I, THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL of Australia, acting with the advice of the Executive Council, hereby make the following Ordinance under the *Seat of Government (Administration) Act 1910-1973*.

Dated this first day of July, 1975.

JOHN R. KERR
Governor-General.

By His Excellency's Command,

KIM E. BEAZLEY

Minister of State for Education, acting for and on behalf of the
Minister of State for the Capital Territory.

DOG CONTROL ORDINANCE 1975

PART I—PRELIMINARY

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the *Dog Control Ordinance 1975*.* Short title.
2. This Ordinance shall come into operation on a date to be fixed by the Minister by notice in the *Gazette*. Commencement.
3. The Ordinances specified in the Schedule to this Ordinance are repealed. Repeal.
4. Notwithstanding the repeal effected by section 3—
 - (a) each dog that, immediately before the commencement of this Ordinance, was registered under the *Dogs Registration Ordinance 1926-1967* shall be deemed to have been registered under this Ordinance as if this Ordinance had been in operation when the dog was registered; and
 - (b) the period of registration shall, for the purposes of this Ordinance, be deemed to have commenced on the anniversary of the registration that occurred immediately before the commencement of this Ordinance.Saving of existing registrations.
5. (1) In this Ordinance, unless the contrary intention appears— Interpretation.

“*Alsatian dog*” has the same meaning as in the *Alsatian Dogs Ordinance 1936-1966*;

* Notified in the *Australian Government Gazette* on 1 July 1975.

- “certificate of registration” means a certificate of registration issued under the *Dogs Registration Ordinance 1926-1967*, under sub-section 12 (1) or under sub-section 15 (3);
- “Deputy Registrar” means a person appointed under sub-section 6 (2);
- “domestic animal” means an animal kept as a domestic pet;
- “farm-animal” means a horse, neat, sheep, goat or pig, or a bird included in the class of birds commonly known as poultry;
- “guide dog” means a dog that has been trained in the guidance of the blind and is, or is to be, used for the guidance of a person who is totally or partially blind;
- “inspector” means a person appointed under sub-section 7 (1);
- “pensioner” has the same meaning as in the *Land Rent and Rates (Deferment and Remission) Ordinance 1970-1973*;
- “premises” includes land;
- “public place” means—
- (a) any place to which the public has access; or
 - (b) any place that the public may use,
- and includes—
- (c) unoccupied land;
 - (d) the grounds of a school; and
 - (e) the grounds of a day nursery, kindergarten or other place for the reception of children;
- “register” means the register kept under this Ordinance;
- “registered” means registered, or deemed to have been registered, under this Ordinance, and “registration” has a corresponding meaning;
- “registered veterinary surgeon” means a person registered as a veterinary surgeon in a State or Territory of Australia;
- “Registrar” means the person appointed under sub-section 6 (1);
- “registration tag” means a registration tag issued under sub-section 12 (1) or a registration disc issued under the *Dogs Registration Ordinance 1926-1967*;
- “residential unit” means a building, or a part of a building, that is used as a single dwelling.

(2) In a case where—

- (a) a dog is owned by a person under the age of 16 years;
and
- (b) that person resides with his parents, one of his parents or his guardian,

the father, the parent with whom he resides or the guardian, as the case requires, shall, for the purposes of this Ordinance, be deemed to be the keeper of the dog.

6. (1) The Minister may, by instrument in writing, appoint a person to be the Registrar of Dogs for the purposes of this Ordinance. Registrar and Deputy Registrar.

(2) The Minister may, by instrument in writing, appoint such Deputy Registrars of Dogs as he considers necessary for the purposes of this Ordinance.

(3) A Deputy Registrar may exercise such of the powers, and shall perform such of the duties, of the Registrar as the Minister directs.

(4) A power exercised or duty performed by a Deputy Registrar in accordance with sub-section (3) shall, for the purposes of this Ordinance, be deemed to have been exercised or performed by the Registrar.

7. (1) The Minister may, by instrument in writing, appoint such inspectors as he considers necessary for the purposes of this Ordinance. Appointment of inspectors.

(2) An inspector shall perform such duties as the Registrar directs or as are prescribed.

(3) The Registrar and a Deputy Registrar each have the powers of an inspector.

PART II—REGISTRATION OF DOGS

8. (1) The Registrar shall keep a register for the purposes of this Ordinance. Register.

(2) The register book kept under the *Dogs Registration Ordinance 1926-1967* is incorporated with, and shall form part of, the register referred to in sub-section (1).

9. (1) An application for registration of a dog shall—

- (a) be made in writing, in accordance with a form made available by the Registrar, by the keeper of the dog;

(b) state—

- (i) the name and address of the applicant;
- (ii) that the applicant has, if such is the case, attained the age of 18 years or, if the applicant has not attained that age, his age;
- (iii) the breed of the dog or, if the breed is unknown, a description of the dog;
- (iv) the age of the dog;
- (v) the sex of the dog;

Application for registration of dog.

- (vi) the colour and distinctive markings (if any) of the dog;
- (vii) the address where the dog is ordinarily kept;
- (viii) whether the dog is sterile; and
- (ix) whether the dog is a guide dog;
- (c) be lodged at the office of the Registrar; and
- (d) except in the case of an application by a pensioner, or an application for the registration of a dog that is a guide dog, be accompanied by the prescribed fee for the registration of the dog.

(2) Where a dog is sterile, the application for registration shall be accompanied by a certificate of a registered veterinary surgeon to the effect that the dog is sterile.

(3) The prescribed fee for the registration, or the renewal of the registration, of a dog is—

- (a) in the case of a dog that is sterile—\$2.50; or
- (b) in any other case—\$5.

Registration.

10. (1) Subject to sub-section (3), and to section 11, upon receiving an application in accordance with section 9 from the keeper of a dog, the Registrar shall register the dog by entering in the register—

- (a) the particulars relating to the dog stated in the application;
- (b) the registration number allotted in respect of the dog;
- (c) if the dog is a guide dog, a statement to that effect;
- (d) the name and address of the keeper of the dog; and
- (e) the date on which the period of registration expires.

(2) Subject to this Ordinance, every registration, and every renewal of registration, remains in force for a period of one year.

(3) If the Registrar is not satisfied that a dog is a guide dog, he may refuse to register the dog until the fee prescribed by sub-section 9 (3) for the registration of the dog has been paid.

Restriction on registration of Alsatian dogs.

11. (1) The Registrar shall not register an Alsatian dog unless the dog is a dog to which, by virtue of section 8 of the *Alsatian Dogs Ordinance* 1936-1966, the provisions of that Ordinance do not apply.

(2) Sub-section (1) does not apply in relation to an Alsatian dog that is sterile.

Certificate of registration and registration tag.

12. (1) Upon registering a dog, the Registrar shall issue to the keeper of the dog a certificate of registration of the dog and a registration tag for the dog.

(2) A certificate of registration of a dog shall state—

- (a) the registration number allotted in respect of the dog;
- (b) the breed and colour of the dog;
- (c) whether the dog is a guide dog;
- (d) the name and address of the keeper of the dog; and
- (e) the date on which the period of registration expires.

(3) A registration tag for a dog shall bear the registration number allotted in respect of the dog.

13. (1) Subject to this section, the Registrar shall, on payment of the prescribed fee, renew the registration of a dog. Renewal of registration.

(2) Where—

- (a) a dog has been sterilized; or
- (b) a matter stated in the application for registration of a dog is no longer true,

the keeper of the dog shall, on paying the prescribed fee, inform the Registrar of that fact and, in the case of a dog that has been sterilized, produce to the Registrar a certificate referred to in sub-section 9 (2).

14. For the purpose of sub-section 9 (3), a dog shall be deemed to be sterile if there has been produced to the Registrar a certificate signed by a registered veterinary surgeon and stating that the dog is sterile. Proof of sterilization.

15. (1) Where a change occurs in the address at which a dog is kept, the keeper of the dog shall, within 14 days after the change, give to the Registrar a notice in writing stating the new address at which the dog is ordinarily kept. Change of address to be notified.

(2) Where a person becomes the keeper of a dog that is already registered, he shall, within 14 days after he becomes the keeper of the dog, notify the Registrar in writing accordingly.

Penalty: \$20.

(3) Where a person notifies the Registrar that he has become the keeper of a dog that is already registered, the Registrar shall—

- (a) alter the entry in the register relating to the dog by substituting, for the name and address of the person there shown as the keeper of the dog, the name and address of the new keeper of the dog; and
- (b) on payment of a fee of \$1, issue to the new keeper of the dog a new certificate of registration of the dog.

16. Where the keeper of a registered dog informs the Registrar in writing that the dog has been lost, the Registrar shall cancel the registration of the dog. Cancellation of registration.

Effect of
cancellation of
registration.

17. Where the registration of a dog has been cancelled under section 16, the person who, immediately before the cancellation of the registration of the dog, was shown in the register as the keeper of the dog shall be deemed to have ceased to be the keeper of the dog on the date on which the registration of the dog was cancelled.

Replacement of
lost, &c.,
certificate or
tag.

18. If the Registrar is satisfied that a certificate of registration or a registration tag has been lost, damaged or destroyed, he may, on receipt of a fee of 50 cents, issue a new certificate of registration or a new registration tag, as the case requires, to the keeper of the dog to which the certificate or tag relates.

PART III—OFFENCES

Keeping
unregistered
dogs.

19. (1) Subject to this section, a person who is the keeper of a dog—

(a) that is not registered; or
(b) of which he is not shown in the register as its keeper,
is guilty of an offence and, on conviction, is punishable by a penalty not exceeding \$20.

(2) A person does not commit an offence against sub-section (1) if—

- (a) the dog is under the age of 6 months;
- (b) the dog has been kept by that person for a period of less than 14 days; or
- (c) that person has been resident in the Territory for a period not exceeding 3 weeks.

Tag for
untattooed dog.

20. (1) The keeper of a dog is, subject to this section, guilty of an offence against this section and, on conviction, is punishable by a fine not exceeding \$20 if the dog is in a public place and does not carry on it its registration tag.

(2) This section does not apply to, or in relation to, the keeper of a dog that has the registration number allotted in respect of it tattooed on one of its ears.

(3) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against this section if the person charged proves that the absence of the registration tag was not due to his negligence or to a wilful act or omission on his part.

Dog being at
large in a
public place.

21. (1) Where a female dog is in a public place while it is on heat, the keeper of the dog is guilty of an offence against this section and, on conviction, is punishable by a fine not exceeding \$70.

(2) Sub-section (1) does not apply to or in relation to a dog that is confined in a motor vehicle.

(3) Where a dog (other than a female dog that is on heat) is at large in a public place, the keeper of the dog is guilty of an offence against this section and, on conviction, is punishable by a fine not exceeding \$50.

(4) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against sub-section (3) that the keeper of the dog took reasonable precautions to prevent the dog being at large in a public place.

22. (1) Where a dog that is under the control of a person in a prescribed place drops faeces, the person having the control of the dog is guilty of an offence and punishable, on conviction, by a fine not exceeding \$20 unless he forthwith—

Removal
of faeces.

- (a) removes the faeces to a place that is not a prescribed place; or
- (b) removes the faeces and deposits them in a sump in a roadway.

(2) In this section, "prescribed place" means—

- (a) a footpath, plaza or other area of land specifically designed for pedestrian use;
- (b) land or premises occupied by a person other than the keeper of the dog; or
- (c) a place referred to in sub-section 23 (1), 23 (2) or 23 (4).

(3) In this section, "dog" does not include a guide dog that is accompanying a blind person.

23. (1) Subject to this section, a person shall not—

- (a) take a dog into the grounds of a school at a time when pupils are in those grounds; or
- (b) take a dog into the grounds of a day nursery, kindergarten or other place for the reception of children at a time when children are in those grounds.

Dogs not to
be taken into
certain places.

Penalty: \$50.

(2) A person shall not take a dog into an area that is a prohibited area for the purposes of this section.

Penalty: \$50.

(3) A person shall not take a dog—

- (a) within 10 metres of an apparatus or construction that is designed for play by children, being an apparatus or construction that is in a public place, while children are playing on the apparatus or construction;
- (b) within 10 metres of a fire-place or heating appliance designed for cooking food, being a fire-place or heating appliance that is in a public place; or

- (c) within 10 metres of an area adjacent to the foreshores of Lake Burley Griffin that is designated by a notice as a swimming area.

Penalty: \$50.

- (4) A person shall not take a dog onto a field or playing area on which organized sport is being played.

Penalty: \$50.

- (5) A person who takes a dog into the grounds of a school, day nursery, kindergarten or other place is not guilty of an offence against sub-section (1) if—

- (a) the keeper of the dog resides in those grounds; or
- (b) the dog is taken into those grounds with the permission of the headmaster of the school or the person in charge of the nursery, kindergarten or other place, as the case requires.

- (6) Sub-section (3) does not apply in relation to a dog that is not in a public place.

- (7) An area is a prohibited area for the purposes of this section if it is defined, by means of a sign or signs erected by the authority of the Minister, as an area into which dogs may not be taken.

- (8) In proceedings for an offence against sub-section (2), a sign shall be taken to have been erected by the authority of the Minister unless the contrary is proved.

- (9) The Minister may, at any time, cause a sign erected for the purpose of sub-section (7) to be removed.

- (10) In this section, "dog" does not include a guide dog that is accompanying a blind person.

Restrictions on taking of greyhounds into public place.

24. (1) The keeper of a greyhound dog that is in a public place is guilty of an offence against this section unless the dog—

- (a) is held by means of a leash; and
- (b) is wearing a device that is effective to prevent the dog biting a person or an animal.

- (2) Where a person has in a public place more than four greyhound dogs on a leash or leashes held by him, that person and any other person who is the keeper of one or more of those dogs are each guilty of an offence against this section.

- (3) A person who is guilty of an offence against this section is punishable, on conviction, by a fine not exceeding \$50.

Dogs attacking or worrying person or animal.

25. (1) Subject to this section, where—

- (a) a dog attacks a person;
- (b) by reason of the behaviour of a dog, a person reasonably fears that the dog is about to attack him; or
- (c) a dog attacks a domestic animal or a farm-animal,

the keeper of the dog is guilty of an offence against this section and, on conviction, is punishable by a fine not exceeding \$50.

(2) Sub-section (1) does not apply where the animal or person is, without lawful excuse, on land or premises occupied by the keeper of the dog.

(3) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against sub-section (1) if it is proved that the person or animal had provoked the dog.

(4) Where the keeper of a dog is convicted of an offence against this section, the court may, if it thinks fit, order that the dog be destroyed.

(5) A member of the Police Force may execute an order under sub-section (4) and, for that purpose, the member of the Police Force may enter upon any premises upon which he has reasonable grounds for believing the dog to which the order relates may be found.

26. (1) A person other than the keeper of a dog shall not remove from a dog its registration tag except with the consent of the keeper of the dog.

Offences in relation to registration tags.

(2) The keeper of a dog shall not cause or permit the dog to carry a registration tag unless the registration tag was issued for that dog.

Penalty: \$10.

27. A person shall not obstruct, hinder, threaten or intimidate the Registrar, a Deputy Registrar or an inspector in the exercise of a power conferred, or the performance of a duty imposed, by or under this Ordinance.

Obstruction, &c., of officials.

Penalty: \$200.

PART IV—SEIZURE AND DESTRUCTION OF DOGS

28. (1) An inspector may seize a dog that is found, whether by the inspector or another person, at large in a public place.

Seizure of dogs.

(2) Where an inspector has reasonable cause to believe that a dog has attacked a person, a domestic animal or a farm-animal elsewhere than on land or premises occupied or owned by the keeper of the dog, the inspector may seize the dog if it is—

- (a) in a public place;
- (b) on unoccupied land; or
- (c) on land occupied by the keeper of the dog,

and may, for the purpose of seizing the dog on land referred to in paragraph (c), enter upon that land.

(3) Where an inspector has reasonable cause to believe that a dog has attacked a person, a domestic animal or a farm-animal and the dog is on land occupied by a person other than the keeper of the dog, the inspector may seize the dog on that land with the consent of the occupier of that land.

(4) Where a dog is on land occupied by a person other than the keeper of the dog, an inspector may, at the request of the occupier of that land, seize the dog.

(5) Where an inspector has reasonable cause to believe that a dog that has attacked a person, a domestic animal or a farm-animal is on premises occupied by the keeper of the dog, the inspector may require the keeper of the dog to produce the dog for inspection by the inspector.

(6) For the purposes of this section, where, by reason of the behaviour of a dog, a person reasonably fears that the dog is about to attack him, the dog shall be taken to have attacked the person.

(7) A person to whom a requirement is made under sub-section (5) shall not fail to comply with the requirement.

Penalty: \$50.

Notice to keeper
of seized dog.

29. Where a dog that is seized by an inspector—

- (a) has the registration number allotted in respect of it tattooed on one of its ears; or
- (b) is carrying its registration tag,

the Registrar shall cause to be served by post or by telegram on the person who is shown in the register as the keeper of the dog, at the address shown in the register as the address of that person, a notice in writing stating that the dog has been seized and, where the dog has been seized under sub-section 28 (1), indicating the place at which the dog may be claimed.

Return of
impounded
dogs.

30. (1) Subject to sub-section (3), where a dog that has been seized under sub-section 28 (1) by an inspector is claimed by or on behalf of its keeper, the Registrar shall, unless the dog has been destroyed, return the dog to its keeper or to the person claiming the dog on behalf of its keeper on payment to the Registrar of the prescribed fee.

- (2) For the purposes of sub-section (1), the prescribed fee is—
 - (a) if the period that has elapsed since the dog was seized does not exceed 24 hours—a fee of \$8;
 - (b) if that period exceeds 24 hours but does not exceed 48 hours—a fee of \$13; and
 - (c) if that period exceeds 48 hours—a fee of \$18.

(3) Where a dog that has been seized by an inspector is not registered, the Registrar shall not return the dog to its keeper or to a person claiming the dog on behalf of its keeper unless its keeper makes an application in accordance with section 9 for registration of the dog.

Detention of
dogs that have
attacked or
worried persons
or animals.

31. (1) Where a dog is seized by an inspector in pursuance of sub-section 28 (2), 28 (3) or 28 (4), the dog shall be detained in such custody as the Registrar directs until—

- (a) if proceedings for an offence against section 25 are instituted within 7 days after the day on which the dog was seized—the completion of those proceedings; or

- (b) if proceedings for an offence against section 25 are not instituted within that period of 7 days—the expiration of a period of 9 days after the day on which the dog was seized.

(2) Where, under sub-section 25 (4), the court orders the destruction of a dog that is detained under sub-section (1), the costs of detaining the dog shall be borne by Australia.

(3) Where—

- (a) proceedings referred to in paragraph (1) (a) are instituted but the court does not order the destruction of the dog; or
- (b) proceedings referred to in that paragraph are not instituted within the period referred to in paragraph (1) (b),

the Registrar shall return the dog to its keeper.

32. Subject to sections 30 and 31, where the dog has been seized by an inspector, the Registrar may, subject to the Regulations, sell the dog or cause the dog to be destroyed—

Destruction of dogs by Registrar.

- (a) where a notice has been served on a person under section 29—at the expiration of 5 days after the date of service of the notice; or
- (b) in any other case—at the expiration of 7 days after the date on which the dog is seized.

33. (1) An inspector or a member of the Police Force may destroy a dog that—

Destruction of diseased or injured dogs.

- (a) is found at large in a public place or has, in pursuance of this Ordinance, been seized on land occupied by a person other than the keeper of the dog; and
- (b) is so injured or diseased—
 - (i) that its life can not be saved; or
 - (ii) that it is dangerous to persons or other animals.

(2) If a dog that is destroyed under sub-section (1)—

- (a) had the registration number allotted in respect of it tattooed on one of its ears; or
- (b) was carrying its registration tag,

the Registrar shall cause notice in writing of the destruction of the dog to be served by post on the person who is shown in the register as the keeper of the dog at the address shown in the register as the address of that person.

34. (1) In this section, “field” includes paddock, yard or other place.

Destruction of attacking dogs.

(2) A person may destroy forthwith a dog found attacking a person, a domestic animal or a farm-animal elsewhere than on premises occupied or owned by the keeper of the dog.

(3) The occupier of an enclosed field, or a person authorized to do so by the occupier, may destroy—

- (a) a dog found attacking a farm-animal confined in the enclosed field; or
- (b) a dog found in the enclosed field if it appears that a farm-animal confined in the field has, immediately prior to the dog being so found, been killed, injured or attacked by a dog.

(4) Paragraph (3) (b) does not apply if a dog is held by a person by means of a leash.

Destruction
without cruelty.

35. (1) A person who destroys a dog in pursuance of this Ordinance shall do so without cruelty to the dog.

Penalty: \$100 or imprisonment for one month.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in the *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Ordinance 1959-1966*, a person who destroys a dog in pursuance of this Ordinance is not guilty of an offence against the first-mentioned Ordinance arising out of an act or omission related to the destruction of the dog.

PART V—MISCELLANEOUS

Certified copy
of certificate
of registration.

36. (1) A person whose name is shown in a certificate of registration as the keeper of the dog described in the certificate of registration may apply in writing to the Registrar for a certified copy of the certificate of registration.

(2) An application shall be accompanied by a fee of 50 cents.

(3) Upon receiving an application and the fee referred to in sub-section (2), the Registrar shall issue to the applicant a copy of the certificate of registration to which the application relates having endorsed on it a certificate signed by the Registrar stating that the copy is a true copy of the certificate of registration.

Evidence of
registration or
non-
registration.

37. (1) A certificate of registration, or a certified copy of a certificate of registration issued under sub-section 36 (3), is evidence that the dog described in it is registered.

(2) Subject to this Ordinance, the person shown in the register as the keeper of a dog shall be deemed to be the keeper of the dog unless the contrary is proved.

(3) A certificate signed by the Registrar and certifying that, at a specified date, a specified person—

- (a) was shown in the register as the keeper of a dog described in the certificate; or
- (b) was not shown in the register as the keeper of—
 - (i) a dog described in the certificate; or
 - (ii) any dog,

is evidence of that fact.

(4) A document that purports to be a certificate of registration, a certified copy of a certificate of registration issued under sub-section 36 (3) or a certificate referred to in sub-section (3) shall, unless the contrary is proved, be deemed to be such a certificate or such a certified copy and to have been duly given or issued.

38. A person is entitled, on payment of a fee of 50 cents, to inspect the particulars included in an entry in the register. Inspection of register.

39. (1) The Registrar shall, as soon as practicable after the end of each month, cause to be prepared a list showing, in alphabetical order, the names and addresses of all person who were, at the end of that month, shown in the register as being the keepers of dogs. List of keepers.

(2) The list referred to in sub-section (1) shall be kept at the office of the Registrar and shall be open to public inspection at all reasonable times.

40. (1) Where—

- (a) a dog attacks a person and the person suffers personal injury or damage to his property by reason of the attack;
- (b) by reason of the behaviour of a dog a person reasonably fears that a dog is about to attack him and, as a result, that person suffers injury; or
- (c) a dog attacks a domestic animal or a farm-animal and, by reason of the attack, the animal dies or is injured,

the keeper of the dog is liable to pay to that person or the owner of that domestic animal or farm-animal compensation for any loss or expense incurred as a result of the attack.

(2) Compensation under sub-section (1) may be recovered whether or not a prosecution for an offence against this Ordinance has been instituted against the keeper of the dog that made the attack and, where such a prosecution has been instituted, notwithstanding that the keeper has been acquitted of the offence charged.

(3) In proceedings to recover compensation under sub-section (1) for loss resulting from injury to a person or damage to the property of a person, it is a defence for the defendant to prove that—

- (a) the injury was suffered by the plaintiff while the plaintiff was, without lawful excuse, on land or premises occupied by the defendant;
- (b) the plaintiff failed to take reasonable care for his own safety; or
- (c) the plaintiff provoked the dog.

(4) In proceedings to recover compensation under sub-section (1) for loss resulting from injury to a domestic animal or a farm-animal, it is a defence for the defendant to prove that the injury was suffered by the animal while it was on land or premises occupied by the defendant or that the animal attacked had provoked the dog by which it was attacked.

(5) In proceedings to recover compensation under sub-section (1) it is not necessary for the plaintiff to prove the existence of a mischievous propensity in the dog concerned or that the defendant knew of any such propensity.

(6) Nothing in this section affects any right that a person has to recover damages or compensation apart from this section.

Regulations.

41. The Minister may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Ordinance, prescribing all matters that by this Ordinance are required or permitted to be prescribed or that are necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Ordinance.

SCHEDULE

ORDINANCES REPEALED**Section 3**

Dogs Registration Ordinance 1926
Dogs Registration Ordinance 1933
Dogs Registration Ordinance 1934
Dogs Registration Ordinance 1936
Dogs Registration Ordinance 1937
Dogs Registration Ordinance 1953
Dogs Registration Ordinance 1961
Dogs Registration Ordinance 1965
Dogs Registration Ordinance 1967.