

Beaufort Scale of Wind Force.

Number and Designation.	Statute Miles per Hour.	Nautical Miles per Hour.
0—Calm	0 to 3	0 to 2-6
1—Light air	8	6-9
2—Light breeze	13	11-3
3—Gentle breeze	18	15-6
4—Moderate breeze	23	20-0
5—Fresh breeze	28	24-3
6—Strong breeze	34	29-5
7—Moderate gale	40	34-7
8—Fresh gale	48	41-6
9—Strong gale	56	48-6
10—Whole gale	65	56-4
11—Storm	75	65-1
12—Hurricane	90 and over.	78-1 and over.

In order to simplify the code no provision has been made for wind-force greater than 9, strong gale on the Beaufort scale. Whenever winds of force greater than 9 occur the number representing them will be given in words instead of figures, thus: Ten, eleven, &c.

The entire group of stations will be transmitted from Radio, Va., but the group transmitted from Key West will not for the present contain Sydney. If the weather conditions from any station cannot be supplied, the initial of the station will be given followed by the word "missing," and if any portion of the report cannot be furnished, such portion will be replaced by an equivalent number of letters, x.

Example of Code.

U.S.W.B. S 96465 T 91674 A 94686 H 99886 C 01214.
K 02622 P 03613 B 00065.

Translation.

United States Weather.

Stations.	Pressure.	Wind.	
		Direction.	Force.
Sydney	29-64	S.W.	5
Nantucket	29-16	W.	4
Atlantic City	29-46	N.W.	6
Hatteras	29-98	N.W.	6
Charleston	30-12	N.	4
Key West	30-26	N.E.	2
Pensacola	30-36	N.	3
Bermuda	30-00	S.W.	5

The second part of the bulletin will contain a wind forecast for the coastal waters of the eastern part of the United States and the Gulf States.

The coast-line will be divided as follows:—

North Atlantic, Halifax to New York; Middle Atlantic, New York to Hatteras; South Atlantic, Hatteras to Key West; East Gulf, Key West to mouth of Mississippi; West Gulf, mouth of Mississippi to mouth of Rio Grande.

The forecasts and warnings will be in ordinary language, and will cover a period of 48 hours from time of issue. At the end of the forecasts a statement will be made in reference to the location and movement of any barometric depression that may be likely to affect the winds over the ocean.

Example of Forecasts and Warnings.

Winds Thursday and Friday, North Atlantic coast, brisk westerly diminishing; Middle Atlantic coast, fresh westerly becoming light and variable; South Atlantic coast, moderate and variable; East Gulf coast, light northerly becoming east to south; West Gulf coast, moderate southerly. Depression in Saint Lawrence Valley; pressure 9-46 at Quebec; moving east-north-east; storm warnings displayed Nantucket to Eastport.

CHANGES IN RADIO RATES APPLICABLE TO U.S. NAVAL RADIO STATIONS OPENED TO PUBLIC BUSINESS.

The Superintendent, U.S. Naval Radio Service, furnishes the following information:—

Beginning 1st August, 1913, the shore station rate of all Naval coast stations opened to public business, with the exception of stations in Alaska and Guam, is, for plain ship to shore work, or *vice versa*, 6 cents per word, cable count, with a minimum charge for a radiogram of 10 words.

The stations North Head (Washington) and Eureka (California) have the same rate of 6 cents per word for plain ship to shore or shore to ship work, but retain their present rates on messages to and from Alaskan stations or waters.

The ship rate on all messages destined for Naval vessels at sea is 4 cents per word, thus making a flat rate of 10 cents per word, cable count, with a minimum charge for a radiogram of 10 words, on all radiograms through Naval coast stations opened to public business and destined for Naval vessels at sea.

The Naval coast stations opened to public business are—

Balboa, Panama, Canal Zone.	North Head, Wash.
Cape Blanco, Oreg.	Pensacola, Fla.
Charleston, S.C.	Point Arguello, Cal.
Colon, Canal Zone.	St. Augustine, Fla.
Cordova, Alaska.	St. George, Alaska.
Dutch Harbour, Alaska.	St. Paul, Alaska.
Eureka, Cal.	San Juan, P.R.
Guam.	San Diego, Cal.
Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.	Sitka, Alaska.
Jupiter, Fla.	Tatoosh, Wash.
Key West, Fla.	Unalga, Alaska.
Kodiak, Alaska.	

All vessels of the U.S. Navy fitted with radio installations are opened to public business for the benefit of their officers and crews. These include practically every vessel of the Navy that goes to sea.

SOUTH AMERICAN RADIO STATIONS.

Following are some of the South American radio stations under governmental control and open to the public:—

Name of Station.	Call Letter.	Kilowatt.	Wave-length.	Range by Day.
			Meters.	Miles.
Babylonia	B Y N	2	600	50
Santos	S R T	2	400	150
Fernando de Narona Island	F N R	2	450	150
Pernambuco City	O L D	2 or 3	500	250
Santa Catharine Island	L G A	5	2,000	400 to 500
Montevideo	M V D	3	600	200
Buenos Aires	M B L	2	800	About 150
Mar Del Plata	W F M	5	450	About 250
Bahia Blanca	W P M
Darsena Norte	W B A	5	500	About 250

The stations of Darsena Norte and Mar Del Plata will accept commercial messages if positively necessary, but they do not like to do so. The W B A station is efficient. The proper station to call for commercial work is M B L at the city of Buenos Aires.

All the stations of Brazil come directly under the supervision of the Government, but are placed there for commercial work.

Ships coming from north can work Trinidad (N P G), 300 miles by day. Ships leaving Barbadoes can work Tobago (T O G), 300 miles by day. The Tobago Station is not open after 6 p.m. The radio stations at Para and at Manaos do not accept business. The station at Pernambuco (O L D) works 250 or 300 miles by day. The station at Bahia works 300 miles by day. The station at Babylonia (B Y N) can work about 60 miles north. Ships bound south absolutely cannot work with Babylonia until past Cape Frio. The station at Demerara, British Guiana, is open from 8 a.m. to 12 m. and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. This station is good for 300 miles in the daytime.

Notice to Mariners No. 108 of 1913.

NAPIER ROADSTEAD.—REMOVAL OF ROADSTEAD BUOY.

Marine Department,
Wellington, N.Z., 2nd October, 1913.

THE Napier Harbour Board have notified that the roadstead buoy which is now used to show the southern limit of the anchorage will be removed on 1st November next and will not be replaced.

Charts, &c., affected: Admiralty Charts Nos. 2513 and 2528; "New Zealand Pilot," eighth edition, 1908, Chapter iv, page 132; "New Zealand Nautical Almanac," 1913, page 244.

GEORGE ALLPORT,
Secretary.