



NOTES AND QUERIES

(See : “*Hydrographic Review.*” Vol. II, N° 2, page 193).

The Bureau will keep a chronological record or list of the questions proposed and answers received,

I.— QUESTION RELATIVE TO THE DESCRIPTION OF “*FOG SIGNALS.*”

Reference : Section III. Resolution O. Page 36. “*Report of Proceedings International Hydrographic Conference.*” London, 1919.

It has been recommended that the name of a fog signal whether sound or wireless, be followed by a short but full description of the character and phases of the signal.

Besides this, a short description may be employed on charts as well as in the Lists (e. g. Light Lists).

The following classification is suggested and it is requested that any modifications or suggestions as to this question may be communicated to the Bureau.

S. S. = *Single sound*

e. g. bell, gun or explosion, where a single stroke of the bell or where a single gun or explosive charge is fired at regular intervals.

G. S. = *Group sound*

e. g. bell, gun or explosion, where groups of successive strokes of the bell or groups of successive guns or explosive charges are fired at regular intervals.

A. S. = *Alternating sound*

A. S. S. = *Alternating single sound*

- A. G. S. = *Alternating group sound*
 e. g. where a bell is struck in the intervals between the firing of guns or explosive charges.
- S. S. B. = *Single sound, bell*
- G. S. E. = *Group sound, gun or explosive*
- S. S. S. = *Single sound, siren.*
- A. S. H. E. = *Alternating sound, fog-horn and gun or explosive*
- A. G. S. B. W. = *Alternating group sound, bell and steam or compressed air whistle.*
etc., etc.
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- S. R. = *Single radio* (very rare)
- G. R. = *Group radio.*
- S. R. 15 s. 350 = *Single dots or dashes emitted every 15 seconds on wave length 350 metres.*
- G. R. 25 s. A. 380 = *Group radio, letter A. of Morse code emitted every 25 seconds on wave length 380.*
- G. R. ma. 25 sec. A. 380 = *Group radio, musical arc, letter A..., etc.*
- G. R. qs. = *Group radio, quenched spark.*
etc., etc.
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II.— QUESTION REFERRING TO THE ACCURACY OF HYDROGRAPHIC SOUNDINGS.

The direct inspection of the chart itself informs us to a certain degree of the quality of the sounding, a point however which may be of use escapes this direct inspection: besides the accuracy with which the soundings are plotted on to the chart, information concerning the degree of accuracy in the value of the measurement of the depth would be useful in some cases.

In fact, the lead or sounding machine, considered as a measuring instrument, suffers, as does every measuring instrument, from absolute errors and relative errors in the operation of measurements.

Information is requested whether there exist any results or practical processes for determining mean absolute and or mean relative errors for the various sounding apparatuses and for different depths.