

1. The markings (U. S. N.) and use of a hand-lead and how to "heave the lead."
 2. The principle of Sir William Thompson's sounding machine.
 3. The use and principle of a "patent log."
 4. The parts of a ship, thoroughly.
 5. Sails and rigging.
 6. Anchors and anchor gear—names and uses. Also customary orders used when "heaving in" and "letting go" an anchor.
 7. Blocks: What they are—uses, parts, and be able to describe two kinds of tackles.
 8. Two methods of carrying out an anchor.
 9. How to read "International Code" flags.
 10. "Rules of the Road" (advanced).
 11. Mousing, seizing, parcelling, and serving.
- A boatswain's mate shall be in command of each division watch, corresponding to the patrol leader; and the chief boatswain's mate shall be in command of his own division or watch and of the others as well, corresponding both to a patrol leader and to an assistant Scoutmaster.

UNIFORMS, BADGES, AND STRIPES

The white United States Navy "working" suits are to be used for dress uniforms, and blue "dungarees" for "working" suits. The following means for identifying the ratings may be used:

1. Apprentice or Landsman: Bare jumper sleeves.
2. Ordinary Seaman: One $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch blue tape to be sewed on the shoulder seam of jumper, around and under the arm.
3. Able Seaman: One $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch blue tape to be sewed on in a similar manner.

The badge of the Sea Scout for Landsmen and Apprentices is the same as the Tenderfoot badge. For all others, including senior officers, it is a vertical foul anchor superposed by the Tenderfoot badge. It is in the form of a medal and must be worn by Ordinary Seamen with a red ribbon; by Able Seamen with a white ribbon; by petty officers with a blue ribbon; by senior officers with a red-white-and-blue ribbon. It is to be worn by Sea Scouts on the left breast, half-way between