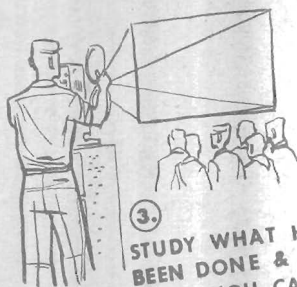
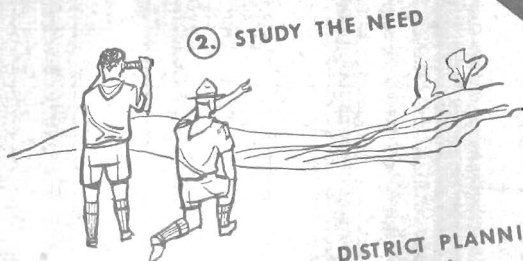


Conservation

GOOD TURN

7 SIGNPOSTS TO SERVICE



DISTRICT PLANNING & ACTION



THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION
 Canadian Headquarters
 OTTAWA 4, CANADA



The Crest and Slogan adopted for the National Good Turn. It will appear on all Conservation Good Turn literature and on the Recognition Streamer.

CONSERVATION PLEDGE

*I give my
Pledge as a Canadian
To save and faithfully to
Defend from waste the
Natural Resources of
My Country — its Soil
and Minerals, its
Forests, Waters
and Wildlife.*

The publication of this booklet has been made possible by the generous financial support of the Pulp and Paper Industry of Canada. The forest policy of the industry is perpetual yield.

PREFACE

The Conservation Good Turn — 1956

Authorization

At the Annual Meeting of the Canadian General Council of The Boy Scouts Association in April, 1955, "Conservation" was adopted as the theme for Canadian Scouting in 1956. The scheme will be known as the "National Conservation Good Turn".

Purpose

Its purpose is to awaken an awareness of, and an interest in, the need for conservation in the building of Canada's future. Provincial Councils, through their representatives on the Executive Committee of the Council unanimously endorse the scheme.

Organization

The plan provides for the organization of Conservation Good Turn Committees by every Provincial and District Council (see pages 24 and 29). It is expected that every Cub, Scout and Rover section will support the work schemes inaugurated by their Councils, and will initiate and execute approved schemes of their own.

Who Takes Part

Every member of the Movement will be expected personally to make the Conservation Pledge. This pledge appears on the work record card which will be issued to every member together with a Conservation Button for wear on civilian clothes.

Reports

Each section of the Group will make a report of its activities, on forms provided for that purpose (see page 40).

Recognition

All sections of the Group fulfilling the minimum requirements of the scheme will be awarded a White Satin Streamer to wear on their flags (see page 40).

A Message from **The Chief Scout For Canada**



GOVERNMENT HOUSE
OTTAWA

I have been happy to learn that the Boy Scouts Association has recently added to the Proficiency Badges available to Scouts, four new badges dealing with Forest, Water, Soil and Wildlife Conservation.

I have had the opportunity and good fortune in the past few years to visit many parts of Canada, and the more I have travelled the more I have realised how important it is to promote the wise use and preservation of our natural resources.

I am happy to learn that "Conservation" will be the theme of Scouting throughout the nation in 1956, and as your Chief Scout I am most happy to endorse this effort and to appeal to every member of the Movement to co-operate in so important an undertaking.

Boy Scouts are among the heirs of these resources, and, as members of an organization dedicated to the service of their country, they have an important role to play in helping to conserve them.

I shall be pleased to hear of the progress you are making, and to have a report at the end of the year of what has been accomplished.

Your plan promises a very real and valued service to Canada, and I invite every Wolf Cub, Boy Scout, Rover Scout and Scouter to share in this important project.

Chief Scout for Canada.

Conservation

Advisory Committee

To advise and assist the Boy Scouts Association in the organization of the Conservation Good Turn, an Advisory Committee, composed of the following outstanding Canadians in the Conservation field, has been set up and the Association is greatly indebted to the members of this Committee for their assistance in the organization of the plan.

MR. G. W. FOOTE,
Canadian Pacific Railway Company

MR. E. D. GLENDENING,
Quebec Federation of Fish and Game Clubs

MR. J. A. LIVINGSTON,
Audubon Society of Canada

DR. O. M. McCONKEY,
Ontario Agricultural College

MR. J. S. MCGOWAN,
Canadian National Railways

MR. E. S. RUSSENHOLT,
Canadian Wheat Pools

DR. VICTOR SOLMAN,
Canadian Wildlife Service

MR. J. L. VAN CAMP,
Canadian Forestry Association

"How can people do such things to their own country—weaken its base, befoul its beauty, darken its future—How can they do such things and seem never to realize what they are doing? How can they countenance and join in a continual defacement and destruction of the body of their land?"

RUSSELL LORD

A Message from the
Chief Executive Commissioner

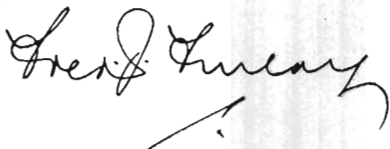
The Boy Scout Conservation Good Turn for 1956 is a new venture for Canadian Scouting. An Annual Theme is something which has been under consideration for a long time and it is most fitting that the first of these Annual Themes should be "Conservation" since we can think of nothing more vital to the welfare of this country and its people.

The need for Conservation is self evident and in order to impress upon all members of our Scouting family the need for a concerted and united effort, individually and collectively, we can do no better than quote from a recent editorial in "Saturday Night" commenting on the Royal Commission which has been set up to examine the prospects for growth and change in domestic and external markets for Canadian products: "Far too much has been said and written about the "boundless wealth" of Canada. The impression has been deliberately created, here and abroad, that this country is so rich in raw materials that it can never be impoverished. It may be flattering to national pride, but it does not say much for our national common sense."

"Canada has been richly endowed by nature, but not so richly that Canadians can be as profligate in the future as they have been in the past without reaching a state of bankruptcy. There are only so many tons of ore and so many gallons of oil in our earth; there are only so many rivers that can be dammed, only so much water that can be used or polluted. Every ton that is extracted means one ton less in the national treasury—it cannot be replaced".

Forests or woodlots that are not properly managed are another entry on the debit side of the ledger.

The information and ideas for Conservation included in this booklet are worthy of the earnest consideration of every member of our Movement and we ask each of you to do your best so that a truly worthwhile report may be presented to the Chief Scout at the end of our Conservation Year.



Conservation Defined

The dictionary definition of "conservation" is "preservation". The conservation of non-renewable resources such as oil, coal and minerals is largely a matter of "preservation" or keeping—of distributing the available supply at a rate compatible with present use and future need; making wise use of the *limited* resources.

The renewable resources, soil, water, farm crops, forests and wildlife are those whose quantity is *not limited*. They renew themselves at shorter or longer intervals provided that their rate of use and replacement are balanced to safeguard the basic stock and the environment on which they depend. Most renewable resources, especially wildlife, cannot be stock-piled. Conservation of such resources means wise use rather than keeping. High rates of annual harvest may be needed to prevent one resource from damaging another. As an example, too many deer will over-graze a range, kill the plants on which they feed, cause erosion by destroying plant cover, and finally starve to death themselves. The damage to the watershed may be permanent or at least take many years to repair. In the meantime fewer deer can find a living in the area. Conservation of deer and deer-range thus involves controlling deer numbers.

Thus, we see the different meanings of the word "conservation" when applied to renewable and to non-renewable resources. To ensure wise use these differences must be kept clearly in mind at all times.

Seven Signposts to Service



Read

No matter what part you have to play in the Good Turn—read this book. Use the book list (See Appendix II) to help you choose books from your library or to purchase. The first two listed are especially recommended to Leaders.

Read *The Scout Leader* and *The Junior Leader* for Ideas, Activities and Progress of the Conservation Good Turn.

It is very important that every member of our Scout family from the newest Cub to the most experienced Leader has a complete picture in his mind of the objective of the Good Turn and that he knows the end to which his own effort is contributing. This will only be achieved by a knowledge of the facts.

While this is a practical Good Turn to the Nation, which it will be possible to measure in terms of projects accomplished, the most important factor is not the amount of work done but the impression which will be created in the mind of the Cub, Scout, Rover or Leader taking part. His experience in this scheme, however great or small, must be a happy one spiced with adventure, so that his interest in Conservation will be maintained for the rest of his life. Thus, the ultimate reward of this scheme may be expressed not in the number of trees planted today by *Scouts* but in the number of forest fires prevented tomorrow by citizens determined to protect their natural heritage.

The extent to which this is achieved will rest entirely on how you play your part in the Conservation Good Turn and the extent to which you make use of the material in this book and other Scout publications.



Study the Need

No matter at what level you assist in the development of the Conservation Good Turn, it is vital that you should be fully aware of the acute need for the immediate introduction of Good Conservation practices and for the immediate elimination of practices which are rapidly despoiling our country, despite the immense size, and the apparent extent of our natural resources. It is fairly evident that present losses of natural resources through carelessness and wasteful practices cannot but eventually and perhaps sooner than we think adversely affect the health, livelihood and happiness of our people.

The Importance of Conservation of Natural Resources

by DR. C. H. GOULDEN, Director,
Experimental Farms Service,
Canada Department of Agriculture

The well-being and prosperity of a nation depends mainly on the character of its people, and on the manner in which its natural resources—farmland, water supplies, forests, fisheries, wild life and minerals—are used for the national benefit. No nation can become strong and wealthy without natural resources, and no nation can remain strong which wastes these resources. Conservation is the wise use without waste of natural resources, and is the responsibility of all citizens.

Some natural resources, such as coal and oil are irreplaceable, once used they are gone forever. Other resources, including soil and water, may with care be used indefinitely; in the one case to grow crops and trees, and to maintain wildlife in the other for transportation, water power and to maintain fisheries. It is in such industries as agriculture, forestry, water power and fisheries that conservation can be most readily practiced and is most necessary for continued prosperity.

Because of the great expanse of land suitable for farming in Canada, much of it occupied, many Canadians think of such resources as practically unlimited. Actually, however, not more than

one-sixth of the country seems suitable for farming or ranching, and less than one-twentieth is used for crop production. About one-third of Canada is suitable only for growing trees and about one-half of the country is treeless waste land, frozen tundra or bare mountains. As the population of Canada increases, therefore, the importance of conservation of land and water resources, particularly for food production will become greater. It has been estimated that in another fifty years the population of Canada may be about 30 million persons, or roughly double the present population of nearly 16 millions. To produce food for 30 million persons, it will be necessary to make efficient use of all known Canadian resources in agriculture and fisheries. Any wastage of such resources would be injurious to the national welfare.

There is yet another phase of conservation which has both a practical and esthetic appeal. That phase is the protection of the natural beauty of Canada.

Its practical appeal lies in its attraction of tourists from other countries. Tourist traffic has become an important Canadian industry and the conservation of the beauty of the countryside thus becomes a sound form of protection for this industry.

Its esthetic appeal is obvious. Canadians are as appreciative of natural beauty as any other people, and the protection of this beauty thus becomes a contribution to the life and happiness of our own people.

The extent to which conservation is a matter of purely selfish concern to each citizen of Canada should not be overlooked. Very large sums of money are spent by governments every year in repairing damage to roads, rivers, and buildings by erosion and flooding; in flood control works; in fire-fighting in forest areas and in other ways. Much of this expenditure merely makes up, in part, for losses which might have been avoided had proper conservation measures been adopted. The main point is that failure in conservation increases taxation and directly reduces the real wealth of the nation.

Dr. C. H. Goulden has explained in a few words in this booklet what that NEED is, but do not stop there. In the course of your normal daily life look about you for good and bad conservation practices, read (see Appendix II), talk with conservation authorities, see films.

Be Prepared, Be Aware, Be a Good Example.

This?



Photos—Dept. Lands and Forests, Ontario

or This?



Study What Has Been Done By Scouts

By learning of the achievements of Scouts over a period of years you will appreciate the scope and possibilities of a national effort by all members of the Scout family.

Many people will minimize the value of work done by boys. But the evidence contained in this section should do much to refute this negative thinking. In any case, it must always be remembered that the value of the exercise is as much in the education of the boy as in the immediate material gain.

Most Conservation projects so far undertaken by Scouts in Canada, have consisted of tree planting either for timber, wind breaks, preventing soil erosion or controlling water run off. It is perhaps necessary to mention that tree planting is only one aspect of Conservation. The Boy Scouts of America when they conducted a similar Good Turn in 1954 covered a wide field of projects.

Whilst every Group should aim to perform some special undertaking the bulk of its activities will be concerned with smaller but no less important jobs. A look through the list of things to do will soon make this very evident.

What Has Been Done

As you travel along the highways and byways of Canada, you are bound to come upon a grove of trees, a soil erosion project, a wind-break, a dam or similar conservation effort which has been conceived and executed by Scouts. The record of what has been accomplished is incomplete, but sketchy as it is, Scouting's contribution to conservation has not been inconsiderable. As far back as 1926 three thousand acres of woodland were set aside by the Province of Nova Scotia for reforestation by Scouts.

In the year of Canada's Diamond Jubilee (1927) the Boy

Scouts of Canada traced, marked, and suitably decorated the burial places of the Fathers of Confederation. This was a considerable undertaking for the conservation of our national heritage. As a "thank you" for this good turn to the nation, the Federal Government incorporated two statues of Boy Scouts into the architecture of the Confederation Building in Ottawa.

In 1929 Calgary Scouts built and erected one thousand bird-houses in their city. At that time, there was a civic drive to make Calgary a bird-sanctuary.

In the 1920's the large Scout Forestry Camps came into existence in Ontario. Many a man serving his country in the last war returned to Angus, near Camp Borden, Ontario, to stand amongst the trees of the young forest he had helped to plant as a youth.

The following is a quotation from a report on the Ganaraska Watershed produced by the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests in 1944. Since this report, many thousands of boys have worked, and are still working on an even larger project in the Ganaraska Watershed.

"An example of such a thinning is the Boy Scout Coronation Tract in Simcoe County. In 1937 the County of Simcoe purchased 82 acres of non-agricultural land, as a part of its county forest, on the Thornton-Baxter road, at a cost of \$410.00. The area was planted the same year with 82,000 red and Scotch pine, by a group of 120 Boy Scouts camped at the village of Angus over the 24th of May week-end. The boys were drawn from 35 different troops within a radius of 100 miles of the camp, and one purpose of the outing was to give them a practical demonstration in conservation. As the work was done gratis by the boys, the cost of planting was insignificant and involved only supervision and trucking by the regular staff of the Department of Lands and Forests. In the late fall of 1943, 7,500 Scotch pine averaging six feet in height were cut from this area as an improvement thinning, and sold for Christmas trees for thirty cents each, or a total of \$2,250.00.

Scouts are great collectors. Over the years they have collected fruit baskets, aluminum utensils, seeds, clothing and waste paper, all to conserve the raw materials. There is no record of the amounts collected, but it is known that many hundreds of thousands of tons of waste paper have been salvaged—and one ton of waste paper saves one cord of pulp wood from the forest. Furthermore, this is not the only conservation value. The collection of waste paper reduces the amount of domestic garbage thereby playing a part in tidier yards, and reducing the fire hazard in homes.

In 1954 the Boy Scouts of America performed a National Good Turn in Conservation. The results were widely acclaimed by the public and the Scouts had a lot of fun. The following extract from a letter from the Executive Director of the Keep America Beautiful Movement will illustrate the general reaction:

"While the Keep America Beautiful program is national in scope, it is dependent on execution at the state and local level, with the assistance and advice of just such groups as the Boy Scouts. For that reason, the knowledge that Scouts have gained through various clean-up and educational ventures of the past year is proving enormously valuable in the over-all campaign against litter and litter-bugs.

"In fact a number of the tactics used by Scout troops in various communities may very well be adopted by other groups in other regions.

"I refer, for example, to such activities as the Scouts in certain Oregon communities conducted on the three big holiday week-ends: Decoration Day, Fourth of July and Labor Day.

"At the end of each long holiday, as you will recall, the Scouts gathered up all the trash accumulated in local picnic and recreation areas over the three-day period. With the cooperation of the local hardware merchant, who sold picnic and camping equipment, the pile of litter was distastefully arranged in his store window with an appropriate sign explaining the source of the eyesore and asking the passers-by whether any of them recognized their own rubbish in the heap.

"As I understand it, the press coverage of this event was such that even those pedestrians who did not actually pass the store window learned of the display and were thereby sharply reminded of the problem."

Here are a few of the results of the Good Turn.

- 781,955 feet of stream and lakeshore improved to prevent erosion.
- 1,093,142 feet of hedgerow planted to protect soil and provide cover for wildlife.
- 6,192,753 trees planted.
- 1,112,093 Cubs and Scouts served as Junior Forest Rangers.
- 55,346 bird houses made and put out.
- 4,799 projects completed for fish conservation.
- 561,675 hours spent cleaning up roadsides and recreation areas.
- 125,000 acres of Scout camp properties developed as conservation laboratories.
- 2,714 rodent control projects.

Scout Forestry



Instruction!



Action!

The Boy Scouts of India too, have completed a similarly successful scheme in their country. So you will see that Conservation is no newcomer to Scouting, in fact it has been practiced right from 1907 by good Scouts. A good Scout does not cause a forest fire, doesn't throw his litter about nor take wildlife unnecessarily.

This is enough to illustrate the point that Scouting has been actively interested in conservation in all its phases over the years.

Today, Scout Forestry Camps still operate, Scouts still participate in "clean-up" campaigns and other conservation practices.

While our contribution to conservation has been worthwhile, the need for greater knowledge and more effort grows. 1956 will see the first National Campaign on the part of the Boy Scouts Association in Canada to further the work of conservation in the nation's interest. With the co-operation of all *Scouts* and the help and advice of Conservation Authorities, clubs, etc. we can perform a great Service to the nation and to ourselves as individuals. Nor does it stop there. The *Scouts* who planted trees, built bird-houses, controlled soil-erosion, etc., in the 1920's are the citizens of today who take an active interest in this work. Thus it will be that the *Scouts* of 1956 who take part in the Conservation Good Turn, will be the active conservationists of the future.

Things You Can Do

In the pages that follow many activities are listed. They are not the only things which can be done but are set out here as ideas to help you to appreciate the scope and possibilities of the scheme. Similarly, not all the projects listed will be applicable to any one place and it is possible that the execution of some, invaluable in the right circumstances, may well be detrimental under other conditions. Remember somebody with good intentions once introduced rabbits into Australia—the grim results are known to the world. What is a useful and pretty wild plant in one place may well be a harmful weed in another.

Before you attempt any activity, make sure that it is suitable to your location. Government authorities, local Fish and Game



Preservation Is Conservation Too.

Clubs, Wild Life Clubs, Field Clubs, Conservationists, etc. will be very pleased to give advice.

Naturally you will ask permission of owners, local authorities, or Provincial Governments before putting any schemes into action on property for which they are responsible.

Wolf Cub Activities

Building

1. Build and set out bird houses, feeding stations, bird baths or dust baths in backyard or park.
2. Build an exhibit or a demonstration for Pack meeting which shows how clothes and food come from the soil; how not wasting food and making clothes last longer helps save soil; and why soil conservation is important.
3. Build an exhibit for Pack meeting which shows how homes and other necessities come from trees, and why forest fire prevention is important.
4. Build an exhibit for Pack meeting which shows how wild animals are important as sources of food, clothing and recreation.

Growing

1. Plant shrubs in yard or park to provide food or cover for wildlife.
2. Plant grass seed (and tend) on bare ground in yard, school yard or church yard to beautify and prevent erosion.
3. Plant tree seedlings in yard or park for shade, landscaping or ground cover.
4. Help in family garden.

Cub Tests

1. 1st Star Test (vii) Growing things
(viii) Care of clothes—thrift
(ix) Road Safety—conserving human life and limb.
2. 2nd Star Test (iv) Understanding thrift
(v) Produce sketches of . . . flowers and animals
(vi) Fires and stoves — correct use avoids destruction.
3. Proficiency badges. Observer, Gardener, Toymaker, Cyclist Safety.

Visits, Rambles and Expeditions

1. Visit fish hatchery, game farm, game refuge or sanctuary to see how fish and game animals are raised.
2. Visit a farm and find out how conservation practices help protect the soil.

3. Visit a lumber yard and find out how different kinds of wood are used and where they come from.
4. Visit a water works, pumping station or purifying plant and find out where water comes from and the steps necessary to make it fit to drink. Find out how water is wasted in the community.
5. Visit woodlots and/or forests and compare trees and animals found to those found in open. Visit tree farm.
6. Nature rambles to learn to recognize flowers, trees, birds, etc. Get help from local nature or field club.
7. Fishing expeditions—to find out what kinds of fish are in the area. Visit commercial fishery.

Tidiness

1. Keep Pack den spotless and in good condition.
2. Help keep own room, home and back yard tidy.
3. Clean up campaigns.
4. Write a set of rules for Pack or family to follow when visiting parks or picnic areas.

General

1. Find out about different kinds of soil in yard or community.
2. Write a set of rules—or make posters or charts—on how to prevent forest fires.
3. Have a movie show at Pack meeting using nature or conservation films.
4. Help can, bottle or freeze food grown in own or other garden.
5. Help distribute fire prevention posters in community — or other conservation posters.
6. Help with weed control. Eliminate poison ivy, rag weed, etc.
7. Collect seeds and wild herbs for local use.
8. Help repair fences and gates, etc.
9. Help remove fire hazards at home, in den and in the country.

Boy Scout and Rover Activities

Wildlife

1. Collect and plant wild flower seeds. Plant shrubs to provide food and cover for wildlife.
2. Build and erect bird and squirrel nesting boxes.
3. Build brush piles to provide cover for wildlife.
4. Plant hedgerows and fencerows to provide cover and food for wildlife.
5. Make woodland openings to encourage plant growth to provide food and cover for wildlife.
6. Stream improvement projects, such as planting on banks to prevent erosion; building small dams and cover devices; etc.
7. Help wildlife technicians in their work.

8. Set up a motion picture showing on wildlife management for Troop meeting, chartered institution meeting, Home and School assembly, service club, civic club, Father and Son banquets, or other community get-together.
9. Make posters, or small exhibits, to place in fishing tackle or sporting goods stores urging sportsmen to observe good conservation practices or to show how poor wild life management can have a bad effect on cover, soil and water.
10. Distribute posters or other educational materials put out by fish and game agencies.
11. Assist with rodent control.
12. Assist with lamprey control in lakes.
13. Assist with stocking ponds and streams.
14. Make or help make and maintain Nature Trails.
15. Work for Wild Life Conservation, Angler, Bird Warden, Friend to Animals, Naturalist, Stalker and Tracker Badges.
16. Visit nature reserves, fish hatcheries and study what goes on—Can you help here?
17. Work with Humane Society.

Soil and Water Conservation

1. Plant up road-cuts or road sides to prevent erosion and to beautify.
2. Plant up spoil banks and similar areas to prevent erosion and to help heal "scar on the landscape."
3. Plant shrubs, vines and grasses to help heal gullies.
4. Prepare simple soil erosion demonstrations for use in schools, Troop meetings, garden clubs, civic clubs, or service clubs.
5. Work on Scout camp property or farm to help set up soil and water conservation practices.
6. Plant school yard, public park, own back yard or lawn with grasses and legumes to provide ground cover and prevent erosion.
7. Build an exhibit for store window, theatre lobby or other public place, emphasizing the importance of soil as the source of all food, most clothing and many other necessities of life; show how not wasting food helps save soil.
8. Set up motion picture showing for school assembly programme, Father and Son Banquet, Ladies Auxiliary meeting, Parents Night, chartered institution meeting or some other public gathering on soil and water conservation.
9. Visit community watershed, water pumping station, or water supply station and find out where water comes from, what measures are necessary to make it usable, and what the water conservation problems are. Find out if your community has a sewage treatment plant. If not, how does it dispose of its sewage?

10. Help with an anti-pollution campaign.
11. Prevent waste of water at home and at H.Q. Repair leaky faucets. In dry areas make rain collection and storage facilities.
12. Visit one or two industrial plants that use a large quantity of water and find out what their problems are and how the water supply limits their production. Find out how much water they use to manufacture paper, clothing, steel, etc., and what their water conservation problems are. Does this industry have a waste disposal problem and how does it cope with this problem?



Photo—Dept. Lands and Forests, Ontario

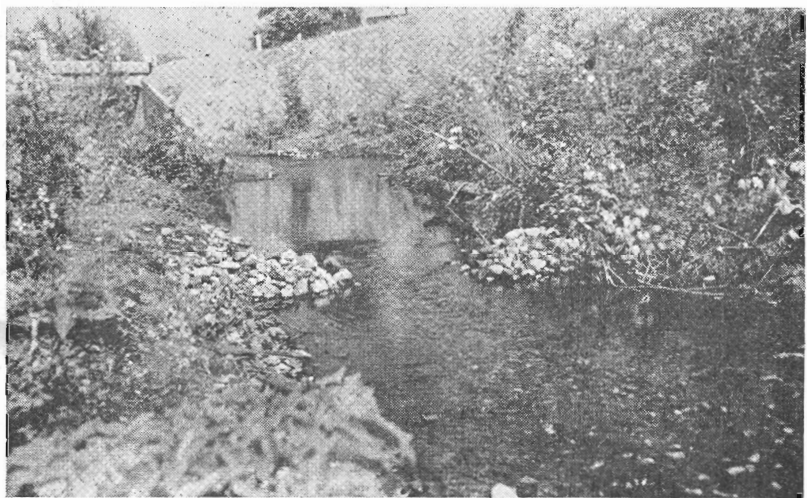
Wildlife Too—

13. Help with improving or building farm ponds, sloughs, etc.
14. Plant wind breaks to help control wind erosion.
15. Plant cuttings in stream banks, etc.
16. Improve camping habits—Don't spoil good ground with fire-places and pits if bare ground available—If sods removed, replace carefully and water, etc.
17. Work for Soil and Water Conservationist, Stockman, Prospector, Naturalist, Gardener and Farmer badges.
18. Undertake to keep a section of a stream clean and in good shape.

Forestry

1. Plant tree seedlings as part of a managed forestry plan on campsite, public land, or nearby farm, for future supplies of pulp or timber.
2. Help thin and prune woodland on campsite, public land or nearby farm, for the purpose of improving tree growth.
3. Set up a forest fire fighting instruction session with a forester and learn what to do if a fire is discovered.
4. Take part in a forest fire prevention campaign.
5. Take part in a tree insect and disease control project locally, with help of a forester.
6. Visit a wood using industry—lumber yard, paper mill, pulp mill, furniture plant, turpentine distillery, etc., and find out what wood is used, where it comes from and how it is processed.
7. Learn the many products that come from wood and wood pulp: rayon, cellophane, photofilm, explosives, artificial sponges, plastics, charcoal, tanning liquor, road binder, vanillin, artificial leather, paint, turpentine, pitch, dyes, oils, drugs, etc.
8. Build an exhibit showing how forest fires in other sections of the country affect local community.
9. Build an exhibit showing how forests are important to water supply, wildlife and recreation as well as being the source of wood products.
10. Set up a motion picture showing on forest or rangeland conservation problems and techniques for school or adult group in the community.
11. Set up tree nursery at home or on Scout Camp site and grow trees from seeds.
12. Clear slash in plantations, woodlots, etc., to keep down fire hazard.
13. Cut dead and diseased limbs from trees and paint exposed wood.
14. Assist with tree surgery, pruning, etc., in public streets, parks, etc.
15. On hikes collect tree seeds and plant in road banks and bare places.
16. Improve your camping habits. Don't strip birch bark from living trees. Don't cut living timber without permission of owner. Don't hack trees and shrubs with axe or knife.
17. Work for Forest Conservationist, Forester, Naturalist and Camper Badges.

This?



Photos—Dept. Lands and Forests, Ontario

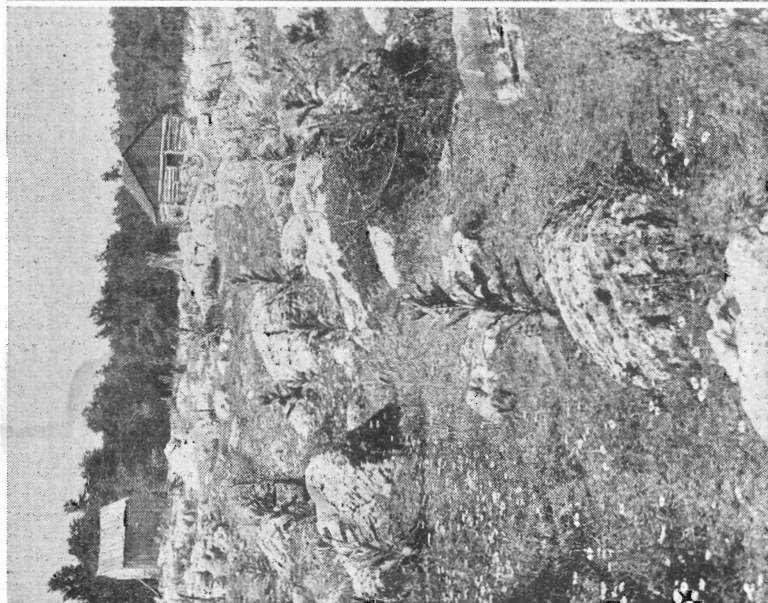
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Outdoor Manners

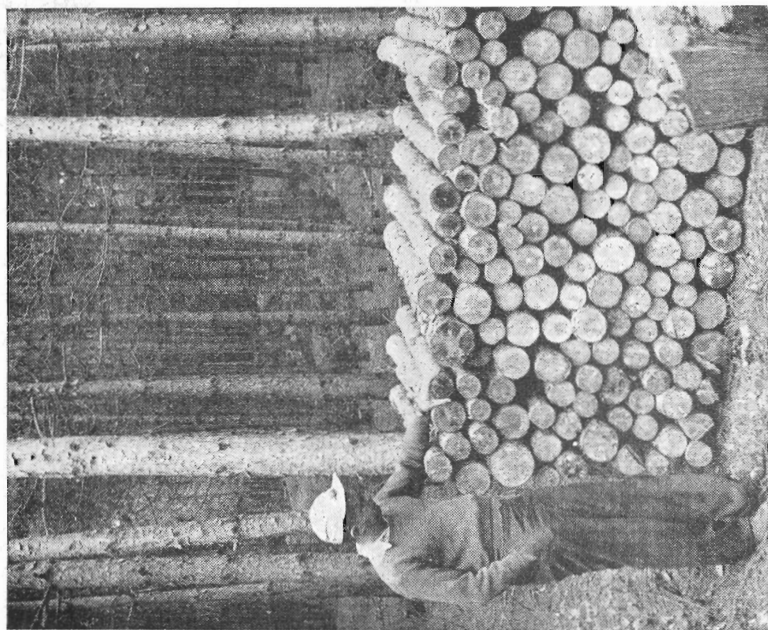
1. Put on a demonstration before adult groups showing good outdoor manners while using public recreation area such as town, city, provincial or national parks, forests, etc., as well as while hunting or fishing on private land.
2. Volunteer service to superintendent of a public recreation area to help him on week-ends.
3. Build an exhibit or demonstration for a store window or other public site showing the misuse and proper use of public recreation areas, fishing streams and parks.
4. Build an exhibit showing what local community, county, province or nation is doing to provide public recreation areas for Canadians.
5. Help conservation agent or park superintendent put up posters urging public to have proper respect for outdoor areas.
6. Sponsor a local picnic site and clear it up each week-end or after each public holiday.
7. Sponsor or help civic authorities to carry out an anti-litter campaign. Make or obtain, and with permission, erect litter bins in strategic positions.
8. See that your outdoor manners are a good example at all times. Don't throw litter around. Respect other people's comfort.

General Activities

1. Weed control—especially destroying poison ivy, poison oak, rag-weed, etc.
2. Assist with rat and mouse control.
3. Develop a nature trail in camp, park or community and help to keep it in good order.
4. Learn and demonstrate fishing safety—how to remove hooks, how to cast without endangering companion in same boat.
5. Learn and demonstrate safe gun handling.
6. Assist with insect and pest control.
7. Clean-up campaigns in town or community.
8. Clean up local Scout camp site. Treat damaged trees, repair dock, paint buildings, repair roads, trails, etc., provide litter bins in public areas.
9. Help with highway, street beautification schemes by planting trees, shrubs and flowers.
10. Practice thrift. Whip all Scout ropes, sharpen and oil axes. See that all equipment is properly stored.
11. Remove fire hazards from the home, H.Q. and country. Remove hazards from swimming beaches and pools after spring break-ups.
12. Trace historical and archaeological monuments and sites. Assist with their restoration and collect relative materials and make reports.



Non-Productive?



Photos—Dept. Lands and Forests, Ontario

or-Productive?



Provincial Organization and Action

The success of the scheme within a Province will depend very largely on that Province's planning and organization.

Each Provincial Council should appoint a small Conservation Committee to explore the possibilities within the Province,

to prepare plans for various projects and to make this information with all details available to their field. This committee should be composed of men known to be interested in Conservation, and experts in this field should be asked to serve or sit with the Committee in its deliberation and planning.

Further, the Provincial Committee will be responsible for the organization and co-ordination of activities within rural areas. Wherever possible they should form local Committees within these areas to whom responsibility may be delegated. Such rural area Committees would then operate along similar lines to a District Committee.

It will be necessary for the Committee to work very closely with the appropriate departments of the Provincial Government for their advice, support, and material assistance.

In order to get the best results from this Committee it is important that:

- (a) The Chairman is well informed about the details of the Conservation Good Turn before the first meeting. He should meet with the Provincial Executive Commissioner to discuss the scheme thoroughly.
- (b) The invited Conservation technicians should know ahead of time the purpose of their being invited so that they may come to the meeting prepared with some specific recommendations.
- (c) Each member of the Committee gets a copy of this booklet well before the meeting.



Photo—Forest Research Branch, Ottawa

Criminal Negligence

- (d) The following points should be included in the agenda:
- (i) Introduction of each man. Make each one feel he is there because he has a contribution to make;
 - (ii) Explain the purpose of the meeting;
 - (iii) Have someone prepared to explain the scheme relative to the Province and to make definite proposals. Allow plenty of time for discussion;
 - (iv) In the light of preceding discussion for over-all provincial plan, work out details as they will affect Districts or rural areas and Cubs, Scouts and Rovers;
 - (v) Discuss what follow-up plans will be necessary.

The Conservation Committee should find out:—

- (a) in which existing Government projects the Movement can help—and how. What projects can be initiated by *Scouts* and possibly continued on an annual basis;
- (b) from what sources materials can be obtained, e.g., trees, seed, timber, trucks, films, etc.;
- (c) from what sources financial support can be obtained to further the scheme;
- (d) what demonstrations, instructions, and visits can be arranged for boys, to arouse their interest and further their education in Conservation.

The committee will also, where possible, prepare local contacts in Districts, Regions, or rural areas, to deal with:

- (a) the planned projects;
- (b) advise and help on forming and executing local plans.

Whilst such a scheme as this does necessitate special planning and organization at the top it is very necessary that the practice *be absorbed into the normal Scout programme*. Scout tests and proficiency badges, far too many to list here, cover various aspects of Conservation, apart from the four new Conservation Badges.

It is suggested that greater emphasis be put on these requirements and more use made of them during 1956. Following this suggestion the first class thrift test for 1956 should be passed on

some practical demonstration of Conservation of natural resources undertaken by the boy as well as saving money.

Special projects like tree planting, building dams, opening up trails can be undertaken at camporees, field days or during normal Patrol or Troop camping.

The Provincial Council would do well to bear these facts in mind when making plans and when passing them on to the field.

The training team in the Province should organize Specialization Courses in Conservation so Scouters may be made familiar with the subject and especially so they may know how to incorporate it into their programme in an interesting and adventurous way.

When the Provincial Conservation Committee has completed its planning or phases of planning it is important that these plans together with full working details and any other relative information be made available to the field via District and Rural area Committees. This information should be available not later than January 1st, 1956.

April 8th to 14th (Wildlife Week in Canada) will be Kick-Off Week. All levels of planning and execution should perform practical actions coupled with good press, radio and TV releases and coverage during this week. (Ideas for Kick-Off activities will be found on page 35).

If Provincial Annual General Meetings are held in March, they will provide an excellent occasion to launch the Provincial campaign and to enliven what is normally a formal affair. Organize a Conservation display with perhaps a speaker or film on the subject. The Provincial Council as a body should execute a practical project at this time as an example to the rest of the Province. Ensure good press and radio coverage on this occasion.

During the course of the year, the Provincial Committee should follow-up activities planned to ensure that people at all levels are kept on their toes.

To conclude the Good Turn there should be a special Wind-Up activity in October. Ensure the scheme does not fizzle out but is completed with a fanfare.

It will be necessary to record all projects undertaken in the interests of the scheme and to present a report to Canadian Headquarters which in turn will present a national report to the Chief Scout.

The issue of a Conservation Good Turn recognition streamer will be organised on a Provincial basis and be the responsibility of the Provincial Council. The streamers will be available from C.H.Q. free on request of Provincial Council. In order that there may be some uniformity in recognition across the country, we suggest the following method of assessing the minimum requirement.

1. A minimum of 80% of the boys in a section must have worked for at least an average of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. per week on any conservation activities during the period of the Good Turn (April 1st-Oct. 31st).

2. In addition, the total average time spent per head per section on special projects organised by the section, Group or District shall not be less than:—

2 hours for Cubs

5 hours for Scouts

8 hours for Rovers

Thus if 10 boys of a troop each work for 10 hours at a weekend Conservation Camp and there are 25 boys in the Troop—the average effort is $10 \times 10 \div 25$ or 4 hours.



District and Rural Area Planning and Action

Organization at the District or Rural area level shall be concerned with the practical application of the Conservation Good Turn. Thus, the physical success of the Good Turn will depend very largely on the effectiveness of the District or Rural

area organization.

The District Council will establish a Sub-Committee to be responsible for all aspects of the Good Turn within the District. As with the Provincial Sub-Committee, it will also invite others in the field of Conservation to join and give their backing and advice.

The District or Rural area Committee will:—

- (a) study closely the Provincial plan especially as it affects their District or area;
- (b) add to this plan projects and ideas of their own which can be carried out by the boys in their Groups;
- (c) be responsible for approaching civic authorities concerning projects within areas of their jurisdiction and getting their moral and material backing.
- (d) be responsible for ensuring adequate publicity of the scheme through press, radio and TV coverage;
- (e) arrange for Specialization Training Courses for their Scouters so they may become familiar with the over-all picture of Conservation and be able to incorporate it into their regular Scouting in an interesting, practical and adventurous manner;
- (f) Call a district meeting of all Scouters to present the local plan to them and explain their part in it. Kick-Off plans will be agreed upon and synchronized;
- (g) announce standards and conditions of Recognition.
- (h) follow up during the year to ensure effective and continuous efforts;
- (i) co-ordinate and approve Wind-Up activities.

- (j) Ensure that District Headquarters and Camp property if any, are examples of good Conservation practices. Plan regular facilities that can be made available at the camp to help teach boys Conservation, e.g., tree surgery, tree nursery, river or lake bank erosion control, etc.

Several Districts already participate in annual Conservation projects. It is very important that this does not give rise to complacency or a "we've been doing this for years" attitude. Rather they should seek to redouble their efforts and find other fields of Conservation to explore in addition to their regular undertaking.

After the Wind-up it will be necessary to present a full report of District Activities to the Provincial Council who will in turn report to Canadian H.Q.

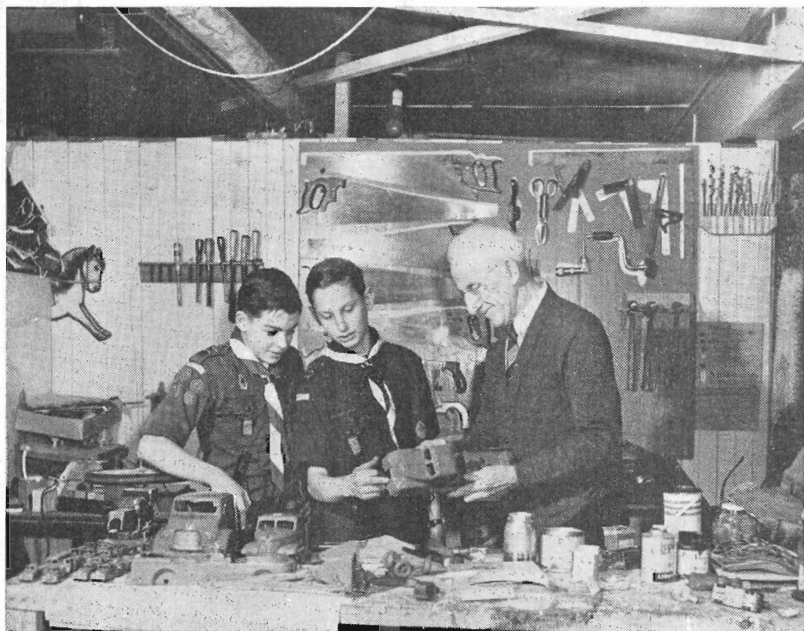


Group Planning and Action

The real work in the Good Turn will be done by the Group — by the Cubs, Scouts, Rovers, Leaders and lay members. It is vital therefore that they know what they are to do, how they are to do it and why.

The success of the scheme in the eyes of the General Public will depend on how well *Scouts* play their part. *Scouts* and all things pertaining to them will be under the critical eye of Mr. and Mrs. Citizen all the time.

The success of the scheme from the boy's point of view will be measured by the amount of fun he had and what he has to show for all his efforts. As a Leader you know that the results of this Good Turn and most of the projects undertaken are long term—this is of little immediate satisfaction to the boy. He plants a few seedlings and wants to see a forest. Careful preparation is very necessary. A variety of small satisfying projects should be under-



Scout Toyshop — Another Conservation Effort

taken and photographs taken before and after. Above all appeal to his imagination by *using* your own. It is your job, Scouters to provide this stimulus for your boys.

If the whole affair is not a success in the boy's own eyes he will not have learned a great deal about Conservation, will not be enthused and therefore will not grow up determined to play his part in preserving the beauty and resources of his country. Thus, the ultimate and real purpose of the scheme will be lost.

Scouters should try to take a Specialization Training Course in Conservation. In this you will learn what Conservation means to the country, how to provide interesting and adventurous projects for your boys in the course of their normal Scouting, how to *do* any special project assigned to your area and, at the same time, give you a chance to talk over plans with other Leaders.

Make a careful study of the District's or Rural area's proposals. Call a meeting of Group Council! to discuss:

- (a) Group participation in projects organized by the District or Rural area;
- (b) how your own meeting place can be improved both inside and out;
- (c) more care of equipment, with special emphasis on thrift;
- (d) what local job the Group or sections of the Group can work on. Get Group Committee to help;
- (e) keeping records of all work done on Conservation under the various job headings;
- (f) the targets set by each section;
- (g) Group's part in Kick-Off;
- (h) follow-up activities to keep interest alive, e.g., visits, demonstrations, films;
- (i) Wind-up activities.

The Court of Honour should plan the Troop's participation and suggest further schemes and improvements to Troop property etc. Plan Patrol participation and Patrol projects.

Ensure that at least one of the jobs the Group undertakes is a continuing one, e.g., keeping a vacant lot tidy, fire control, and conservation of water supplies.

Be sure to carry out all plans started to the best of your ability. Every project undertaken must be worked at smartly and effectively, so that it not only achieves its aim as a Conservation project but also reflects favourably on the workmanship of the Boy Scout Movement.

Each Section of a Group will complete a report of its activities on the forms enclosed. Copies of this form are to be sent to the Provincial Office and Canadian H.Q.

Sections which complete the minimum services laid down by the Provincial Council will be eligible for the Conservation recognition Streamer, which may then be worn on their colour (attached to the staff at the head of the colour).

When the Wind-up scheme is over and the year ended remember what you have done, what you have learned. This

must not be just a flash in the pan. Determine to continue the good work so that it becomes a normal part of everyday life and Scouting. Be tidy, be thrifty with all things, continue to do good, be always on the lookout for a Good Turn—above all be sure your Group, your boys and you set a good example.



Thrift — Make-do and Mend



Individual Effort and Example

What are you and each one of your boys as individuals going to do about this Good Turn? Actions speak louder than words. The right attitude of mind instilled into each boy and his subsequent individual actions will achieve far more for the cause of Conservation than periodic corrective efforts performed by man.

As a Leader your personal example is of the utmost importance. What you say, what you do with cigarette butts, packages, kleenex, etc. when in street or country. What you do with orange peel, etc. when driving in a car. The condition of your own back yard and your camping habits are things the boys and others will copy.

Are your boys thrifty with their clothes, their food, especially in camp? Do they carve up trees, carve initials in public places,



Animals Live in the Cities Too

etc. with knives. Are they litter louts? Do they leave faucets running? Do they know how to behave in the country — close gates after them, keep out of crop fields. Do they help other children in the community to preserve those things which they have and encourage respect for the gardens, and property of others?

The future of Canada rests in the hands of the boys of today. Conservation is a personal thing—each one must play his part.

Will you personally encourage each boy to play his part to the best of his ability, in this Good Turn, to pull his weight in the team which stretches the length and breadth of Canada?

Kick-Off Events

The idea of a Kick-Off Event is to make a good beginning and to give initial momentum to the National Good Turn. Its purpose should be to:—

1. Show the burning need for conserving our natural resources — Nation wide.
2. Point up the need locally.
3. Show how each and every person can play his part.
4. Announce the part you plan to play in the National Good Turn.

It is probably best that the Kick-Off Event take the form of a public meeting—but leaders should give full scope to their imaginations and use the method which best offers to serve their cause. Whatever the method—keep the occasion interesting, simple, and short.

Be sure that your meeting takes place in a decent atmosphere. It is inviting ridicule and failure to talk conservation in a run down and/or dirty Headquarters.

It has already been mentioned that the Good Turn should form part of normal Scouting and not be an extra. In this respect it may be well to plan the Kick-Off for a normal meeting night. Cubs, Scouts, and Rovers could provide displays and side shows of relative Scouting skills—thrift; whipping, tent repairs, painting, etc.; and such badges as Gardener, Conservation, Friend to Animal, Cyclists, Bird Warden. The preparation of the side shows would form a normal part of pack or patrol programme activity and on the night would be of great value to focus the attention of guests as they arrive. Boys could also act as ushers. It is of course the responsibility of the leaders to see that the boys conduct themselves properly throughout the meeting.

Plans and Ideas for Kick Off Events

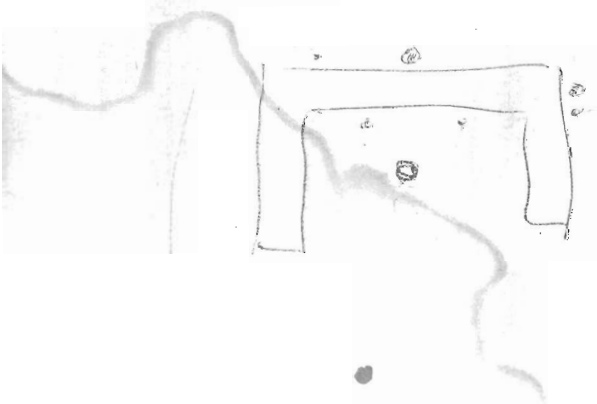
1. To stimulate public interest before your Kick-Off Event have displays built around Conservation problems in the community showing abuse of roadside parks and recreation areas, erosion and its effects, pollution of streams, damage to wild-life, etc. Make full use of Conservation posters, the Conservation Code and similar material and the press and radio.
2. Send invitations to special people, Home and School Associations, civic and service clubs etc.
3. As people arrive see that they are welcomed, introduced and made to feel that their presence is important.
4. See that there is adequate display material about to keep them occupied until the opening. Side shows on relative Scout skills by Cubs and Scouts, sales stall of bird houses, feeding tables, etc.
5. Have a definite opening ceremony—Flag break, O Canada or similar formal opening — remember this is a National event.
6. Introduce important people.
7. Name the purpose of the meeting.
8. The need Nationally and locally can probably best be introduced by conservationists or members of Fish and

Game clubs etc. Be sure that your speakers not only know their subject, but can put it across to the audience. Make use of films.

9. Someone on the uniformed side should explain the details of the project the boys will undertake.
10. Get everyone there to pledge help and to seek out friends, relatives and neighbours, and get their cooperation.
11. Proper closing ceremony—perhaps all could make their pledge by reciting the Conservation Code.
12. Have hand-out material available as people leave. (See Appendix IV).
13. If there is a need, have a silver collection for some local conservation project which has already been explained.

April 8th to 14th, 1956 is Wild Life Week all over Canada. There will be a great deal of National Publicity on Wildlife and Conservation during this week and we shall do well to fit in with it wherever possible. However, there is no reason why this event should not be timed for some other occasion which may be more propitious and have more local appeal. For instance the Canadian General Council will play its part at the time of the Annual General Meeting.

Kick-Off Events will need very careful planning to be fully effective and they should be organized at all levels of Scouting. At the Group and District level it will be necessary for close liaison to avoid harmful clashing of events, guests or territorial overlapping.





Wind-Up Events

The Wind-Up event for the National Good Turn should be held during October. The idea is to complete our Good Turn on a high note—and not just to let it peter out. At the same time the Wind-up will provide a good opportunity to re-emphasize the need for continued effort by everyone in the field of Conservation.

This event can take several forms—on a Provincial, District, Community or Group basis. Of these, probably the District or Community basis will be the most effective.

An excellent Wind-Up Event is a Conservation Camporee on a District Campsite, park land or community property.

A group or Community Conservation Field Day can be held right in your own Community in School or Church yard, recreation area, street plot, or beside stream.

Co-operating at Fall Fairs with Conservation Authorities. Very often conservation displays are not used at some Fall Fairs because of the shortage of personnel to serve them. Offer your services to your local organizing committee. Make your own displays and demonstrations. Badge requirements will give you plenty of ideas of a constructive nature but do not neglect displays of misuse, e.g.:

1. At a local recreation area collect tin cans, papers, bottles and other trash which are scattered about. Display them in a public place with a card which might read "This Was Scattered over the Ground at (name of recreation area) Last Sunday. It cost \$..... to Clean It Up." Add other information to explain how people can help keep forest recreation areas clean and sanitary.

2. Obtain a damaged table, sign, hacked tree trunk, or other item from the caretaker of a recreation area or from the local forest ranger. Exhibit it in the community with placards to show where it came from, what it cost, what it will cost to replace it. Bring out the theme that the item was paid for by the public—and damaged by some careless person. Point out that the damage reduces the attractiveness of the area and thereby the enjoyment of the users. In the case of the tree trunk, show how long it takes to grow a tree of equal size.

3. Trees and flower plots in streets, schools and church yards are often damaged by children and careless drivers. Garbage is scattered about because of inadequate containers. Garbage-cans are often carelessly dumped along rural roads without any thought for the rights of others or the desecration of the countryside. Show photographic evidence of cause and result. Compare with a run-down area and show how quickly a beautiful district can become run down and uncared for. Show the cost of replacements in time and money.

4. Help to provide winter protection for trees and shrubs in your community.

If it is not possible to have an outdoor demonstration or activity for a Wind-Up Event, it should be possible to have an indoor meeting. The purpose would remain the same and the meeting could be used to show what had been done locally during the year illustrating with examples or photographs wherever possible.

Whatever form your Wind-Up Event takes see that it has adequate newspaper and radio coverage. Be prepared to show the results of the Good Turn locally — the number of man hours worked, the weight of litter collected, the number of trees planted etc.

This may be the Wind-Up of the National Good Turn, but it is not the end of Conservation! The Good Turn is a demonstration of need and remedy. We must continue to practice Good Conservation in our daily lives and to spread a good influence by example wherever we go and with whoever we come in contact. We must make this point very clear at any Wind-Up Event and in any publicity in connection with it.



BOY SCOUTS - CANADA NATIONAL *Conservation* GOOD TURN

Reports and Recognition

Sections of Groups contributing at least the agreed minimum of effort to the Conservation Good Turn will receive Recognition Streamers, which may be attached to Section flags. These Streamers, illustrated above, are 2½ inches wide by 24 inches long, printed in green on white satin faced ribbon. The tassels are in the three Scout colours.

Suggested minimum standard to qualify for Recognition is as follows:

1. A minimum of 80% of the boys in a section must have worked for at least an average of ½ hr. per week on any conservation activities during the period of Good Turn (April 1st-October 31st).

2. In addition, the total average time spent per head per section on special projects organised by the section, Group or District shall not be less than:—

2 hours for Cubs

5 hours for Scouts

8 hours for Rovers

Thus if 10 boys of a troop each work for 10 hours at a week-end Conservation Camp and there are 25 boys in the Troop—the average is $10 \times 10 \div 25$ or 4 hours.

The decision on recognition for and issue of a Streamer to a Section shall be the responsibility of the Provincial Council. They will base their decisions on the report submitted by the respective Sections. Reports will be completed in duplicate on the forms enclosed. One copy of this form is to be sent to the Provincial Headquarters through the channels notified by the province; the other direct to Canadian Headquarters. This second copy will be used to assess the total national effort and to construct the report made to the Chief Scout.

Districts and Provinces will also report special activities at the District and Provincial levels in the same way and all reports must be at Canadian Headquarters not later than January 31st, 1957.

The Conservation Badges



Forest Conservationist

1. (a) Identify ten principal trees in or near your own locality and explain their principal distinguishing characteristics.
(b) Identify five kinds of native shrubs. (When the above is not possible a combination of trees and shrubs to a total of ten may be substituted).
2. Know the benefits of forest as affecting erosion, ground water, stream flow, stream temperature, fish and wildlife, health and pleasure.
3. Explain the aim of forestry, and be able to explain briefly the conditions necessary to ensure natural regeneration of forests.
4. Know how to take precautions against causing forest or prairie fires by carelessness with matches, cigarettes and fires. Know what to do in the case of finding a forest fire.
5. Know the relationship between forests, insects, birds and animals.
6. Know how to care for young trees used for reforestation, and describe two methods of planting reforestation trees by hand.
7. Explain what is meant by contour planting.
8. Do one of the following:
 - (a) Plant at least 100 trees by hand, or 500 trees with a tree-planting machine, on a reforestation scheme.
 - (b) Mark a quarter acre plot in a woodlot for improvement thinning, giving reasons for the marked trees.
 - (c) Grow and tend for one year 100 seedling forest trees or shrubs.
 - (d) Take part in a forest fire prevention campaign or assist in actual fire prevention work organized by local firewarden, forester or other qualified person, or take part in fighting a forest or prairie fire under the supervision of a forester, forest warden or qualified person.
9. Do one of the following:
 - (a) Visit a woodlot which is heavily grazed by livestock and describe the condition of the undergrowth, the soil, the tree roots and the tops of trees. Contrast this with a well managed ungrazed woodlot.
 - (b) Visit an open tract of country chosen by examiner and prepare a planting plan for tree windbreaks or reforestation.

- (c) Visit a reforestation area in good condition, ten years old or more, and write a report on the type of soil, species of trees (evergreens and hardwoods), spacing, height, age of plantation, and why planted.
- (d) Visit a forest nursery and write a report on the production of reforestation trees, from cone to shipping of trees from the nursery.



Soil Conservationist

1. Name and describe five kinds of Soil.
2. Know the meaning of the terms: organic, inorganic, soil profile, humus and tilth.
3. Explain what is meant by: contour ploughing, strip-cropping, grassed waterway.
4. Describe what is meant by farm planning, and how the farm plan helps the farmer.
5. Explain the meaning of: sheet erosion, gully erosion, wind erosion, stream bank erosion; and give a method for controlling each of the above types of erosion.
6. Do one of the following:
 - (a) Examine a soil profile and identify the different layers (horizons).
 - (b) Help lay out a field for contour ploughing or strip-cropping.
 - (c) Reseed one acre of pasture on which the present grass cover is insufficient to control erosion.
 - (d) Help carry out a soil conservation project on a farm or Scout Camp.
 - (e) Plant at least 100 shrubs or trees as part of a soil conservation plan to prevent erosion.
7. Do one of the following:
 - (a) Take a photograph or make a sketch of one form of erosion mentioned in 5 above.
 - (b) Plant two bean seeds in a flower pot of topsoil, and two bean seeds in a flower pot of subsoil. Tend them for a month and report on difference in rate of growth in two pots, appearance of plants, and other difference.
 - (c) In a glass jar collect muddy water from a stream and allow to stand for six hours. Observe the amount of soil which settled to the bottom. State where you think the soil originated.
 - (d) In a shallow dish, place wet samples of two different soils, one low in organic matter and other high. Dry out thoroughly and make a brief report of the effect on each.



Water Conservationist

1. Know what is meant by the following terms: precipitation, run off, ground water, water table, evaporation, transpiration, and make a diagrammatic drawing illustrating this complete cycle.
2. Know a simple method of measuring stream flow.
3. (a) Name three causes of floods.
(b) State three methods of controlling floods.
4. Describe the four following types of farm ponds:
Spring-fed pond, run-off pond, by-pass pond, and dug-out pond.
Name four uses of farm ponds.
5. Name three causes of pollution in rivers or streams, and indicate how these can be controlled.
6. Explain how water conservation is related to soil conservation.
7. Do one of the following:
 - (a) Follow a small stream to its source, and see where it originates.
 - (b) Estimate the flow of water in a stream indicated by the examiner.
 - (c) Visit at least three wells in the district and by finding the depth of their water levels, discover the water table for the area.
 - (d) Help build a stock pond or farm pond.
 - (e) Carry out or assist with bank erosion control or other improvement project on a stream, pond or lake.
8. Do one of the following:
 - (a) Visit a project built for flood control, or for increasing summer flow in a river, or for irrigation purposes, and write a report on conditions before and after construction.
 - (b) Visit a farm pond and write a report on the type and purpose of the pond.
 - (c) Visit a heavily polluted stream or river and write a report on its condition under the heading of:
 - (i) colour; (ii) smell; (iii) fish; (iv) swimming.
 - (d) Find out what happens to domestic and industrial waste in your community and give a written report on (i) the methods used to purify the waste and prevent pollution or (ii) what should be done to prevent it polluting waterways.
 - (e) Visit a beaver dam and submit a report on how the beavers work on their dams, and the effect of the dam on the surrounding area.



Wildlife Conservationist

1. Be able to describe the effect on wildlife resulting from: Fire, over-grazing, unwise forest practice, soil erosion and water pollution. Know how erosion affects fish feeding grounds and spawning grounds. List the main sources of pollution of streams.
2. Know the relationship between wildlife and natural habitat and how man controls the natural environment.
3. Know how the beaver affects water conservation.
4. Know the relationship in nature between the units of one of the following groups:
 - (a) Wolves, deer, and white cedar.
 - (b) Wolves, big game animals, and the rabbit cycle.
 - (c) Foxes, mice, and young forest plantations.
 - (d) Horned owls, skunks, shrews, grasshoppers and pasture.
 - (e) Trees, insects, birds.
5. Know why the laws are made setting definite seasons and bag limits on hunting, fishing and trapping in your province, and know the proper dates and bag limits on two species of game, two of game fish and two of furbearing animals.
6. Do one of the following:
 - (a) Make a list of the kinds of birds, mammals, insects and wild-flowers on a plot of ungrazed woodland of about 4 acres (140 yards by 140 yards square). Make a similar list for an area of 4 acres of woodland long grazed by cattle, and state why the populations are so different.
 - (b) Select one species of wildlife common in your neighbourhood and find out what are the best ways to protect it, or if it is a game or fur species, to provide a useful crop every year.
 - (c) Actively belong to a Nature Club or attend a camp where conservation and nature study form a large part of the programme.
 - (d) Go out for at least two days with a commercial fisherman, trapper, Game Warden, Fishery Officer or conservationist, and write a report on the methods he uses.
7. Do one of the following:
 - (a) Help stock or fertilize a farm pond.
 - (b) Plant 100 yards of stream banks to control erosion.
 - (c) Set out 100 food plants for birds and mammals.
 - (d) Help plant a windbreak or hedge or other suitable winter cover for wildlife.
 - (e) Build three small check dams, deflectors or cover devices in a stream.
 - (f) Build and set out in suitable places eight nesting boxes or den pipes.

Appendix II

Book List

Reading Key:—C—Cub; S—Scout; A—Adult.

| <i>Name of Publication</i> | <i>Publisher and Price</i> | <i>Special Price if Ordered from Canadian Scout Headquarters</i> |
|--|--|--|
| S/A Conservation and Nature Activities | Audubon Society of Canada Regular price \$4.50 | C.H.Q. \$2.70 |
| S/A Conservation in Canada | O. M. McConkey Regular price \$3.50 Dent | C.H.Q. \$2.35 |
| S/A Native Trees of Canada | Dept. Resources and Development Regular price \$1.50 The Queen's Printer | C.H.Q. \$1.15 |

| | | |
|---------------------|---|------------------|
| C | True-to-Life Stories by Dr. R. W. Eschmeyer | |
| Tommy Trout | Dr. R. W. Eschmeyer, | |
| Billy Bass | Fisherman's Press | |
| Charley Cottontail | Paper Regular 50c | |
| Mac Mallard | Cloth Regular \$1.00 | C.H.Q. Paper 40c |
| Wood Woodcock | | Cloth 60c |
| Bob White | | |
| Willie Whitetail | | |
| Freddy Fox Squirrel | | |
| Bobby Bluegill | | |

The above books are highly recommended. The first two mentioned are especially suited to Scouts working for the Conservation Badges and Scouters wishing to have a better understanding of the problems of Conservation of renewable resources.

The publishers of the above books have made special discounts available to C.H.Q. and these can be passed on to members of the Movement if they order direct from Publications Department, C.H.Q. Ottawa.

The following books are also recommended:—

| | | |
|--------------------------|--|--------|
| S/A Our Plundered Planet | Fairfield Osborn McLeod | \$1.39 |
| S/A Soil Conservation | International Study Available in French and English Ryerson | \$2.00 |
| S/A Food or Famine | Ward Shepard MacMillan | \$4.75 |
| S/A Wildlife Management | I.N. Gabrielson MacMillan | \$5.25 |

| | | | |
|-----|--|---|--------|
| C/S | Fire | G. R. Stewart True story of Forest Ranger Ransom House | \$3.50 |
| A | Water, Land and People | Bernard Frank and Anthony Wetboy Knopf | \$4.50 |
| C | A Nature Book | From Stores Department | 35c |
| C | Wolf Cub Book No. 6 (Gardener Badge) | From Stores Department | 20c |

BOOKLETS

- S/A Three Lessons on Bird Protection
C/S/A Attracting Birds with Food and Water
S/A Bird Houses and their Occupants
C/S/A Hunters and Hunted

Single copies of the four booklets listed above are obtainable free from Canadian Wildlife Service, Norgate Building, Ottawa, or in quantity from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, at 5c per copy.

- | | | |
|-------|------------------------------|--|
| C/S/A | Some Canadian Fur Bearers | Queen's Printer, Ottawa .05c each |
| S/A | Land, Water and Fishing | Sport Fishing Institute, Bond Building, Washington 5, D.C. .15c each |

MISCELLANEOUS

Package of 50 colour postcards of Canadian Birds with description — Queen's Printer—\$1.00.

Large coloured poster showing Birds of Western Canada—National Museum of Canada or Winnipeg Free Press—20c per copy.

Conservation Chart

A 28 x 44 inch chart in four colours and a 15 page text. The chart shows two valleys. In one the people take good care of their natural resources. In the other these resources are misused.

The chart is an activity—twenty-two gummed animals have to be stuck in their proper locations. The text explains reasons for placing and concludes with suggestions that can be practised in "Your Valley".

Available from Sport Fishing Industries, Bond Building, Washington 5, D.C.—.05c each.

Appendix III

Film List

Crawley Films, Ltd., 19 Fairmont Avenue, Ottawa, issue a catalogue of Free Film Sources on request.

Good films are heavily booked—avoid disappointment by ordering well in advance—be courteous and return films immediately after showing. Borrowers pay transportation on films both ways.

It is important that the projectionist be thoroughly competent. Remember a film—especially sound and colour—represents a considerable investment and that many an evening and a film are spoiled unwittingly by an inexperienced projectionist.

There are many sponsored films on various aspects of conservation available free of charge. Listed below are some of the sources:—

Agriculture

British Columbia Department of Agriculture,
Victoria, B.C.
(Distribution restricted to B.C.)

Forestry, natural history

Public Relations and Education Division,
B.C. Forest Service,
Victoria, B.C.

Canadian wildlife, nature, game and fish conservation

Carling Breweries Ltd.,
16 Gould Street,
Toronto, Ont. or any local Carling's representative

Control of weeds, rats and orchard pests. (Some in French)

Green Cross Insecticides,
2875 Centre Street,
Montreal 22, Que.

Power in Ontario

Film Distribution, Consumer Service Division,
Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ont.,
620 University Avenue,
Toronto 2, Ontario

Pulp and Paper

Canadian Pulp and Paper Association,
Sun Life Building, Montreal, Que.

Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Ltd.,
408 University Ave., Toronto. Ont.

Quebec North Shore Paper Co.,
680 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal, Que.

Canadian International Paper Company,
Sun Life Building, Montreal, Que.

Powell River Company, Limited,
Standard Building, Vancouver, B.C.

Weed control in Eastern and Western Canada

Nugatuk Chemicals Ltd.
Elmira, Ontario

3000 films in French and English

Service de Ciné-Photographie,
1265 rue St. Denis,
Montréal, Que.

French or English. On power and general subjects

Public Relations and Advertising Department,
Shawinigan Water and Power Co., Box 6072,
600 Dorchester St. W.,
Montreal 2, Que.

General interest

Department of Extension,
University of Alberta,
Edmonton, Alta.

14 industrially sponsored films

Supervisor, Visual Education Service,
University of British Columbia,
Vancouver, B. C.

Over 200 films

Extension Department,
University of Saskatchewan,
Saskatoon, Sask.

Proud Land. 20 mins. Colour

Produced for:—
Agricultural Institute of Canada, and Imperial Oil

and available from:—

B.C.—Mr. D. B. Turner,
Lands and Service,
B.C. Dept. Lands and Forests,
Victoria

Alberta—Mr. W. E. Bowser,
Alberta Soils Survey,
University of Alberta,
Edmonton, Alta.

Manitoba—Mr. J. M. Parker,
Director, Soil, Field, Crops Branch
Man. Dept. Agr. and Immigration,
Legislative Building,
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Ontario—Professor N. R. Richards,
Soil Department,
Ontario Agricultural College,
Guelph

Quebec—Mr. T. Gervais,
Experimental Farm Service,
Lennoxville, P.Q.

Atlantic Provinces—Mr. J. S. Parker,
Dir. Maritime Marsh Land,
Rehabilitation Admin.,
Amherst, N.S.

Dominion Fire Commissioner, Department of Insurance, Ottawa, Ontario

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Fighting Forest Fires with Hand Tools | 19 mins. sound, colour |
| Fire in the Forest | 20 mins. sound, colour |
| Forest Smoke Chaser | 25 mins. sound, colour |
| Grass and Brush Fire Fighting | 28 mins. sound, colour |
| One Match can do it | 10 mins. sound, black and white |
| Rape of the Earth | 20 mins. sound, black and white |

The following films are a selection from those available for loan from film libraries at nominal charges. All are black and white, sound, unless otherwise listed. The letter preceding each film indicates the subject content of the film; thus,

F = Forestry S = Soil and Water W = Wildlife
P = Pests, etc. G = General Conservation

The initial letters after the film indicate the distributor, the full name and address of each is listed below:

CFI—Canadian Film Institute,
142 Sparks Street, Ottawa 4, Ontario

DU—Ducks Unlimited 201 Bank of Commerce Chambers, Winnipeg,
1791 Rose Street, Regina,
10523 100th Avenue, Edmonton

NFB—National Film Board of Canada,
through local and provincial film libraries

PA—Province of Alberta,
Dept. of Economic Affairs, Edmonton

SF—Sovereign Films Ltd.
277 Victoria St., Toronto

UKIS—United Kingdom Information Service,
275 Albert Street, Ottawa, Ontario

| | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------|---------------|----------|
| F | Forests and Conservation | Colour | app. 12 mins. | S.F. |
| P | Rat Destruction | | app. 12 mins. | U.K.I.S. |
| P | Killing Farm Rats | | app. 20 mins. | U.K.I.S. |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--------------|------|----------|--------|
| S | Erosion | | app. | 6 mins. | C.F.I. |
| S | Soil and Water Conservation | | app. | 10 mins. | C.F.I. |
| S | Topsoil | | app. | 10 mins. | C.F.I. |
| S | Water | | app. | 10 mins. | C.F.I. |
| S | Land in Trust | | app. | 27 mins. | C.F.I. |
| P | Just Weeds | Colour | app. | 20 mins. | C.F.I. |
| F | Trees are a Crop | Colour | app. | 23 mins. | N.F.B. |
| S | Land from the Sea | Colour | app. | 14 mins. | N.F.B. |
| S | Soil for Tomorrow | Colour | app. | 20 mins. | N.F.B. |
| S | Rebirth of a Farm | | app. | 15 mins. | N.F.B. |
| FS | Windbreaks on the Prairies | Colour | app. | 19 mins. | N.F.B. |
| S | The World at your Feet | Colour | app. | 22 mins. | N.F.B. |
| F | Green Gold | | app. | 24 mins. | N.F.B. |
| W | Return of the Buffalo | | app. | 10 mins. | N.F.B. |
| F | Look to the Forests | | app. | 22 mins. | N.F.B. |
| FS | Unto the Hundredth Generation | | app. | 11 mins. | N.F.B. |
| S | Water for the Prairies | Colour | app. | 19 mins. | N.F.B. |
| S | Roads and Erosion | | app. | 20 mins. | C.F.I. |
| W | Birds of the Prairie Marshes | | app. | 10 mins. | N.F.B. |
| | | Colour—b & w | | | |
| SW | Beaver makes a Comeback | | app. | 16 mins. | N.F.B. |
| | | Colour—b & w | | | |
| W | Birds of the Seashore | | app. | 11 mins. | N.F.B. |
| | | Colour—b & w | | | |
| W | Canada Goose | Colour | app. | 20 mins. | D.U. |
| W | Ducks Havens | Colour | app. | 18 mins. | D.U. |
| G | Everyman's Empire | Colour | app. | 18 mins. | C.F.I. |
| F | Fighting Forest Fires with Hand Tools | | app. | 21 mins. | N.F.B. |
| | | Colour—b & w | | | |
| F | Fighting Forest Fires with Power Pumps | | app. | 22 mins. | N.F.B. |
| | | Colour—b & w | | | |
| F | Green Acres | Colour | app. | 17 mins. | P.A. |
| G | Heritage we Guard | | app. | 30 mins. | C.F.I. |
| W | High over the Borders | | app. | 21 mins. | N.F.B. |
| W | Life on Western Marshes | | app. | 15 mins. | N.F.B. |
| | | Colour—b & w | | | |
| W | Realm of the Wild | Colour | app. | 28 mins. | C.F.I. |
| FW | Your Forest Heritage | Colour | app. | 18 mins. | N.F.B. |
| G | A Strand Breaks | Colour | app. | 16 mins. | C.F.I. |
| FW | Tomorrow's Tribe | Colour | app. | 19 mins. | N.F.B. |
| W | Trout Factory | Colour | app. | 9 mins. | C.F.I. |
| Eye Witness No. 9 | | | | 15 mins. | N.F.B. |
| Crossroads for Ducks: At Manitoba's Netley Marshes | | | | | |
| Whaling Begins Again on the B.C. Coast | | | | | |
| Pennies from Canada | | | | | |
| Eye Witness No. 14 | | | | 11 mins. | N.F.B. |
| Man-Made Desert | | | | | |
| We see a great effort under way to replant and conserve the area, with Boy Scout troops cooperating in the planting of hardy Scotch pines. | | | | | |

| | | |
|---|----------|--------|
| Eye Witness No. 15 | 11 mins. | N.F.B. |
| Man-Made Niagara | | |
| Irrigation Revitalizes Dust Bowl—Southern Alberta | | |
| Underwater Harvest—New Brunswick | | |
| Eye Witness No. 50 | 11 mins. | N.F.B. |
| Return of the Beaver | | |
| Uranium City | | |

Appendix IV

Directory of Provincial Sources of Information

Following is a list of Provincial Government Departments concerned with some phase of conservation. Where there are divisions within these Departments which may be of use to readers, they have also been listed.

ALBERTA

Parliament Buildings—Edmonton.

Department of Agriculture

Field Crops
Junior Activities
Fur Farms
Water Resources

District Agriculturalist at:—

Athabasca
Berwyn
Bonnyville
Brooks
Calgary (128-7 Ave. W.)
Camrose
Cardston
Claresholm
Coronation
Drumheller

Medicine Hat (Court House)
Myrnam
Olds (Box 250)
Ponoka
Red Deer
Rock Mountain House
Ryley
Sedgewick
Smoky Lake
Spirit River

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| Edmonton (9817 Jasper Ave.) | Stettler |
| Evansburg | Strathmore |
| Falher | St. Paul |
| Grand Prairie | Taber |
| Hanna | Vegreville |
| High River | Vermilion |
| Lac la Biche | Wainwright |
| Lacombe | Westlock |
| Leduc | Wetaskiwin |
| Lethbridge (Court House) | Willingdon |

Department of Lands and Forests

Lands
 Forestry
 Fish and Game
 Eastern Rockies Conservation Board with superintendents at:
 Bow-River Forest Reserve
 Crowsnest Forest Reserve
 Clearwater Forest Reserve

Provincial Parks

| | |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| Aspen Beach Park | Place to reach Secretary: |
| Gooseberry Lake Park | Bentley |
| | Consort Park Lake |
| | or Irrigation Building, Lethbridge |
| Rochon Sands | Settler |
| Saskatoon Island | Beaverlodge |
| Taber | Taber Crimson Lake |
| | or Rocky Mountain House |
| Red Lodge | Bowden |
| Kinbrook | Brooks |
| Ma-Mc-O Beach | Ma-Me-O Beach |
| Sylvan Lake | Sylvan Lake |
| Cypress Hills | Medicine Hat |
| Dilberry | Provost |
| Garner Lake | Garner Lake |
| Beauvais Lake | Pincher Creek |
| Writing-on-Stone | Nemiskam |
| Little Bow | Champion |
| Woolford | Cardston |
| Vermilion River | Vermilion |
| Pembina River | Evansburg |

Department of Mines and Minerals

The Petroleum and Natural Gas Conservation Board
 Head Office: Calgary

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Parliament Buildings—Victoria

Department of Fisheries

Department of Agriculture

Field Crops

4 H Clubs

Department of Lands and Forests

Water Rights

Provincial Parks

Requests for information regarding Parks should be addressed to the Chief Forester, Forest Service, Department of Lands and Forests, Victoria, B.C.

Attorney General's Department

Provincial Game Commission

Department of Mines

Yukon Territory

Parliament Buildings—Whitehorse

Superintendent of Game at Dawson

Director of Northern Administrative and Lands at Whitehorse.

MANITOBA

Parliament Buildings—Winnipeg

Department of Agriculture and Immigration

Department of Mines and Natural Resources

Forestry

Game and Fisheries

Lands

Water Resources

Provincial Parks

For information contact the Provincial Forester.

Attorney General's Department

Manitoba Historic Sites Advisory Board.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Parliament Buildings—Fredericton

Department of Lands and Mines

Forestry

Fish and Wildlife Branch

Foresters Districts at: Campbellton

St. Stephen

Hampton Station

Edmunston

Newcastle

Department of Agriculture

NEWFOUNDLAND

Parliament Buildings—St. John's

Department of Mines and Resources

Agriculture
Forestry
Fire
Wildlife

Department of Fisheries and Co-operatives

Department of Economic Development

Research and Conservation

NOVA SCOTIA

Parliament Buildings—Halifax

Department of Agriculture and Marketing

Agricultural Representative Service at:

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Cheticamp | Bridgewater |
| Mabou | Middle Musquodoboit |
| Baddeck | Sydney |
| St. Peter's | Antigonish |
| Guysborough | Pictou |
| Amherst | Truro |
| Yarmouth | Kentville |
| Lawrencetown | Meteghan |
| Lower West Pubnico | |

Department of Mines

Department of Lands and Forests

Department of Trade and Industry

Fisheries

ONTARIO

Parliament Buildings—Toronto

Department of Lands and Forests

Fish and Wildlife
Forest Protection
Lands
Parks
Timber Management
Regional Foresters

Regions

Western
Mid-Western
Northern
Central
South-Central
South-Eastern
South-Western

Headquarters

Fort Frances
Port Arthur
Cochrane
Sudbury
North Bay
Peterborough
Maple

District Foresters

Districts

Chapleau
Cochrane
Fort Frances
Geraldton
Gogama
Kapuskasing
Kenora
Lake Erie
Lake Huron
Lake Simcoe

Headquarters

Chapleau
Cochrane
Fort Frances
Geraldton
Gogama
Kapuskasing
Kenora
Aylmer
Hespeler
Maple

Districts

North Bay
Parry Sound
Pembroke
Port Arthur
Rideau
Sault Ste. Marie
Sioux Lookout
Sudbury
Swastika
Tweed
White River

Headquarters

North Bay
Parry Sound
Pembroke
Port Arthur
Kemptville
Sault Ste. Marie
Sioux Lookout
Sudbury
Swastika
Tweed
White River

Provincial Parks

Algonquin Provincial Park
Quetico Provincial Park
Rondeau Provincial Park
Ipperwash Provincial Park

Enquiries for information as to parks should be addressed to the Park Superintendent, or to the Chief, Division of Parks, or to the District Foresters within those territories and parks are situated, and general enquiries to Department of Lands and Forests, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Department of Agriculture

Agricultural Representatives at:

Sault Ste. Marie
Brantford
Walkerton
Ottawa Teacher's College
Cochrane
St. Thomas
Kingston
Kemptville
Markdale
Cayuga
Milton

Matheson
Hearst
Orangeville
Morrisburg
Bowmanville
Essex
Alexandria
Woodstock
Brampton
Stratford
Peterborough

Stirling
 Clinton
 Dryden
 Chatham
 Petrolia
 Perth
 Brockville
 Napanee
 St. Catharines
 Gore Bay
 London, Richmond Bldg.
 Huntsville
 North Bay
 North Bay
 Simcoe
 Brighton
 Uxbridge

Plantagenet
 Picton
 Emo
 Renfrew
 Rockland
 Alliston
 Barrie
 Cornwall
 Sudbury
 New Liskeard
 Port Arthur (Court House)
 Lindsay
 Galt
 Welland, 57 East Main St.
 Arthur
 Hamilton, 16 Market St.
 Newmarket

Department of Planning and Development

880 Bay Street, Toronto
 Conservation
Niagara Parks Commission
 Niagara Falls

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Parliament Buildings—Charlottetown

Department of Agriculture

Department of Industry and Natural Resources

Fire
 Fisheries

QUEBEC

Parliament Buildings—Quebec City

Department of Mines

Department of Agriculture

Department of Lands and Forests

Parks and Reserves
 Zoological Garden
 Fur Service
Provincial Parks and Reserves
 Laurentide Park
 Mount Oxford Park
 Gaspé Park
 De La Verendrye Park
 Little Cascapedia River Reserve
 Chipougawon Reserve
 Mantane Fishing Reserve
 Port Danile Fishing Reserve

SASKATCHEWAN

Parliament Buildings—Regina

Department of Agriculture

Conservation and Development
Water Rights
Water Conservation
Forage and Pasture Development
Lands

Department of Natural Resources

Conservation
Game
Conservation Education
Forestry
Fisheries
Forest Fire Control
District Superintendents at: Hudson Bay
Meadow Lake
Prince Albert
Regina

Prince Albert

Prince Albert

Prince Albert

Conservation, especially corrective practice is a very long term project which cannot be implemented over-night. We are helping a campaign—not beginning one—a campaign which is vital to future Scouting activities and to each one of us as citizens of Canada. Let us strive for results yet not be discouraged by failure or the length of the road. Let us keep the aim always in view and above all let our actions speak for themselves.

In the course of this Good Turn we may well be confronted with disagreeable tasks. In such an event let us remember the Promise which each of us has made. The cause of Conservation is spiritually, morally, and Nationally right—Let us be fair, let us be courteous but let us do our duty.

*"This land belongs to many people;
some of whom are dead, some of
whom are living, but most of whom
have yet to be born."*

An African Chief

CONSERVATION MEANS WISE USE



- wise use for:

FOOD



FUN



FUNDS



FUNCTION

