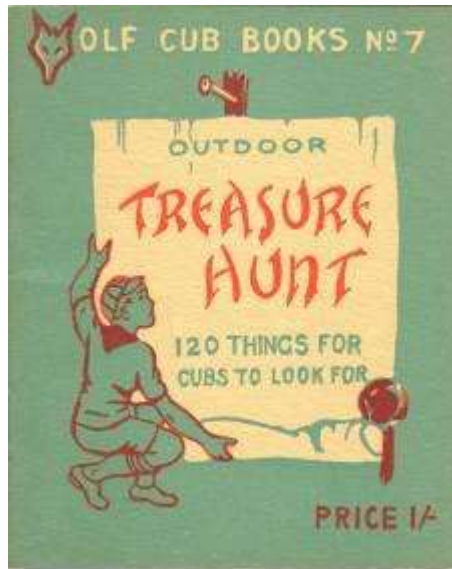


## Outdoor Treasure Hunt

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The Wolf Cub Books No. 7

## Outdoor Treasure Hunt

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Editor's Note:

The reader is reminded that these texts have been written a long time ago. Consequently, they may use some terms or express sentiments which were current at the time, regardless of what we may think of them at the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. For reasons of historical accuracy they have been preserved in their original form.

If you find them offensive, we ask you to please delete this file from your system.

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# OUTDOOR TREASURE HUNT

120 THINGS FOR CUBS TO LOOK FOR

BY  
GOLDEN QUILL

*Illustrated by The Author*

*Published by* THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION  
25 BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD LONDON, S.W. 1

Published 1953

*Printed by Fletcher & Son Ltd, Norwich*

## Outdoor Treasure Hunt

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*A primrose by a river's brim  
A yellow primrose was to him  
And it was nothing more.*

WORDSWORTH

So WROTE THE POET of Peter Bell, the potter, who, surrounded by beauty, appreciated nothing of it. The Cub way is different. Before his two eyes are open he is taught to be aware of all that is going on about him.

Baden-Powell, our Founder, particularly stressed the importance of learning to use eyes and ears and nose and hands and mind. Quite a list isn't it! Still, he helps us with the many yarns he tells in the *Wolf Cub's Handbook* to show how and why.

For instance, *how* young wolves learn to look after themselves in the wild. They learn to watch birds and animals day by day so as to learn their habits, just as a boy Wolf Cub also does. But the *boy's* object is to know more about them, whereas the young wolf does it because he then knows how best to hunt them and catch them for his dinner. And *why*— B.-P. tells of many occasions during his eventful Army life when a few broken twigs, a baboon's cry, an unusual scent in the night, told him all he needed to know of his enemy's movements.

I know it is most unusual for a lively Cub to stand still, but have you ever stood quite still in an apparently deserted wood? Apart from all the easily noticeable things, bird calls and so on, there are faint cracklings underfoot and armies of tiny creatures are scurrying round your feet all with a purpose in their tiny lives. It's a wonderful idea, this stop-look-listen. Only in a quiet wood, field, or even your own garden, will many a creature behave naturally and you will learn more about them than hours of studying books.

Nevertheless, use this Treasure Hunt as a sort of preliminary to your outdoor excursions. How many things will you know at first, quite a lot I expect. Fifty is a good score. Then go through it again and look up the index. Now put the book in your pocket for reference when you go out, and check up on your observations when you come back.

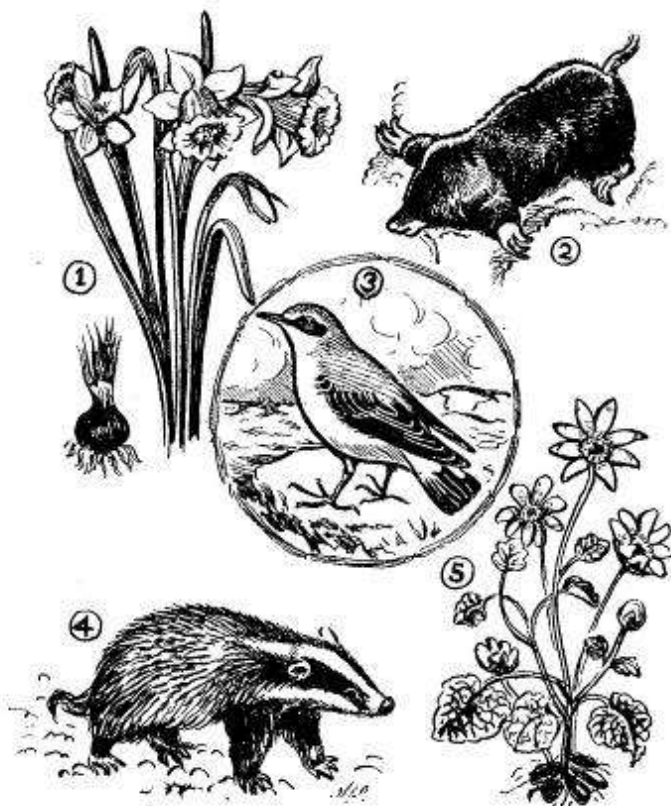
This book is divided into four quarters for easier grouping, calendar months have not been used because with our erratic climate the weather controls the movements of all nature more than the calendar. I know the celandine means Spring to me because it's usually the first wild flower I notice, what will yours be?

Good hunting to you, use the book well. Note down the dates when you discover the various things. Your hunt is up when all the drawings are dated (what a job you will have!), but for a useful alternative you might count up at the end of each quarter and note your score. Check all the time with other Cubs in the Pack to see who is ahead—here's hoping you win.



## Outdoor Treasure Hunt

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TWO OF THESE WILL BE DIFFICULT TO SEE, BUT  
YOU CAN SEE THEIR SIGNS, WHICH ARE THEY?

## Outdoor Treasure Hunt

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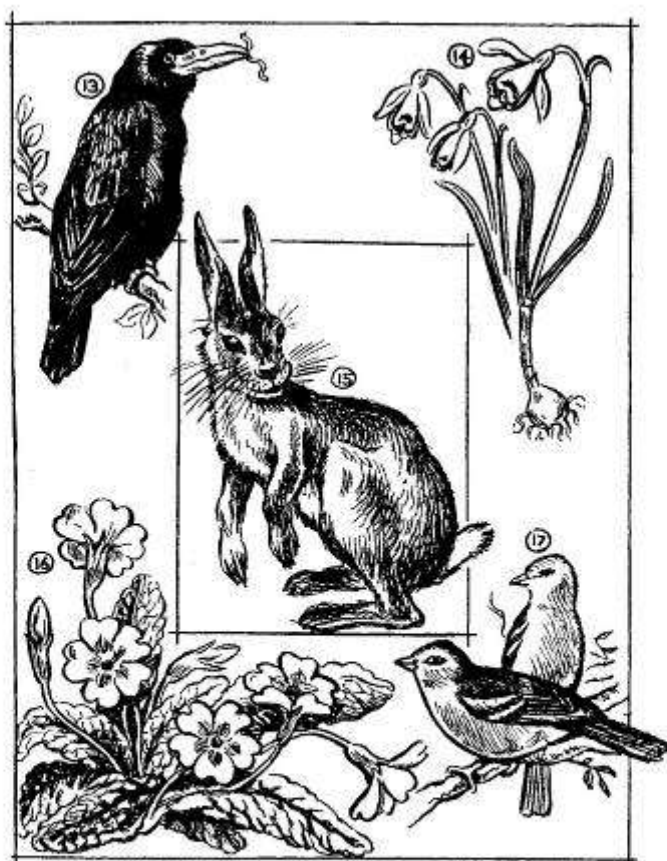


AN EASY CLUE TO ONE OF THEM, YOU WILL PLAY GAMES  
WITH ITS FRUIT, LATER IN THE YEAR!



## Outdoor Treasure Hunt

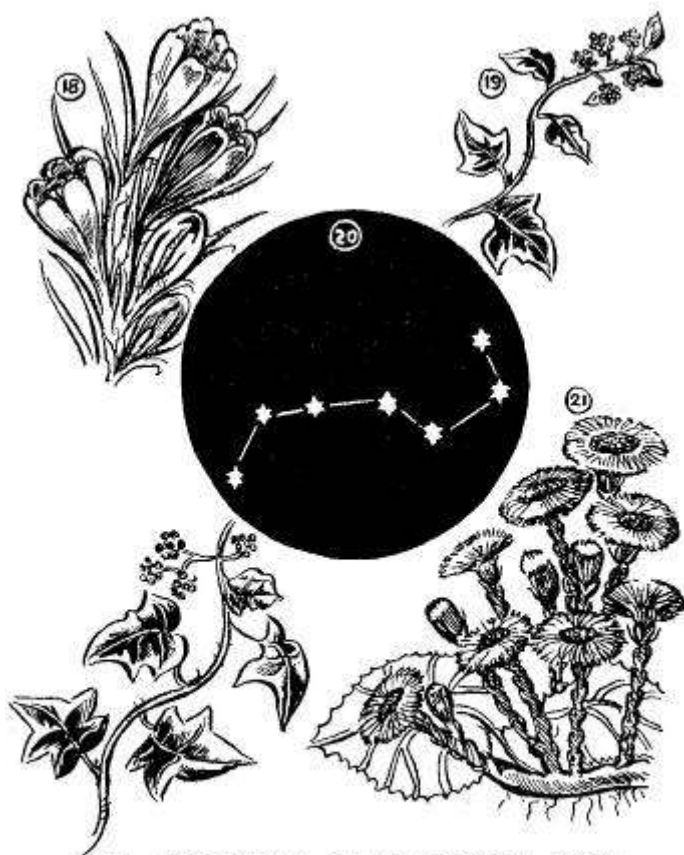
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THE EARLY BIRD CATCHES THE WORM!  
BUT WHICH BIRD IS IT?

## Outdoor Treasure Hunt

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WHAT ARE THEY? No. 20 HAS SEVERAL NAMES.

## Outdoor Treasure Hunt

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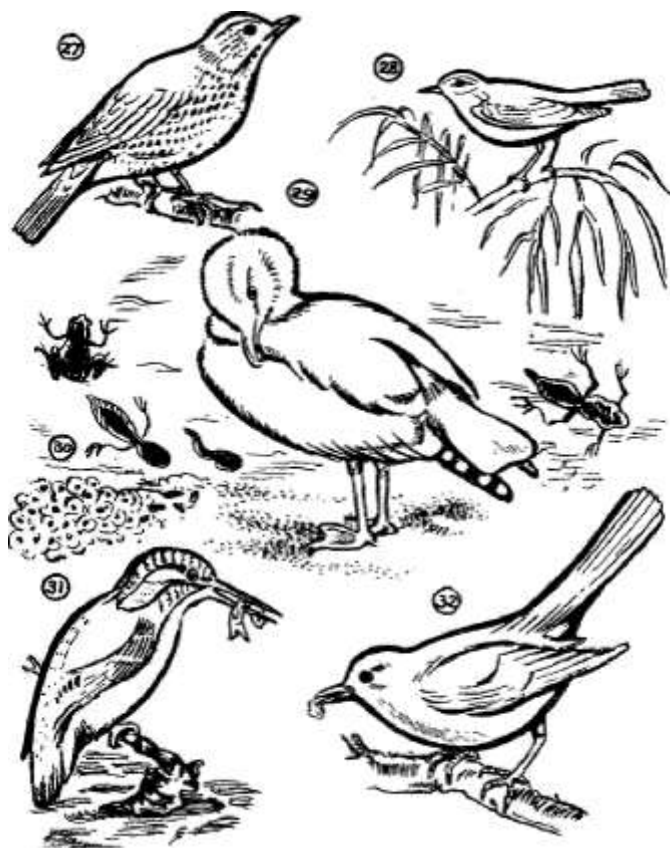




WHAT WAS YOUR SCORE FOR THE FIRST QUARTER?  
HERE'S AN EASY FOUR TO START YOU OFF AGAIN.

## Outdoor Treasure Hunt

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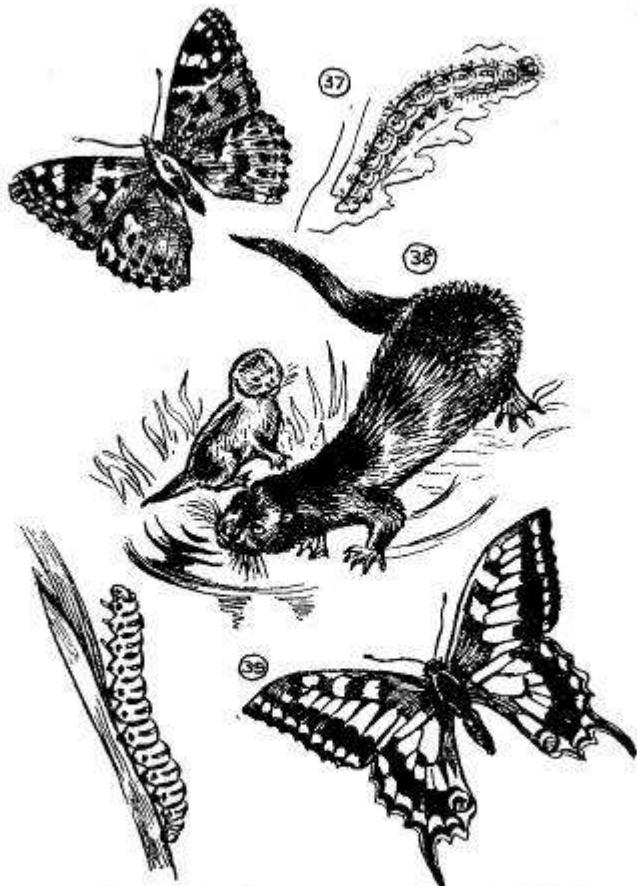
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A BIRD WITH STRANGE HABITS, WHAT ARE THEY?  
WHAT IS COMMON TO ALL THESE BLOSSOMS?

## Outdoor Treasure Hunt

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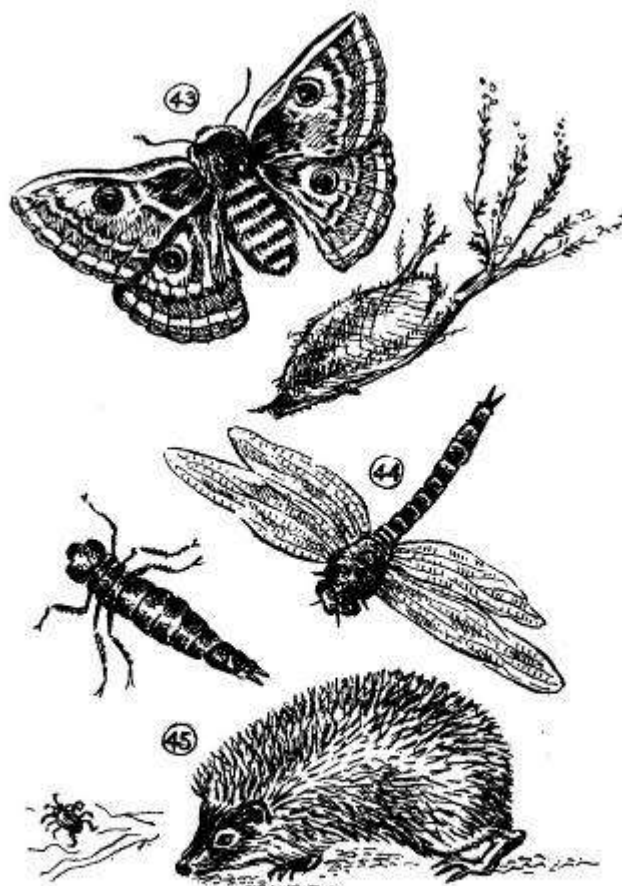


NO. 39 GIVES ITS OWN CLUE TO ITS NAME.



LOOK CAREFULLY AT NO. 40 BEFORE GIVING AN ANSWER.

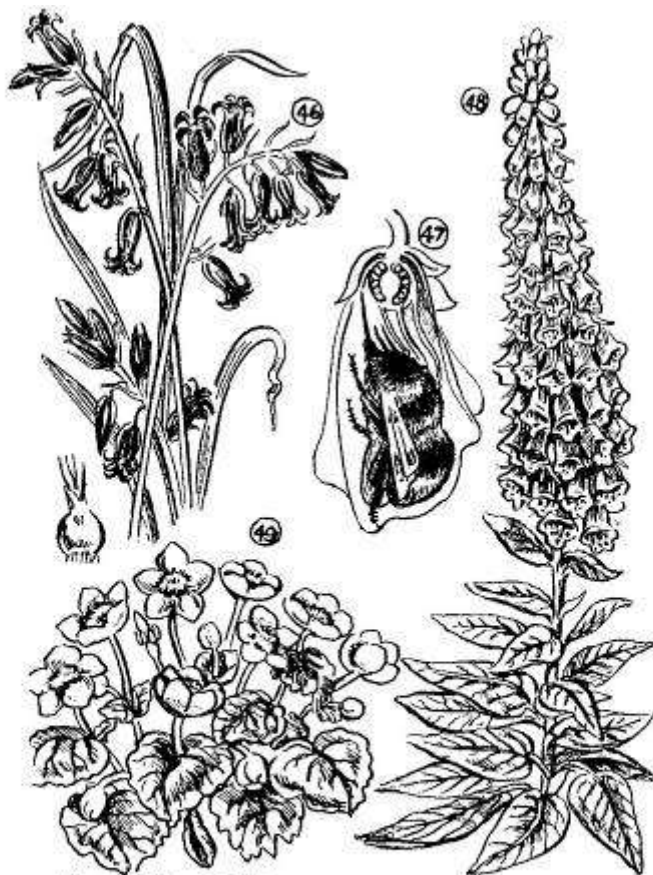




DON'T BE SCARED OF THE NAME OF NO. 43. HE'S A BEAUTIFUL CREATURE, BUT BEWARE THE SPIKES OF NO. 45.

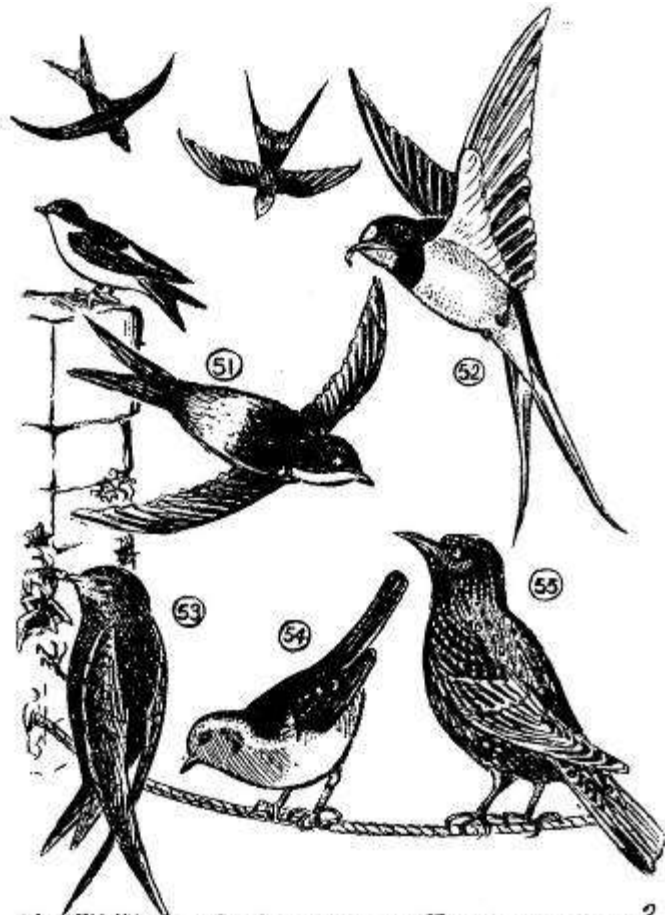
## Outdoor Treasure Hunt

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ALL THESE ARE FAIRLY COMMON, AND SHOULD  
HELP ALONG YOUR SCORE.





YOU MAY KNOW THEIR NAMES, BUT WHERE DO YOU FIND THEM?

## Outdoor Treasure Hunt

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IN THE FARMERS FIELD, FRIENDS OR FOES ?

## Outdoor Treasure Hunt

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TO WHAT TYPE OF TREE DO THESE FRUITS BELONG?



IN WHAT WAY DO ALL THESE TREES DIFFER  
FROM THOSE ON OPPOSITE PAGE?







## FOURTH QUARTER



THE TREE THESE ANIMALS ARE SITTING ON,  
IS AN 'ODD' CONIFER, DO YOU KNOW WHY?

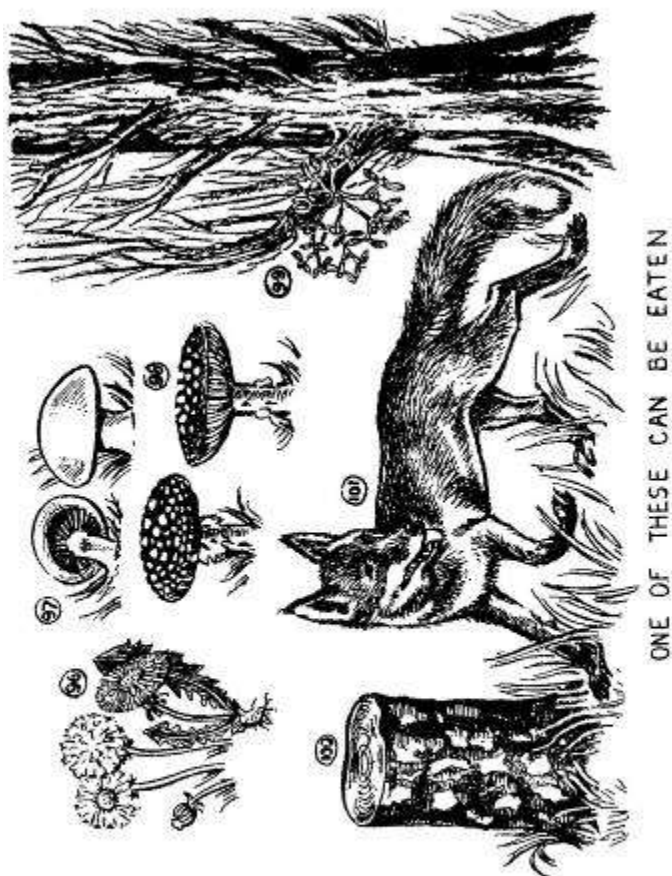


## Outdoor Treasure Hunt

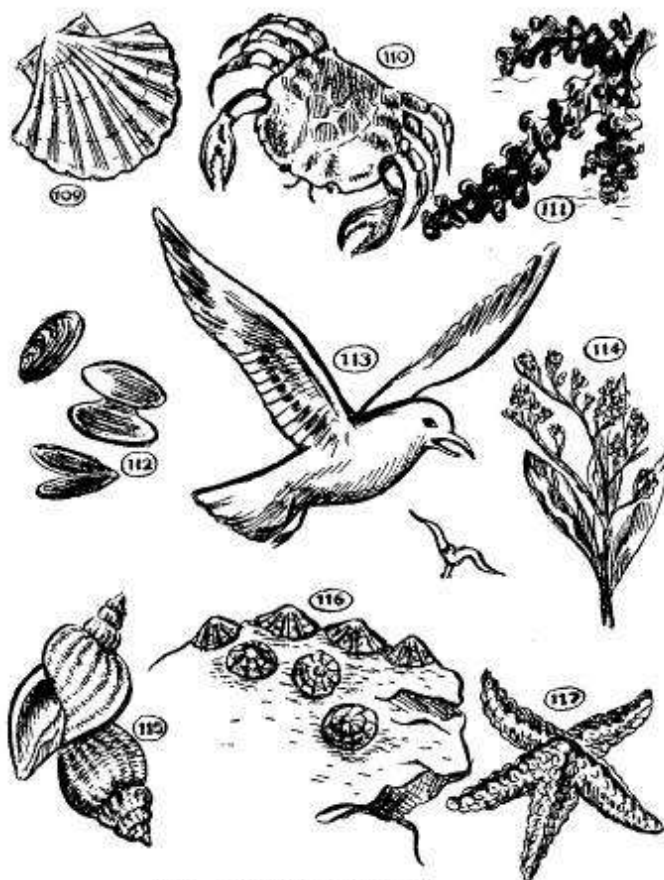
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ONLY AT NIGHT ?



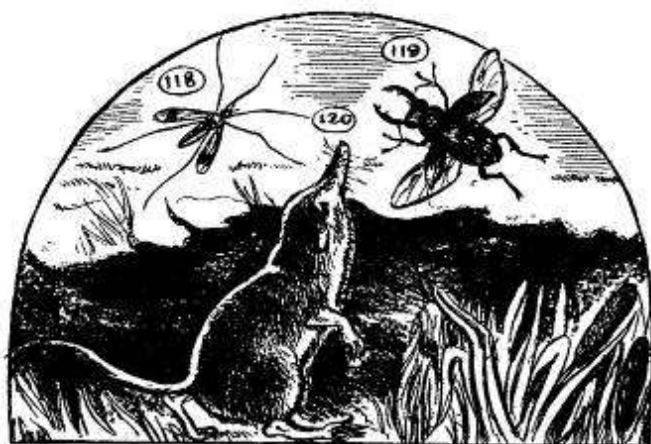




ON THE SEASHORE

## Outdoor Treasure Hunt

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## Outdoor Treasure Hunt

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### FIRST QUARTER

1. Daffodils.
2. Mole. He leaves little heaps of fine soil which is a sign that he has tunnelled underneath.
3. Wheatear. Found on downs, cliffs and open places. Eggs are pale turquoise blue.
4. Badger. You may be able to find his “set” (home). He comes out mainly at night.
5. Celandine.
6. Hazel Catkins.
7. Small Tortoiseshell Butterfly and Caterpillar. Its eggs are laid in clusters, on nettles.
8. Gorse.
9. Yellow Brimstone Butterfly and Caterpillar. Its eggs are laid on buckthorn or alder.
10. Horse Chestnut Buds.
11. Birch Tree Outline in January. The leaves and catkins will not be seen until early Spring.
12. Beech Tree Buds.
13. Crow. It can be seen in most places. Eggs are bluish green, blotched with brown.
14. Snowdrop.
15. Hare. It does not burrow like a rabbit but makes “forms” in thick grass.
16. Primrose.
17. Chaffinches. Often seen in gardens, but they do not like cities. Eggs are grey tinged pink, with brown spots.
18. Crocus.
19. Ivy.
20. The Plough. Other names: Ursa Major and Charles’ Wain.
21. Coltsfoot.
22. The Quiz page. Did you find 20 in all? Rook, Woodpecker, Wren, Swan, Cygnets (Baby Swans), Mallard (Duck), Lambs, Dragon-fly, Stickleback (Tiddler), Snail, Ladybird, Bee, Primroses, Violets, Daffodils, Bulrushes, Birch Trees, Oak Tree Trunk, Horse, Water Spider (with air bubble).

What was your score?

## Outdoor Treasure Hunt

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### SECOND QUARTER

- 23. Buttercups.
  - 24. Daisy.
  - 25. Cowslips.
  - 26. Rabbits.
  - 27. Thrush. Found in woods, fields and in your garden. Its eggs are turquoise, spotted black.
  - 28. Willow Warbler. Found especially in woods and copses. Its eggs are white, speckled light red.
  - 29. Herring Gull. Found on the coast, occasionally inland. Its eggs are olive green blotched with brown.
  - 30. Frog, Tadpoles and spawn: found in ponds.
  - 31. Kingfisher. Found on lakes, rivers and streams; occasionally on the coast. Its eggs are white and round.
  - 32. Blackbird. Found most every where. Its eggs are greenish blue speckled with brown.
  - 33. Apple Blossom.
  - 34. Cuckoo. Found in most parts of the country. Lays its eggs in other birds' nests; the eggs vary in colour.
  - 35. Cherry Blossom.
  - 36. Pear Blossom.
- Note: 33, 35 and 36 are all fruit trees.*
- 37. Painted Lady Butterfly and Caterpillar. Its eggs are laid singly on thistle leaves.
  - 38. Otter. "Holt" (its home) on a bank, probably with the entrance under water.
  - 39. Swallow Tail Butterfly and Caterpillar. Its eggs are laid on milk parsley.
  - 40. Green Stick Caterpillars.
  - 41. Lizard.
  - 42. Hawthorn Blossom.
  - 43. Emperor Hawk Moth and Cocoon. It hatches on heather.
  - 44. Dragonfly and Larva.
  - 45. Hedgehog, he finds his food at night.
  - 46. Bluebells.
  - 47. Humble Bee in a flower.
  - 48. Foxglove.
  - 49. Marsh Marigold.

Your score any better?

## Outdoor Treasure Hunt

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### THIRD QUARTER

- 50. Larch Tree, Cones and Flowers.
- 51. House Martin. Found in most places. Its eggs are white.
- 52. Swallow. Found in woods, fields and gardens. Eggs are white, spotted brown.
- 53. Swift. Again found in most places. Its eggs are white.
- 54. Robin. It is found most every where. Eggs white, speckled red.
- 55. Starling. Watch his “policeman-like” walk; he is found even in towns. Eggs are pale blue.
- 56. Oats.
- 57. Wheat.
- 58. Cornflower.
- 59. Harvest Mouse. He is very destructive to the farmers’ crops; makes his nest in wheat.
- 60. Poppy.
- 61. Barley.
- 62. White Clover.  
*These are all deciduous trees, and shed their leaves in winter.*
- 63. Horse Chestnut Leaves, Fruit and Flower.
- 64. Oak Leaves and Acorn.
- 65. Plane Trees Leaves with Fruit.
- 66. Sycamore Leaves, Keys and Flowers.
- 67. Hazel Leaves, Nuts, and Catkins.  
*These trees are all conifers (cone bearing) and are evergreen.*
- 68. Cypress Cone and Leaves.
- 69. Scots Pine, Cones and Needles.
- 70. Silver Fir Cone and Leaves.
- 71. Cedar Cones and Needle-shaped Leaves.
- 72. Spruce Cone and Needles.
- 73. Wild Rose.
- 74. Common White Butterfly with Caterpillar; lays its eggs on cabbage.
- 75. Red Admiral Butterfly with Caterpillar. Lays its eggs on nettle leaves and young shoots.
- 76. Honeysuckle.
- 77. Rose Hips.
- 78. Pied Wagtail. Found in fields and woods, sometimes near water. Its eggs are whitish with grey speckles.
- 79. Wild Arum, or Cuckoo Pint.

## Outdoor Treasure Hunt

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- 80. Hawthorn Fruit (Haws).
- 81. Wild Scabious.
- 82. Traveller's Joy. The seeds are sometimes called "Old Man's Beard".

This was a difficult quarter—one to go!

### FOURTH QUARTER

- 83. Red Squirrel.
- 84. Grey Squirrel. Much more common, sometimes regarded as a pest.
- 85. Larch Tree. Although it is a conifer (cone bearing) tree, it loses its leaves in winter and therefore is not evergreen.
- 86. Beech Nuts.
- 87. Blackberries.
- 88. Sloe Berries.
- 89. Pheasant. Found in woods and thick coverts. Eggs are pale olive.
- 90. Little Owl. Found chiefly in woods.
- 91. Orion. The brightest star at the bottom is known as Orion's Sword.
- 92. Bat.
- 93. Weasel.
- 94. Toads.
- 95. Willow, Purple Osier.
- 96. Dandelion, and Puff Balls.
- 97. Mushrooms.
- 98. Scarlet Fly Caps, or Fly Agaric (they are poisonous).
- 99. Mistletoe, growing on a Poplar Tree.
- 100. Part of the trunk of a Plane Tree.
- 101. Fox.
- 102. Oak Apple or Gall.
- 103. Woody Nightshade (poisonous).
- 104. Deadly Nightshade (poisonous).
- 105. Yew.
- 106. Holly.
- 107. Thrift.
- 108. Blue Tit. Found in most places. Eggs are white, spotted light red.

## Outdoor Treasure Hunt

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- 109. Scallop Shell,
- 110. Crab.
- 111. Bladder Wrack Seaweed.
- 112. Mussel Shells.
- 113. Common Gull. Eggs are olive green, spotted buff or greeny blue.
- 114. Sea Lavender.
- 115. Whelk Shells.
- 116. Limpets.
- 117. Starfish.
- 118. Crane-fly; or Daddy-long-legs.
- 119. Stag Beetle.
- 120. Shrew. Lives in ditches in the winter, but more in the open in summer. It would die if it went without food for more than three hours!

Well, that's the end of the Hunt. How many did you manage to score?

*Did you spot the deliberate mistake: A crab has eight legs!*