



## THE RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF MACDONALD

### BY-LAW NO. 1/20

BEING A BY-LAW of the  
Rural Municipality of Macdonald to regulate dogs.

WHEREAS Section 232(1)(k) the Municipal Act ("Act") provides that a Council may pass by-laws for municipal purposes respecting the following matters:

- (i) wild and domestic animals and activities in relation to them, including by-laws differentiating on the basis of sex, breed, size or weight;

AND WHEREAS Section 232(2) of the Act provides that a council may in a by-law passed under this division

- (a) Regulate or prohibit;
- (d) establish fees or other charges for services, activities or things provided or done by the municipality or for the use of property under the ownership, management or control of the municipality;
- (f) except where a right to appeal is already provided for in this or any other Act, provide for an appeal and the body that is to decide the appeal, and related matters

AND WHEREAS Section 236(1) of the Act provides that, without limiting the generality of 232(1)(o) (enforcement of by-laws), a by-law passed under that clause may include provisions

- (a) providing for procedures, including inspections, for determining whether by-laws are being complied with; and
- (b) remedying contraventions of by-laws including
  - (iv) seizing, removing, impounding, confiscating and selling or otherwise disposing of plants, animals, vehicles, or other things related to a contravention.

AND WHEREAS Council is of the opinion that it is in the public interest that dogs should be regulated and controlled to protect the safety of people and property.

NOW THEREFORE, the Council of the Rural Municipality of Macdonald, in Council assembled, enacts as follows:

#### **TITLE**

1. This by-law may be referred to as the Dog Control By-Law.

#### **DEFINITIONS**

2. In this By-law:
  - a. **"animal control officer"** means the person(s) appointed by the Municipality for the purpose of enforcing any provision of this By-Law as well as any person acting
  - b. **"owner"** means a person who
    - i. is the owner of an estate in fee simple in land that is subject to the Real Property Act,
    - ii. is the owner of an estate in fee simple in land that is not

- subject to the Real Property Act and who is the grantee named in a valid conveyance of land that is registered under the Registry Act, or
- iii. is the registered owner of a unit under the Condominium Act.
  - iv. is in control or harbours a dog or who knowingly permits or allows any other person to own, keep or harbour a dog upon premises owned, leased or occupied, either solely or jointly with others.
- c. **"Pit Bull dog"** means
- i. Pit Bull Terrier; or
  - ii. Staffordshire Bull Terrier; or
  - iii. American Staffordshire Terrier; or
  - iv. American Pit Bull Terrier; or
  - v. Any dog which has the appearance and physical characteristics predominantly conforming to the standards for any of the above breeds, as established by the Canadian Kennel Club or the American Kennel Club or the United Kennel Club and attached as Schedule "A", as determined by a veterinarian licensed to practice in Manitoba;
- d. **"pound"** means a place designated by the Municipality for the purpose of dealing with dogs impounded under this By-law.
- e. **"run at large"** or "running at large" means not:
- i. in direct and continuous charge of a person competent to control it; or
  - ii. securely confined within an enclosure; or
  - iii. securely fastened so that it is unable to roam at will beyond the property in which it is kept.

### **PROHIBITIONS**

3. No owner shall:
- a. permit a dog to run at large,
  - b. permit a dog to leave the Owner's property without having the license tag issued for the dog securely fastened to a collar work around the neck of the dog,
  - c. permit a dog to bark, howl or make a noise on a frequent basis that unreasonably disturbs the peace and enjoyment of people in the surrounding area,
  - d. permit a dog damage public or private property other than that of its own,
  - e. permit a dog to bite, injure or attack a person or animal,
  - f. permit a dog to defecate on property other than on the owner's property without immediately removing the excrement,
  - g. permit a dog while not on the owner's property to act in a manner that is aggressive, dangerous or places the safety, health, protection and well-being of people at risk,
  - h. permit or keep more than 2 dogs on a property, or

- i. keep or harbour a Pit Bull dog defined in this by-law within the Municipality.
4. The persons responsible under this section and By-law include:
  - a. the owner of the dog,
  - b. a person who has care or control of the dog,
  - c. an owner of property or a person who is renting or leasing property on which the dog is kept or found.
5. Subsection 3.h. does not apply to a person who is operating a kennel on a property under license from the Province of Manitoba and who is in compliance with the Municipality's Zoning By-law, or to dogs under 6 months of age.

### **DOG LICENSE**

6. An owner of a dog over the age of six (6) months must apply to the Municipality for and be issued a license to keep a dog. If a license is issued the owner's information will be available to the Animal Control Officer in case the dog is seized and impounded or found running at large.
7. For the Municipality to issue a license, the owner must provide the Municipality with the following:
  - a. the breed, age, and any information with respect to the dog reasonably requested by the Animal Control Officer to administer and enforce this By-Law;
  - b. the name, mailing address, email address and telephone number of the Owner;
  - c. the license fee established in the Municipality's Fees and Charges By-Law;
  - d. evidence that the dog has a current rabies vaccination; and
  - e. demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Animal Control Officer that the dog is not otherwise prohibited under this By-law from being in the Municipality.
8. The license is for the life of the dog in the Municipality.
9. A license cannot be transferred to another dog.
10. The owner of a dog issued a license shall ensure their dog wears a valid license tag when not on the owner's property.

### **VACCINATIONS**

11. The owner of a dog shall have their dog vaccinated for rabies. Such vaccinations shall be no more than two years old. The owner shall maintain a certificate of vaccination for rabies showing that the dog has been vaccinated within the last two years. The Animal Control Officer may at any time request that the Owner provide proof that the Owner's dog has current rabies vaccination.

### **ANIMAL CONTROL OFFICER**

12. The position of Animal Control Officer is established. The Animal Control Officer shall be the person appointed by the Municipality to

enforce this By-Law.

13. The Animal Control Officer may take steps to administer and enforce this By-law or to remedy a contravention of this By-law, and for those purposes shall be a designated officer and have the powers of a designated officer under the Act, a by-law enforcement officer under the Municipal By-law Enforcement Act, and of an enforcement officer under the Provincial Offences Act.
14. The Animal Control Officer may enter property and buildings to carry out the administration and enforcement of this By-law including for determining what actions or measures a person must take in connection with any matter under this By-law, whether the actions or measures have been taken, to prevent the contravention of this By-law, to remedy a contravention of this By-law and to prevent a re-occurrence of a contravention.
15. The Animal Control Officer may commence a prosecution under the Act, the Municipal By-law Enforcement Act, or the Provincial Offences Act for the purpose of enforcing a contravention of this By-law through an offence.

### **SEIZURE, IMPOUNDMENT AND REDEMPTION**

16. The Animal Control Officer may seize and impound a dog in enforcing this By-law. If the Animal Control Officer has seized and impounded a dog, the Animal Control Officer shall take the dog to the pound. The Animal Control Officer shall, if the owner of the dog is known to the Animal Control Officer, notify the owner that the dog has been seized and impounded, that the dog may be redeemed from impoundment on the owner meeting certain terms including paying the impoundment fees established in the Municipality's Fees and Charges By-Law and the Municipality's costs of enforcement, and if the dog is not redeemed within five (5) days of being impounded, the dog may be sold or destroyed. The Animal Control Officer shall, if the owner of the dog is unknown to the Animal Control Officer, post a notice with this same information in the municipal office and on the municipal website.
17. An owner of a dog may redeem a dog from impoundment by applying to the Animal Control Officer, upon payment of the fees established in the Municipality's Fees and Charges By-Law and the Municipality's costs of enforcement and showing the proof of vaccination required under section 11, the Animal Control Officer shall instruct the pound to release the dog. Where the impounded dog was delivered to the pound by someone other than the Animal Control Officer for running at large, no impoundment fee is payable where the dog has a valid license issued under this By-law.
18. If in the Animal Control Officer's opinion a dog that has been seized and impounded remains a serious risk to the safety of people or dogs as a result of the dog's actions, the Animal Control Officer may impose conditions on the release of the dog to reasonably address the risk. The Animal Control Officer shall provide the owner of a dog with the conditions, in writing at the time the owner redeems the dog ("conditions of redemption"). The owner shall acknowledge, in writing, the conditions of redemption at the time the dog is released from the pound.
19. No person described in section 4 may permit a dog to be in violation of the conditions of redemption. If the conditions of redemption are violated, the Animal Control Officer may seize and impound the dog. The dog is not subject to redemption under

section 17. The Animal Control Officer shall, if the owner of the dog is known to the Animal Control Officer, notify the owner of the dog's seizure and impoundment, and that the dog is subject to destruction within five (5) days of being impounded. The owner may request that Council review the issue of the destruction of the dog, but if no request for a review is made within five (5) days of the impoundment, the dog shall be destroyed. If the owner of the dog is unknown to the Animal Control Officer, the Animal Control Officer shall post a notice with this same information in the municipal office and on the municipal website.

20. If in the Animal Control Officer's opinion a dog that has been seized and impounded is of such serious risk to the safety of people or dogs as a result of the dog's actions that conditions of redemption will not address the risk, the Animal Control Officer may destroy the dog. The Animal Control Officer shall, if the owner of the dog is known to the Animal Control Officer, notify the owner of the dog's seizure and impoundment, and that the dog is subject to destruction within five (5) days of impoundment. The owner may request that Council review the issue of the destruction of the dog, but if no request for a review is made within five (5) days of the impoundment, the dog shall be destroyed. If the owner of the dog is unknown to the Animal Control Officer, the Animal Control Officer shall post a notice with this same information in the municipal office and on the municipal website.
21. The owner is responsible for the fees established in the Municipality's Fees and Charges By-Law and the Municipality's costs of enforcement even when no request for a review is made.

#### **REVIEW**

22. The owner of a dog may request Council to review the conditions of the dog's redemption or its proposed destruction by written notice to the Chief Administrative Officer of the Municipality within five (5) days of impoundment.
23. Upon receiving a request for review, the Chief Administrative Officer shall set a date and time for the review by Council and notify the owner of the date of the review.
24. At the time and place set out in the notice, Council shall consider the request for review, and the owner may appear in person or by counsel. After reviewing the matter, Council may confirm, vary, substitute or cancel the conditions of redemption or the destruction of the dog.
25. The time specified for destruction is suspended from the date of receipt of a request for review to the date upon which Council makes its decision.

#### **ASSISTANCE AND NON-INTERFERENCE WITH ENFORCEMENT**

26. No person may interfere with, obstruct or attempt to interfere with or obstruct the Animal Control Officer in carrying out the administration and enforcement of this By-law. The owner of property or a person renting, or leasing property shall assist the Animal Control Officer in seizing a dog found on their property. A person described in section 4 in respect of a dog shall supply such information that the Animal Control Officer requests in connection with the administration and enforcement of this By-law.

## **OFFENCE**

27. A person who contravenes this By-law is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of not more than \$1000.00. Any costs associated with or resulting from enforcing this By-law are in addition to any such fine, and are an amount owing to the Municipality and may be collected in any manner in which a tax may be collected or enforced under the Municipal Act.

## **TRANSITIONAL**

28. This By-law repeals No. 15/09, except in respect of an offence committed before this By-law comes into force. By-law No. 15/09 remains in effect to the extent required for the prosecution of any such offence.
29. That By-Law No. 15/09 be and is hereby repealed.

DONE AND PASSED by the Council of the Rural Municipality of Macdonald, in Council duly assembled, at Sanford, Manitoba this 11<sup>th</sup> day of February, A.D., 2020.

## **THE RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF MACDONALD**

*Original Signed by*

*"Barry Feller"*

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Barry Feller  
Deputy Reeve

*"Daryl Hrehirchuk"*

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Daryl Hrehirchuk, CMMA  
Chief Administrative Officer

*Read a First time this 14<sup>th</sup> day of January A.D., 2020*

*Read a Second time this 28<sup>th</sup> day of January A.D., 2020*

*Read a Third time this 11<sup>th</sup> day of February A.D., 2020*

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**STAFFORDSHIRE BULL TERRIER**  
**Canadian Kennel Club Standards**

**THE STAFFORDSHIRE BULL TERRIER** is acknowledged to be a British breed dating back at least 175 years. However, because breeding records of that time were virtually non-existent, the exact breeds that were combined to create the Staff are unknown. Courage, not show points or pedigrees, was all that mattered to the dogs' breeders, for the Staff was bred to be a fighter even as late as 1930, well after the time when dog fighting had been outlawed in Britain. Fortunately, times have changed. Although the Staff will rise to the occasion if provoked, no breed is more tractable or more trustworthy with children.

While facts as to his heritage are few, dog historians believe that the breed descends from the mastiff of ancient times, of which there were two types - a large and a small. From the latter, it is thought, came the Old English Bulldog which when crossed with one or more terrier breeds, produced the Bull and Terrier, the dog which is today called the Staffordshire Bull Terrier. This is not entirely conjecture on the part of the historians. If old-time breeders were careless record keepers they left behind them enough portraits and drawings of their more noteworthy dogs to give credence to this reasoning.

Early in the 1930s and perhaps, as one writer suggests, because the law was making things difficult for the dog fighting fraternity, a group of fanciers led by Joseph Dunn determined to raise the status of the Bull and Terrier and have it officially recognized by The Kennel Club. In 1935 they succeeded. All that remained to be done was to select a suitable name. That of Bull Terrier had already been given to a closely related breed, so it was decided to name the breed for the English county where it was most popular (as well as being the home area of its patrons). The breed has become very popular in Britain and frequently accounts for the largest terrier entry at prestigious championship dog shows.

The Staffordshire Bull Terrier was officially recognized by The Canadian Kennel Club in 1953, followed some years later by the United States.

**Official Breed Standard for the Staffordshire Bull Terrier**

General Appearance: The Staffordshire Bull Terrier is a smooth-coated dog. He should be of great strength for his size, and although muscular, should be active and agile.

Temperament: From the past history of the Staffordshire Bull Terrier, the modern dog draws his character of indomitable courage, high intelligence, and tenacity. This, coupled with his affection for his friends, and children in particular; his off-duty quietness and trustworthy stability, makes him the foremost all-purpose dog.

Size: Weight--dogs, 28-38 lb. (13-17kg); bitches, 24-33 lb. (11-15kg). Height--(at shoulder), 14-16 in. (36-41cm), these heights being related to the weights.

Coat and Colour: Coat smooth, short and close to the skin. Colour red, fawn, white, black or blue, or any of these colours with white. Any shade of brindle, or any shade of brindle with white. Black and tan or liver colour not to be encouraged.

Head: Short, deep through, broad skull, very pronounced cheek muscles, distinct stop, short foreface, black nose. The mouth should be level, i.e., the incisors of the bottom jaw should fit closely inside the incisors of the top jaw, and the lips should be tight and clean. Eyes: dark preferable but may bear some relation to coat colour. Round, of medium size, and set to look straight ahead. Ears rose or half-pricked and not large.

Neck: Muscular, rather short, clean in outline and gradually widening towards the shoulders.

Forequarters: Legs straight and well boned, set rather wide apart, without looseness at the shoulders, and showing no weakness at the pasterns, from which point the feet turn out a little.

Body: The body should be close-coupled, with a level topline, wide front, deep brisket, well-sprung ribs and rather light in the loins.

Hindquarters: Should be well muscled, hocks let down with stilles well bent. Legs



should be parallel when viewed from behind. The feet should be well padded, strong and of medium size.

Tail: Should be of medium length, low set, tapering to a point and carried rather low. It should not curl much and may be likened to an old-fashioned pump handle.

Faults: To be penalized in accordance with the severity of the fault: Light eyes or pink eye rims. Tail too long or badly carried. Non-conformation to the limits of weight or height. Full drop and prick ears. Undershot or overshot mouths. The following faults should debar a dog from winning any prize: Pink (Dudley) nose. Badly undershot or overshot mouth. Badly undershot - where the lower jaw protrudes to such an extent that the incisors of the lower jaw do not touch those of the upper jaw. Badly overshot - where the upper jaw protrudes to such an extent that the incisors of the upper jaw do not touch those of the lower jaw.





## **STAFFORDSHIRE BULL TERRIER**

### **American Kennel Club Standards**

*THE STAFFORDSHIRE BULL TERRIER had its beginnings in England many centuries ago when the Bulldog and Mastiff were closely linked. Bull baiting and bear baiting in the Elizabethan era produced large dogs for these sports and later on the 100-120 pound animal gave way to a small, more agile breed of up to 90 pounds.*

*Early in the 19th century the sport of dog fighting gained popularity and a smaller, faster dog was developed. It was called by names such as "Bulldog Terrier" and "Bull and Terrier." The Bulldog bred then was a larger dog than we know today and weighed about 60 pounds. This dog was crossed with a small native terrier which appears in the history of the present-day Manchester Terrier. The dog which this produced, averaging between 30 and 45 pounds, became the Staffordshire Bull Terrier.*

*James Hinks, in about 1860, crossed the Old Pit Bull Terrier, now known as the Staffordshire Bull Terrier, and produced the all-white English Bull Terrier. The Bull Terrier obtained recognition by The Kennel Club in England in the last quarter of the 19th century, but the Staffordshire Bull Terrier, due to its reputation as a fighting dog, did not receive this blessing.*

*In 1935 the Staffordshire Bull Terrier was recognized by the Kennel Club in England and enthusiasts were able to conduct conformation matches. The sport of dog fighting had long been made illegal and the Staffordshire Bull Terrier had evolved into a dog of such temperament as to make him a fine pet and companion and a worthy show dog.*

*The Staffordshire Bull Terrier was admitted to registration in the American Kennel Club Stud Book effective October 1, 1974, with regular show classification in the Terrier Group at AKC shows available on and after March 5, 1975.*

#### **Official Standard for the Staffordshire Bull Terrier**

*Characteristics - From the past history of the Staffordshire Bull Terrier, the modern dog draws its character of indomitable courage, high intelligence, and tenacity. This, coupled with its affection for its friends, and children in particular, its off-duty quietness and trustworthy stability, makes it a foremost all-purpose dog.*

*General Appearance - The Staffordshire Bull Terrier is a smooth-coated dog. It should be of great strength for its size and, although muscular, should be active and agile.*

*Head and Skull - Short, deep through, broad skull, very pronounced cheek muscles, distinct stop, short foreface, black nose. Pink (Dudley) nose to be considered a serious fault.*

*Eyes - Dark preferable, but may bear some relation to coat color. Round, of medium size, and set to look straight ahead. Light eyes or pink eye rims to be considered a fault, except that where the coat surrounding the eye is white the eye rim may be pink.*

*Ears - Rose or half-pricked and not large. Full drop or full prick to be considered a serious fault.*

*Mouth - A bite in which the outer side of the lower incisors touches the inner side of the upper incisors. The lips should be tight and clean. The badly undershot or overshot bite is a serious fault.*

*Neck - Muscular, rather short, clean in outline and gradually widening toward the shoulders.*

*Forequarters - Legs straight and well boned, set rather far apart, without looseness*

*at the shoulders and showing no weakness at the pasterns, from which point the feet turn out a little*

*Body - The body is close coupled, with a level topline, wide front, deep brisket and well sprung ribs being rather light in the loins.*

*Hindquarters - The hindquarters should be well muscled, hocks let down with stifles well bent. Legs should be parallel when viewed from behind.*

*Feet - The feet should be well padded, strong and of medium size. Dewclaws, if any, on the hind legs are generally removed. Dewclaws on the forelegs may be removed.*

*Tail - The tail is undocked, of medium length, low set, tapering to a point and carried rather low. It should not curl much and may be likened to an old-fashioned pump handle. A tail that is too long or badly curled is a fault.*

*Coat - Smooth, short and close to the skin, not to be trimmed or dewhiskered.*

*Color - Red, fawn, white, black or blue, or any of these colors with white. Any shade of brindle or any shade of brindle with white. Black-and-tan or liver color to be disqualified.*

*Size - Weight: Dogs, 28 to 38 pounds; bitches, 24 to 34 pounds. Height at shoulder: 14 to 16 inches, these heights being related to weights. Non-conformity with these limits is a fault.*

*Disqualifications - Black-and-tan or liver color. Effective March 5, 1975*

## **AMERICAN STAFFORDSHIRE TERRIER**

### **Canadian Kennel Club Standards**

*A BREED DEVELOPED IN America, the Staffordshire Terrier is closely related to the Staffordshire Bull Terrier. Both breeds were derived from crossing the Bulldog with various terrier breeds. But, unlike the Staffordshire Bull, this breed is taller, heavier, straighter in forelimb and somewhat smoother in over-all outline. His ears may be either cropped or uncropped.*

*The breed was first known early in the 19th century when dog fighting was a popular spectator sport in parts of the United States. The Staffordshire was intentionally designed as a fighting dog combining the tenacity and courage of the Bulldog with the agility and spirit of the terrier. And he was good at his job, so good, in fact, that at first the American Kennel Club refused to acknowledge the Staffordshire Terrier as a pure breed. But he was admitted to registration by another American-based organization, the United Kennel Club.*

*Then the breed's fortunes took a turn for the better. Dog fighting was outlawed in most States in 1900, and breeders of the Staffordshire turned their attentions to producing a more docile animal that would function well as family pet and guardian. Their efforts were successful and the Staffordshire Terrier was admitted to the American Kennel Club's official roster of pure-breeds in 1935.*

*Later, in January 1972, in order to avoid confusion with the Staffordshire Bull Terrier, which was then in process of gaining official acceptance, the American Kennel Club changed the breed name to the American Staffordshire Terrier.*

*This was to be the last of a series of names for the breed that over the years had included the Yankee Terrier, Pit Bull Terrier, Half and Half, and the American Bull Terrier.*

*The breed has a loyal following in the United States with good entries at most of the larger championship shows. For some reason it has failed to achieve the same acceptance in Canada. Only rarely is an American Staffordshire Terrier seen at a dog show in Canada.*

### **Official Breed Standard for the American Staffordshire Terrier**

General Appearance: *The Staffordshire Terrier should give the impression of great strength for his size, a well put-together dog, muscular, but agile and graceful, keenly alive to his surroundings. He should be stocky, not long-legged or racy in outline. His courage is proverbial.*

Size: *Height and weight should be in proportion. A height of about 18-19 in. (46-48 cm) at shoulder for the male and 17-18 in. (43-46 cm) for the female is to be considered preferable.*

Coat and Colour: *Coat short, close, stiff to the touch, and glossy. Any colour, solid, parti, or patched is permissible, but all white, more than 80 percent white, black and tan, and liver not to be encouraged.*

Head: *Medium length, deep through broad skull, very pronounced cheek muscles, distinct stop; muzzle medium length, rounded on upper side to fall away abruptly below eyes. Jaws well defined. Underjaw to be strong and have biting power. Lips close and even, no looseness. Nose definitely black. Upper teeth to meet tightly outside lower teeth in front. Eyes dark and round, low down in skull and set far apart. No pink eyelids. Ears set high; cropped or uncropped, the latter preferred. Uncropped ears should be short and held half rose or prick.*

Neck: *Heavy, slightly arched, tapering from shoulders to back of skull. No looseness of skin. Medium Length.*

Forequarters: *Shoulders strong and muscular with blades wide and sloping. Forelegs set rather wide apart to permit chest development. The front legs should be straight, large or round bones, pastern upright. No resemblance of bend in front.*

Body: *Back fairly short. Slight sloping from withers to rump with gentle short slope at rump to base of tail. Well-sprung ribs, deep in rear. All ribs close together. Chest deep and broad. Loins slightly tucked.*

Hindquarters: Well muscled, let down at hocks, turning neither in nor out. Feet of moderate size, well arched and compact.

Tail: Short in comparison to size, low set, tapering to a fine point: not curled or held over back. Not docked.

Gait: Must be springy but without roll or pace.

Faults: Faults to be penalized are Dudley nose, light or pink eyes, undershot or overshot mouth, full drop ears, tail too long or badly carried.



## **AMERICAN STAFFORDSHIRE TERRIER**

### **American Kennel Club Standards**



*TO GIVE CORRECTLY the origin and history of the American Staffordshire Terrier, it is necessary to comment briefly on two other dogs, namely the Bulldog and the terrier.*

*Until the early part of the 19th century, the Bulldog was bred with great care in England for the purpose of baiting bulls. The Bulldog of that day was vastly different from our present-day *\_sourmug\_*. Pictures from as late as 1870 represent the Bulldog as agile and as standing straight on his legs-his front legs in particular. In some cases he was even possessed of a muzzle, and long rat tails were not uncommon. The Bulldog of that day, with the exception of the head, looked more like the present-day American Staffordshire Terrier than like the present-day Bulldog.*

*Some writers contend it was the white English Terrier, or the Black-and-Tan Terrier, that was used as a cross with the Bulldog to perfect the Staffordshire Terrier. It seems easier to believe that any game terrier, such as the Fox Terrier of the early 1800's, was used in this cross, since some of the foremost authorities on dogs of that time state that the Black-and-Tan and the white English Terrier were none too game, but these same authorities go on to stress the gameness of the Fox Terrier. It is reasonable to believe that breeders who were attempting to perfect a dog that would combine the spirit and agility of the terrier with the courage and tenacity of*

*The Bulldog, would not use a terrier that was not game. In analyzing the three above-mentioned terriers at the time, we find that there was not a great deal of difference in body conformation, the greatest differences being in color, aggressiveness, and spirit.*

*In any event, it was the cross between the Bulldog and the terrier that resulted in the Staffordshire Terrier, which was originally called the Bull-and-Terrier Dog, Half and Half, and at times Pit Dog or Pit Bull terrier. Later, it assumed the name in England of Staffordshire Bull Terrier.*

*These dogs began to find their way into America as early as 1870, where they became known as Pit dog, Pit Bull Terrier, later American Bull Terrier, and still later as Yankee Terrier.*

*In 1936, they were accepted for registration in the American Kennel Club stud book as Staffordshire Terriers. The name of the breed was revised effective January 1, 1972 to American Staffordshire Terrier. Breeders in this country had developed a type which is heavier in weight than the Staffordshire Bull Terrier of England and the name change was to distinguish them as separate breeds.*

*The American Staffordshire Terrier's standard allows a variance in weight, but it should be in proportion to size. The dog's chief requisites should be strength unusual for his size, soundness, balance, a strong powerful head, a well-muscled body, and courage that is proverbial.*

*To clarify the confusion that may exist, even in the minds of dog fanciers, as to the difference between the American Staffordshire Terrier and the Bull Terrier, a comment on the latter may be helpful. The Bull Terrier was introduced by James Hinks of Birmingham, who had been experimenting for several years with the old bull-and-terrier dog, now known as Staffordshire. It is generally conceded that he used the Staffordshire, crossed with the white English Terrier, and some writers contend that a dash of Pointer and Dalmatian blood was also used to help perfect the all-white-Bull Terrier.*

*In mentioning the gameness of the Staffordshire, it is not the intention to tag him as a fighting machine, or to praise this characteristic. These points are discussed*

because they are necessary in giving the correct origin and history of the breed. The good qualities of the dogs are many, and it would be difficult for anyone to overstress them. In appearance, they are flashy-looking and they attract much attention on the show bench. As to character, they exceed being dead game; nevertheless, they should not be held in ill repute merely because man has been taking advantage of this rare courage to use them in the pit as gambling tools. These dogs are docile, and with a little training are even tractable around other dogs. They are intelligent, excellent guardians, and they protect their masters' property with an air of authority that counts; they easily discriminate between strangers who mean well and those who do not. They have another characteristic that is unusual: when they are sold, or change hands, they accept their new master in a comparatively short time.

### **Official Standard for the American Staffordshire Terrier**

General Impression - The American Staffordshire Terrier should give the impression of great strength for his size, a well put-together dog, muscular, but agile and graceful, keenly alive to his surroundings. He should be stocky, not long-legged or racy in outline. His courage is proverbial.

Head - Medium length, deep through, broad skull, very pronounced cheek muscles, distinct stop; and ears are set high. Ears-Cropped or uncropped, the latter preferred. Uncropped ears should be short and held half rose or prick. Full drop to be penalized.

Eyes- Dark and round, low down in skull and set far apart. No pink eyelids.

Muzzle-Medium length, rounded on upper side to fall away abruptly below eyes. Jaws well defined. Underjaw to be strong and have biting power. Lips close and even, no looseness. Upper teeth to meet tightly outside lower teeth in front.

Nose definitely black.

Neck - Heavy, slightly arched, tapering from shoulders to back of skull. No looseness of skin. Medium length.

Shoulders - Strong and muscular with blades wide and sloping.

Back - Fairly short. Slight sloping from withers to rump with gentle short slope at rump to base of tail. Loins slightly tucked.

Body - Well-sprung ribs, deep in rear. All ribs close together. Forelegs set rather wide apart to permit of chest development. Chest deep and broad.

Tail - Short in comparison to size, low set, tapering to a fine point; not curled or held over back. Not Docked.

Legs - The front legs should be straight, large or round bones, pastern upright. No resemblance of bend in front. Hindquarters well-muscled, let down at hocks, turning neither in nor out. Feet of moderate size, well-arched and compact. Gait must be springy but without roll or pace.

Coat - Short, close, stiff to the touch, and glossy.

Color - Any color, solid, parti, or patched is permissible, but all white, more than 80 per cent white, black and tan, and liver not to be encouraged.

Size - Height and weight should be in proportion. A height of about 18 to 19 inches at shoulders for the male and 17 to 18 inches for the female is to be considered preferable.

Faults - Faults to be penalized are: Dudley nose, light or pink eyes, tail too long or badly carried, undershot or overshot mouths.

## **OFFICIAL U.K.C.**

### **American Pit Bull Terrier Standard**

*(Revised January 1, 1978)*

*HEAD: Medium length. Brick like in shape. Skull flat and widest at the ears, with prominent cheeks free from wrinkles.*

*MUZZLE: Square, wide and deep. Well pronounced jaws, displaying strength. Upper teeth should meet tightly over lower teeth, outside in front.*

*EARS: Cropped or uncropped (not important). Should set high on head, and be free from wrinkles.*

*EYES: Round. Should set far apart, low down on skull. Any color acceptable.*

*NOSE: Wide open nostrils. Any color acceptable.*

*NECK: Muscular. Slightly arched. Tapering from shoulder to head. Free from looseness of skin.*

*SHOULDERS: Strong and muscular, with wide sloping shoulder blades.*

*BACK: Short and strong. Slightly sloping from withers to rump. Slightly arched at loins, which should be slightly tucked.*

*CHEST: Deep, but not too broad, with wide sprung ribs.*

*RIBS: Close. Well sprung, with deep back ribs.*

*TAIL: Short in comparison to size. Set low and tapering to a fine point. Not carried over back. Bobbed tail not acceptable.*

*LEGS: Large, round boned, with straight, upright pasterns, reasonably strong. Feet to be of medium size. Gait should be light and springy. No rolling or pacing.*

*THIGH: Long with muscles developed, Hocks down and straight.*

*COAT: Glossy. Short and stiff to the touch.*

*COLOR: Any color or marking permissible.*

*WEIGHT: Not important. Females preferred from thirty to fifty pounds. Males from thirty-five to sixty pounds.*





THE RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF MACDONALD

**DOG BY-LAW NOTICE**

***Rural Municipality of Macdonald  
Box 100, Sanford, Manitoba R0G 2J0***

\_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_\_

*Owner* \_\_\_\_\_

*Address* \_\_\_\_\_

*Description of Dog* \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

*Male*            *Female*     

*Breed* \_\_\_\_\_

*License No.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Apprehension:*

*Time:* \_\_\_\_\_      *Date:* \_\_\_\_\_

*Location:* \_\_\_\_\_

*Warning:* \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Dog Control Officer*