Huskies first went to Australia’s Mawson Antarctic station in 1954. For 47 years they were the transport workers and companions of Antarctica expeditioners. In 1991 the Madrid Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic banned all introduced species (except people) from the Antarctic. Huskies were removed and re-housed in Australia and America.

Investigation
Should huskies be banned from Antarctica? Consider the interdependence of huskies and humans in Antarctica prior to 1992. Why were the dogs removed? Was the use of Huskies justifiable, given the isolation and technology of the period? Use documents 1 to 4 to investigate.

Reflection
Do you believe that Huskies still have a role in Antarctica? Should exceptions be made to the Madrid Protocol? If so, under what circumstances?

This task can take the format of an in-class discussion, small-group or individual project.

Extension
Examine documents 5 to 7. Why do you believe detailed profiles of the huskies were kept? What do these profiles say about life on Davis Station in 1961?
Sled dog pups and a research expeditioner
"LOOK KINDLY, O LORD, ON THESE
THY CREATURES,
FOR WE ARE DEPENDANT
ON THEM
AND THEY, WITH US
ARE UTTERLY DEPENDANT
ON THEE"

Dog diary – Davis
As at January 1962 there are twenty-one adult huskies and four pups. All dogs are Greenland-Labrador cross. Names of dogs and sex are listed below. Members of the same litter have the same identifying letter after sex.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Letter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nils</td>
<td>dog</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peter</td>
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<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honey</td>
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<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheeki</td>
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<td>Gua</td>
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<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinky</td>
<td>dog</td>
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</table>

**PUPS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Sex</th>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>Chomper</td>
<td>dog</td>
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</table>

**Breeding and Rearing of Pups**

During the year two litters were born in Mawson. The first, consisted of four dogs and three bitches born in February 1961. One bitch developed abdominal infection and was destroyed. One dog wandered away in a blizzard and perished. The remainder have become magnificent healthy animals (See family E above). In September a litter of four dogs and two bitches was born. The bitches were destroyed (family G). During the sea ice journeys the bitch Nellie developed a type of “Synthetic Oestrum” which lasted for some months. It was not realised that the latter part of this period became a genuine oestrum and one enterprising suitor took advantage of this and managed to free himself. The union was blessed with 6 pups which were born in the Southern Prince Charles mountains to the utter consternation and amazement of the field party. However, they succumbed to the low temperatures immediately after birth. All pups were weaned at about four weeks. They were fed powdered milk and warm water at first twice a day. Gradually, as they grew, other ingredients were added.
Egg powder, vitamin capsules and Bonox. Chopped seal meat was given soon after weaning and whole pieces as soon as they could handle it. They also were given kitchen scraps. At this stage they were only given milk mash once every two days. Pups were usually allowed to run loose until the age of five months. On no account should they be tethered before four months. During this time plenty of freedom and exercise is necessary to promote growth and strength so they should be left free until public opinion becomes overwhelmingly opposed to the idea (caused by chewing of gloves socks etc., fouling of camp area and eating of snow petrol). Even after chaining up they should be exercised as often as possible.

Bitches due to whelp were moved to an insulated kennel. This kennel, constructed by RE. Pardoé was found to be adequate protection for bitches and their litters. No heating devices were employed. A curtain of overlapping blankets weighted at the bottom gave drift protection and allowed freedom of entry.

**CARE OF DOGS AT THE STATION.**

At the beginning of the year all dogs were tethered on one long chain which was a fixture. It was noticed, however, that being in the one position for so long, their coats became foul and matted and their snow patches absolutely revolting although these were cleaned up frequently. Short mobile lines carrying up to seven dogs were made and anchored by deadmen in the snow. These were frequently and easily moved to fresh snow. The dogs cleaned up quickly and seemed to like the new system. At first stranded steel wire cable was used for lines but it soon chafed and broke. Chain proved the answer to this problem. Deadmen should be buried at least two feet and snow trodden down in the hole. Felt collar liners were provided to prevent chafing of the neck. Some dogs kept these in good order. Others, through some unknown reason immediately reduced theirs to a torn and twisted rag which froze and chafed worse than a plain collar. These dogs were returned to a plain collar and seemed to suffer no ill effects.

No cases of worms were encountered through the year, all suspects showing a negative reaction.

The worm test is carried out by tethering the patient, administering worm powder or capsule (according to manufacturers’ directions) and examining faeces over several days. The only sickness this year was a bowel infection which followed anti-biotic treatment for a breast abscess. This caused the loss of the bitch Dalége.
During the winter a definite drop in the morale of several dogs was noticed. There was no physical malady, they were just "browned off". I used to remove these dogs from the main line and let them spend the day with me in my workplace. After a few days they were returned to the lines quite frisky and self-confident. Caution! This treatment should only be carried out by a regular handler as any tendency to make a camp pet out of a dog can entirely ruin a trained worker.

For the same reason pups should never be allowed in sleeping huts. In extremely bad weather it is permissible to bring pups or even a cold-affected adult into shelter such as a cold proof of a work building. Remember also that these dogs are not house-broken and their diet of seal meat gives them a handy and clinging perfume.

**FEEDING.**

The main diet is seal meat and should be fed whenever possible whether in camp or in the field. The best of all the prepared dog foods was found to be "Meat-Blox". Type C Pemmican was disliked by some dogs but was handy as an emergency ration on field trips fed at the rate of one Meat-Blox and one pemmican block per day. This was only given when seals were unavailable.

In these circumstances Emperor penguins were also used for dog food, possessing as they do a large quantity of good red meat. (Also excellent for human consumption.) However for biological reasons penguins should only be used as a last resort. In camp seal meat should be issued at the rate of 9-10 lbs per dog every three days. When seal meat runs short, feed every two days alternating seal meat for one feed and two Meat-Blox for the other. In cold weather dogs were occasionally given a "mash" consisting of powdered milk mixed with hot water into which Meat Bites were added until a runny paste was formed, with powdered egg at the rate of two tablespoons per dog, plus vitamin capsules (one per dog) and Bono (half bottle per dog). This mash was issued at the rate of half a gallon per dog.

In the field dogs received 3-4 lbs of seal meat per day as soon as camp was made. Never feed dogs before or during a run or you will find yourself with a sick and lethargic team. When local runs were made from the station the dogs were given about 2 lbs of meat on returning if it wasn't a regular feed day. On the Southern journey daily feeds were alternated in the following sequence: 2 lbs Meat-Blox, 2 lbs pemmican, 2 lbs Meat-Blox, 3 lbs seal meat. Dogs thrive on this diet.

A most important point is fluid intake. These dogs depend mainly on snow for quenching their thirst. Always make sure that each dog has plenty of clean snow in his patch.
On trips, always try to halt them on a drift of fresh snow. On sea-ice travel be particularly careful that they do not salt snow. If they do, they will have diarrhoea. This also applies to sea water, which they will drink from open tide-cracks if they get the chance.

**SEALING.**

At the beginning of our year we had a good stock-pile of seals both from the party’s efforts and through the good offices of the D.U.K.W. crews who provided transport for an intensive seal hunt.

We found that the usual method of stock-piling whole or halved carcasses was unsatisfactory. They froze into a solid mass and took a great deal of time and work to cut up. We now cut the meat into three-day feeds as the seals are killed. In cold weather the pieces are laid out separately in some position handy to the dog lines but out of reach. In summer the pieces should be packed in empty briquette bags or boxes out of reach of Skuas. On sledging trips seal meat was carried in 5 lb pieces in a canvas tank. All meat carried was boneless and as far as possible cut into cubes to facilitate packing.

A chain saw was provided this year for cutting up seal meat but it could not cope with the frozen carcasses in winter. It was much slower than the axe.

The following sequence was used in sealing.

1. On sledging trips a .38 pistol was carried. The aiming point is the intersection of the spine and the base of the skull (Fig.1). Local sealing is usually carried out by using a 12 gauge shotgun, a frontal shot between the eyes along the body line proving effective (Fig.2). It is of the utmost importance that full safety precautions be taken at all times. Never load a firearm until you are ready to use it. Always check that it is unloaded as soon as you pick it up. Before aiming check that no person, vehicle dog, camp, etc. is in line of fire. O.I.C.’s should satisfy themselves that hunters are thoroughly conversant with safety precautions before using arms or ammunition.

2. As soon as a seal is shot it should be bled by cutting the throat. When bleeding ceases remove the head, flippers and tail (Fig.3). These may be severed by axe and knife. After much practice the front flippers may be dis-articulated from the inside during skinning.
(3). The seal is rolled on its back and the first cut is made longitudinally down the abdomen penetrating the blubber. (Fig.4).

(4). The skin (with blubber) is peeled back by pulling and cutting parallel with the carcass (Fig.5). The carcass is pulled over while skin is cut away underneath (Fig.6).

(5). The carcass is opened along the chest cavity and abdomen. The trachea (windpipe) is securely hooked and pulled towards the tail end while the second man cuts the tissue and muscle holding the various internal organs which will all come away attached to the trachea (Fig.7).

IMPORTANT! DO NOT RUPTURE THE BOWEL.

Stop pulling while the bowel is still attached near the tail. Chop out a wedged shaped piece surrounding and including the bowel. If the bowel should be pierced sacrifice all the contaminated meat. It is very dangerous to feed this to dogs.

(6). Chop the carcass in half along the spine (Fig.8), and cut into 9-10 lb blocks (Fig.9). If sludging, slice meat from rib cage before cutting into 3 lb blocks.

TRAINING.

At the beginning of the year there were half-a-dozen mature, experienced dogs and an equal number of younger, semi-trained ones. We decided to form two teams, Fardoe taking the older dogs consisting mainly of family A. This team became the "Black Bastards". I took the younger dogs and formed a team around family B. These became the "White Bastards". After much sifting we found that Nellie was a natural for leadership of the Blacks, and after a little schooling I was able to develop Ian into a good leader for the Whites.

During the training period, which didn't commence until April, we tried to get out every evening, if only for half an hour. The sequence of training was Sitting, Starting, Stopping, Running Ahead, and Turning. An effective method of Sitting was to hold the trainer's tail in one hand and push it down with the foot, saying "Sit". This training should be given when harnessed up as young dogs learn quickly by example set by the veterans. It is a sheer waste of time to take young dogs out on their own to teach them to sit. A tap with a coiled whip will help to get the message across to a dog who isn't trying. Be very careful of using the whip at this stage as a young dog can easily become intimidated.

Turning instruction was facilitated by striking the ice on the opposite
side of the leaders opposite the required turning direction. It was discovered during this period that best results were obtained by taking the dogs beyond sight and sound of Mawson. They don’t learn much in Horseshoe Harbour. The best training of all is a field trip. Our teams improved rapidly during the three week Auster trip.

At this point it is in order to offer some advice regarding the use of whips. An inexperienced handler is inclined to err one way or the other. It is necessary to punish offenders firmly but there is no need to half-kill them in the process. A sharp cut or two with a looped whip should generally be sufficient, administered along the flanks. There is an unfortunate fallacy that huskies cannot be harmed even if you hit them with a piece of wood. This is definitely untrue. They are as susceptible to injury as any other animal. The whip is the only permissible medium of punishment. On no account ever kick a dog. The blunt impact of even a mukluk can easily cause injury to bones or internal organs. This is an established medical fact, not an opinion.

FIELD WORK.

Apart from local training and sealing runs several runs to Rundoodle were made to relieve meteorological personnel there. An attempt was made in June 1961 to reach Auster rookery but a break-out of sea-ice prevented travel beyond Pynten Island. A brief summary of the three major dog-sledge journeys is set out hereunder.

(1). Auster and Beaver Emperor Penguin Rookeries and Islands between Mawson and

Purpose: Biological study and geological survey.
Period: 19-7-61 to 9-8-61
Distance Covered: 171 miles.

This trip and the previous Auster attempt could be classed as our schoolroom. Dogs and men learned very quickly many aspects of sledging, camping, survival and rationing. Extremely low temperatures coupled with strong winds, blizzards, and frostbites pointed out the need for modifications to several items of equipment. A thin dogline became very brittle and snapped in several places. Repairs to this caused constantly frostbitten fingers. Lashing down of sledge boxes by means of cords and ropes was both infuriating and time-wasting. The use of aircraft “bungee” rubber and dogclips on the ends of cords proved a quick and efficient method of securing boxes.
It must be remembered that at this time of year, any operation which necessitates the removal of gloves will certainly result in frostbite. This cannot be eliminated entirely and one learns to put up with it, but don’t let it develop into a serious wound.

(2). Western Sea-ice Journey to Kloo Point Emperor Penguin Rookery and King Edward VIII Gulf.

Purpose: - Biological study and geological survey.
Period: - 21-8-61 to 13-10-61.
Distance Covered: - 542 miles.

On this journey we were better equipped and suffered little ill effects from temperature. The dogs by this time had settled down into reasonably efficient teams and improved steadily all the way. For this reason and also owing to longer daylight hours we were able to travel greater daily distances. Difficult conditions caused by terrain and weather called for special efforts from the dogs on several occasions. They never failed me. To quote only two instances - crossing Stefansson Bay into a rising blizzard and crossing the fantastic upheaval of King Edward VIII Gulf in white-out conditions.

On both these journeys dogs were driven by voice from behind except when exceptionally rough country necessitated a sharper turning circle than normal. In this case a man walked ahead. These periods were kept down to an absolute minimum.

(3). Southern Journey.

Purpose: - Geological survey of Southern Prince Charles Mountains.
Period: - 4-11-61 to 27-1-62.
Distance Covered: - 900 miles (plus 180 miles when dogs were carried on vehicle train).

As natural foods are not available inland the teams were reduced to 5 dogs per sledge. These dogs did an amazing job and hauled exceptionally heavy loads through rough. However, it is suggested that future expeditions use a minimum of 7 dogs and, if possible, keep the sledge loads from exceeding eight hundred pounds. Over this weight, the dogs find it hard to overcome the initial inertia of the sledge and men cannot push to start it off.

Dogs were carried on the vehicle train for 180 miles on cargo sleds before the dog party pushed on by themselves. Sheets of plywood were laid on top of fuel drums and the dogs were fastened by short chains which passed from the collar through a hole in the edge of the plywood and were secured to the guard
rail of the sledge. After the first fuel dump was laid at 96 miles only one team was able to ride at a time. Teams were alternated daily, the second team being driven, hauling a light sledge. The dogs were easily able to keep up with the vehicles. Bad crevassing experienced during this journey necessitated one man leading on ski so very little driving was done from behind. The dogs may, therefore, need a refresher course to bring them back to form.

Teams used on various trips.

Pynten Island.
- Blacks: Phil, Nellie, Nils, Peter, Iggy, Knucks.
- Whites: Phil, Nellie (leader), Nils, Peter, Iggy, Knucks.

Auster.
- Blacks: Nellie (leader), Phil, Nils, Peter, Iggy, Leanne.
- Whites: Ian, Pancho, Flash, Gus, King, Blizzard, Pinky.

Klea.
- Nellie, Phil, Nils, Peter, Iggy, Leanne.
- Ian, Pancho, King, Blizzard, Pinky, Flash, Gus.

Southern.
- Nellie, Phil, Nils, Peter, Iggy, Leanne.
- Ian or Iggy, Pancho, Flash, Ian or Iggy, Pancho, Blizzard.

Local Sealing Team.
- King, Honey Gus, Leanne Pinky.
- Mandy, Snowball, Cheeki, Bruno, Pong.

Commands. The usual commands were carried on from last year, namely:
- Sit
- Mush - Start or run faster.
- Illi, Illi, Illi - Right turn.
- Eeseyuk - Left turn.
- Whoa - Halt.

I found, that by giving them "Mush" from a sitting position the dogs didn’t start off together and, with heavy loads it was hard to start the sledge moving. I introduced the order "Right-he boys" upon which, all dogs stood up ready to pull. This was followed by "Mush". All dogs pulled off together. Another command was given to dogs who crossed to the wrong side of the centre trace. This was "Over" and was taught by flicking with over with the whip and saying "Over". Soon it was only necessary to call to the offender e.g., "over Flash" and he would jump back. Apart from profanity the only other command was "Hi yi yi" to encourage them to greater efforts.
GENERAL.
When driving, care should be taken when in the vicinity of the following features.

Crevasses: These should be crossed at right angles. Be on your guard when they occur in blue-ice. The dogs like to eat snow, and a partly trained team has a tendency to run along the snow bridge of a crevasse drawing the sledge along the slot. This can prove embarrassing.

Tide Cracks: Dogs should be trained to jump over tide cracks. If a dog has fallen through one, or into a crevasse, he usually "jibs" when coming to the edge of another. The driver should be ready to counteract this by flicking him with the whip.

Blue Ice Slopes: The one above Mawson which provides access to the plateau can be dangerous, especially when it has a moist surface after warm weather. Under these conditions it may be necessary for a man in crampons to attach a rope to the front of the centre trace and lead the team to the top of the slope. Be on your guard against the dogs suddenly wheeling and attempting to get back to Mawson. If this should occur the sledge will drag the team downhill sideways. It calls for some quick action when you are hurrying towards the cliffs edge with nothing to stop your progress. The brake won't stop you or even slow you down.

The best plan is to try to upset the sledge, if possible in a patch of snow. However, keep your head. Nobody has gone over yet.

In Antarctica, where trees and lamp-posts don't exist, anything which projects even slightly above the surface has an irresistible fascination for the dogs. The driver should be prepared to whip the team away from these distractions.

In conclusion, I should like to wish the new dog-handlers every success in their coming year. Remember, it is the hardest and most uncomfortable means of Antarctic travel. Don't take it on unless you are prepared to accept this. However, if you love dogs, if you want adventurous and interesting work, if you are prepared to become a dog fanatic, infact if you are prepared to look, think, and even smell like a dog, then you will find it the most rewarding and memorable year you have ever spent. I wouldn't have missed a minute of it.

Cheers, and Good luck!
**Sledge Boxes**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Cooking utensils and ready food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Man food, bulk supply.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Dog food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Dog food and scientific Instruments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Tool boxes and spares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Camera box and compass</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- This diagram is produced as a general guide. It is based on the loading of Smith's sledge on the Kola trip. Pardeep's sledge carried an extra box in lieu of seal meat tank. This box contained radio and meteorological equipment.
- Correct method of fitting the two most common types of harness.
  - When harnessing a dog: Stand astride, slip over head and pull behind collar. Lift front legs alternately and guide through side openings.
  - Note: Release dog from line before harnessing.
11. **Article V**

The provisions of these Agreed Measures shall not apply in cases of extreme emergency involving possible loss of human life or involving the safety of ships or aircraft.

**Article VI**

1. Each Participating Government shall prohibit within the Treaty Area the killing, wounding, capturing or molesting of any native mammal or native bird, or any attempt at any such act, except in accordance with a permit.

2. Such permits shall be drawn in terms as specific as possible and issued only for the following purposes:

   (a) to provide indispensable food for men or dogs in the Treaty Area in limited quantities, and in conformity with the purposes and principles of these Agreed Measures;

   (b) to provide specimens for scientific study or scientific information;

   (c) to provide specimens for museums, zoological gardens, or other educational or cultural institutions or uses.

3. Permits for Specially Protected Areas shall be issued only in accordance with the provisions of Article VIII.

4. Participating Governments shall limit the issue of such permits so as to ensure as far as possible that:
12. (a) no more native mammals or birds are killed or taken in any year than can normally be replaced by natural reproduction in the following breeding season;

(b) the variety of species and the balance of the natural ecological systems existing within the Treaty Area are maintained.

5. The species of native mammals and birds listed in Annex A of these Measures shall be designated "Specially Protected Species", and shall be accorded special protection by Participating Governments.

6. A Participating Government shall not authorize an appropriate authority to issue a permit with respect to a Specially Protected Species except in accordance with paragraph 7 of this Article.

7. A permit may be issued under this Article with respect to a Specially Protected Species, provided that:

(a) it is issued for a compelling scientific purpose, and

(b) the actions permitted hereunder will not jeopardize the existing natural ecological system or the survival of that species.

Article VII

1. Each Participating Government shall take appropriate measures to minimize harmful interference within the Treaty Area with the normal living conditions of any native mammal.
13. or bird, or any attempt at such harmful interference, except as permitted under Article VI.

2. The following acts and activities shall be considered as harmful interference:

(a) allowing dogs to run free;

(b) flying helicopters or other aircraft in a manner which would unnecessarily disturb bird and seal concentrations, or landing close to such concentrations (e.g. within 200 metres);

(c) driving vehicles unnecessarily close to concentrations of birds and seals (e.g. within 200 metres);

(d) use of explosives close to concentrations of birds and seals;

(e) discharge of firearms close to bird and seal concentrations (e.g. within 300 metres);

(f) any disturbance of bird and seal colonies during the breeding period by persistent attention from persons on foot.

However, the above activities, with the exception of those mentioned in (a) and (e) may be permitted to the minimum extent necessary for the establishment, supply and operation of stations.
NELLIE

Sex:- Female.
Born:- Melbourne Zoo, 1957.
Sire:- Bing. Nell. 200 205.
Dam:- Dinah.
Type:- Labrador-Greenland
Description:- Light alsatian tan, with darker markings on back.

Remarks:- Served by Horace, threw three pups August 29th 1958. Has never been used in harness. Was the station pet and let run loose around the station during major part of 1958. Since whelping has become a very jealous bitch and cannot be trusted near another bitch.

Destroyed 1961.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Sex</strong></th>
<th>Male</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type</strong></td>
<td>Labrador-Greenland Cross.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Born</strong></td>
<td>Melbourne Zoo 21.8.57</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Pedigree</strong></td>
<td>Sire - Bing</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>Paw open, with touches of black on sides and face; medium build, rather highly strung but not nervous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>History</strong></td>
<td>Brought to Mason on February, 1958, used on the 1958-1959 sledging journey. A very hard and willing worker, always anxious to get going. Prefers to run on the left. Very restless, continually standing up when the team is resting; punishment will not stop him doing this. Affectionate, intelligent and inquisitive, well worth trying as a leader. A cowardly fighter, waits on the outskirts to seize any handy part of the dog getting the worst of it. Accepted by the Davis trio, rarely attacked by any of them.</td>
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### Husky register for Davis – Snipe

<table>
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<th>NUMBER</th>
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<td>Sex</td>
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<td>Type</td>
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<td>Labrador-Greenland Cross</td>
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<tr>
<td>Born</td>
<td>Mawson 10/2/58</td>
<td>Labrador-Greenland Cross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sire</td>
<td>Not known (possibly Dutch)</td>
<td>Labrador-Greenland Cross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dam</td>
<td>Ginya</td>
<td>Labrador-Greenland Cross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Medium build, short thick hair, black back, white underparts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History</td>
<td>Camp pet for few months then chained up. Despite gentle handling he was very nervous, and screamed when chained up. Introduced into Knackey's team at five months he learnt well and was tolerated by older dogs. On trip he pulled well usually but tended to slack a bit. Treated fairly leniently due to his youth. Noisy dog and voracious eater, will attempt to bite his back legs when eating seal meat—reason unknown. Older dogs respect his youth and will not fight with him except in all-in brawl. Wounded September, 1958, no reaction. Seems to feel pain easily, but may be mental toughness rather than physical.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Feb 1960
- Still voracious eater. Wounded September 1959 - no reaction. Always looking for some sign of affection. Proved himself a useful dog this year. Used Auster, Poldzoys and Monir trips.

### Husky register for Davis – Snipe 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>PEDIGREE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>