

BY-LAW NO. 5421/90

A By-law to amend By-law No. 2443/79 being The Pound By-law.

WHEREAS following an extensive review and consideration of submissions to it , Council has determined that it is necessary to regulate and control existing Pit Bull dogs, and prohibit the keeping or harbouring of any more such dogs, as hereinafter set forth, for the health, safety and welfare of the public;

NOW THEREFORE THE CITY OF WINNIPEG, in Council assembled, enacts as follows:

1. Clause (e) of Section 16 of By-law No. 2443/79 is amended by deleting the phrase "of this By-law" at the end thereof and substituting therefor "or pursuant to Section 20.2 of this By-law".

2. Section 16 of By-law No. 2443/79 is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following clause:

" (g) "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 B, as determined by a veterinarian licensed to practice in Manitoba."

3. By-law No. 2443/79 is further amended by adding immediately following Section 20.1 the following:

"20.2 PIT BULL DOGS:

(1) Notwithstanding subsections 20.1(1) to 20.1(8) inclusive, any Pit Bull dog within the City of Winnipeg is and shall be conclusively deemed a dangerous dog.

(2) Any licence issued in respect of a Pit Bull dog shall be deemed to have been cancelled effective as of the date of the passing of this amending By-law. Where a licence is cancelled pursuant to this subsection, the owner

(a) shall be entitled to a credit or refund on any paid-up licence fee, calculated on a quarterly pro rata basis; and

(b) shall obtain prior to June 1, 1990 the licence required for a dangerous dog; or

(c) shall remove the Pit Bull dog from the City forthwith and provide sufficient evidence thereof to the Poundkeeper or deliver the Pit Bull dog to the Pound for destruction;

(3) No person shall keep or harbour any Pit Bull dog regardless of age on or after June 1, 1990, except where the owner has a valid dangerous dog licence for that dog which has been issued prior to that date.

(4) A person may temporarily keep or harbour in the City a Pit Bull dog only for the purpose of showing such Pit Bull dog in a place of public exhibition, contest, or show sponsored by a bona fide dog club association, provided that when such Pit Bull dog is not being shown at the place of said public exhibition, contest, or show, it shall be

(a) securely kennelled; or

(b) muzzled, restrained by a chain or leash not exceeding six feet in length and under the control of a responsible person.

(5) The owner of a Pit Bull dog shall notify the Poundkeeper within two working days in the event that the Pit Bull dog has a litter. The owner shall deliver the offspring to the Pound for destruction, or permanently remove the offspring from the City of Winnipeg by the time the offspring are weaned and provide sufficient evidence of such removal to the Poundkeeper. In no event shall the owner keep or harbour within the City of Winnipeg a Pit Bull dog born after June 1, 1990 that is more than eight weeks old.

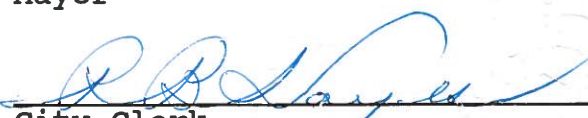
(6) If any provision of this By-law is held to be invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the

remaining provisions of this By-law shall not be invalidated."

DONE AND PASSED in Council assembled this 18th day
of April A.D. 1990.



Mayor



City Clerk

Certified as to form:



for F. N. Steele
City Solicitor

REPEALED
BY
BY-LAW No. 92/2013
CITY OF WINNIPEG

**Schedule "B" to By-law No. 5421/90
Of The City of Winnipeg**

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Staffordshire Bull Terrier

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. (13–17 kg); bitches, 24–33½ lb. (11–15 kg). Height—(at shoulder), 14–16 in. (36–41 cm), 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.

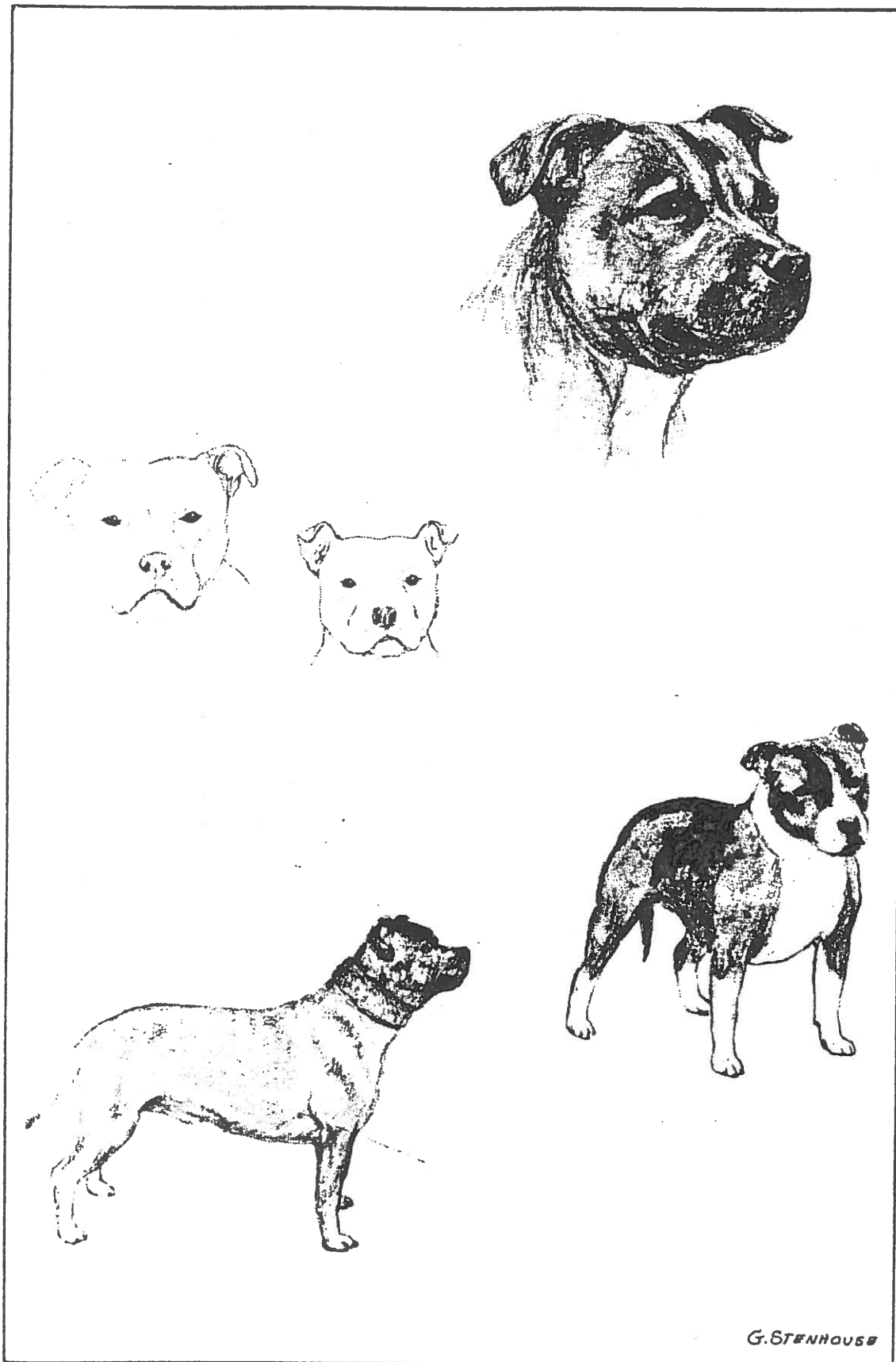
Body: The body should be close-coupled, with a level topline, wide front, deep brisket, well-sprung ribs and rather light in the loins.

5.4.1 GROUP IV: TERRIERS

Hindquarters: Should be well muscled, hocks let down with stifles 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 curved. 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

Staffordshire Bull Terrier



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

GROUP IV: TERRIERS

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.

STAFFORDSHIRE BULL TERRIER

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



Staffordshire Bull Terriers — *Cumbers*

American Staffordshire Terrier

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-breds 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 shoulders 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 per cent 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.

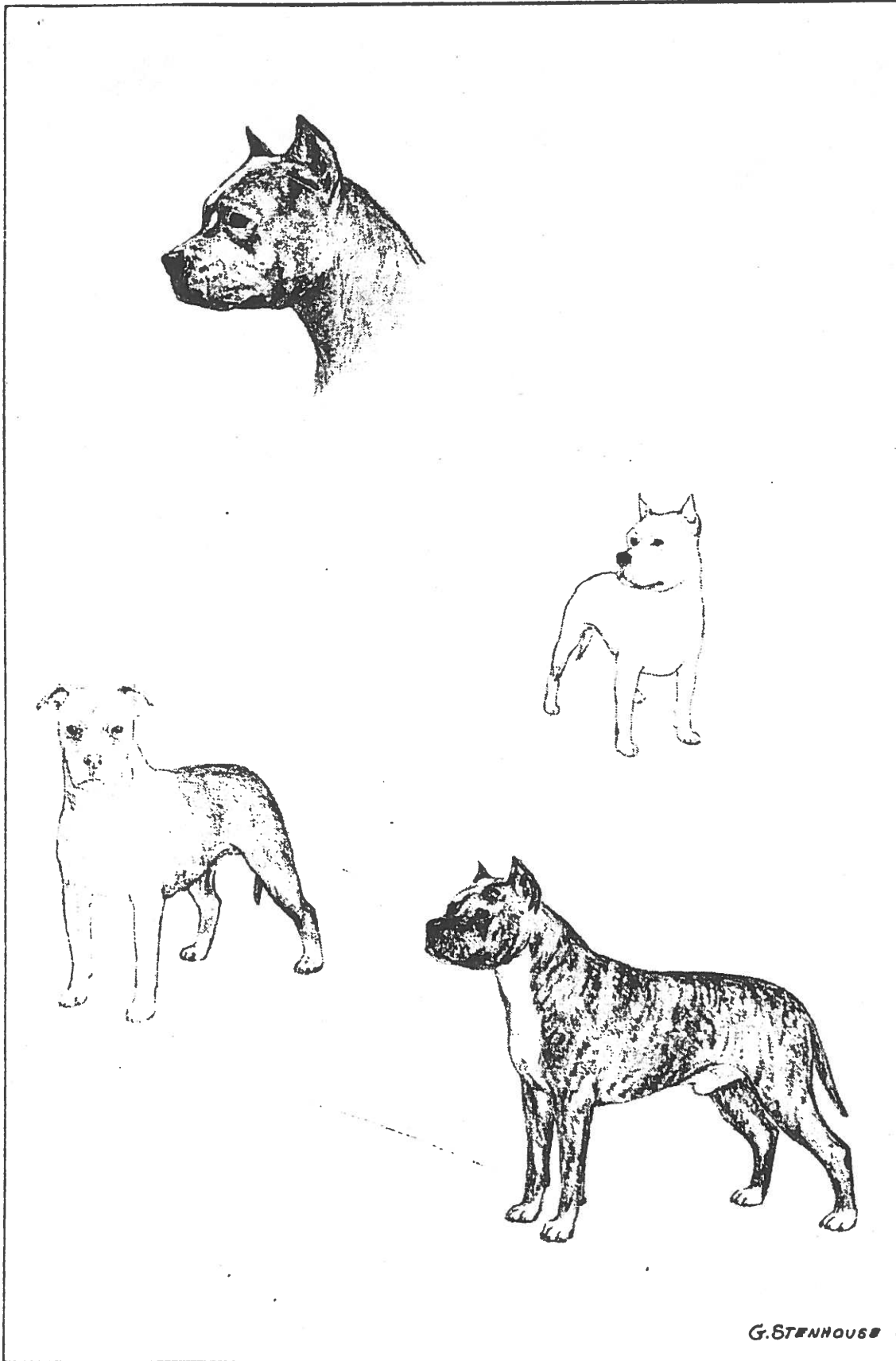
450 GROUP IV: TERRIERS

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 Staffordshire Terrier



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 1800s, 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

GROUP IV: TERRIERS

the Bulldog, would not use a terrier that was not game. In analyzing the three above-mentioned terriers at that 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 Bullterrier. 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.

Approved June 10, 1936

OFFICIAL U.K.C. AMERICAN PIT BULL TERRIER STANDARD

(Revised January 1, 1978)

HEAD: Medium length. Bricklike 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.