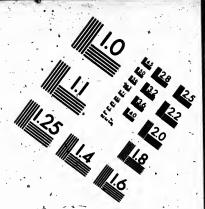
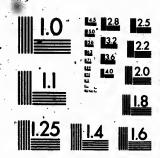
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RULES

OF THE

LAKE YACHT RACING ASSOCIATION

As amended to 5th November, 1898.

ORGANIZED MARCH 29th, 1884.

TORONTO:

MURRAY PRINTING COMPANY.

1800.

LIST OF YACHT CLUBS

BELONGING TO THE

Lake Yacht Racing Association

Buffalo	Yachi	CLUB		Buffalo.
Kingston		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	_	 Kingston.
Oswego	,66	• "		Oswego.
QUEEN CITY	* * 6 6	. "		Toronto.
ROCHESTER	44	46	-	Charlotte.
ROYAL CANADIA	N 44	"		Toronto.
ROYAL HAMILTO	N "L"	"		Hamilton.
VICTORIA	"	"		Hamilton,

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OFFICERS—1899

PRESIDENT:

A. G. WRIGHT,

Of the Rochester Yacht Club.

VICE-PRESIDENT

F. B. HOWER, Of the Buffalo Yacht Club.

SECRETARY:

FRANK M. GRAY, Of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club.

COUNCIL:

THE OFFICERS AND

E. H. Ambrose, Royal Hamilton Yacht Club.
FRANK STRANGE, Kingston Yacht Club.
JOHN T. MOTT, Oswego Yacht Club.
OWAIN MARTIN, Queen City Yacht Club.
T. L. STEPHENS, Victoria Yacht Club.

SECRETARY'S ADDRESS:

FREEHOLD LOAN BUILDING, TORONTO, ONT.

OFFICERS SINCE ORGANIZATION:

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Frank Strange, K. Y. C.	•	•			1897
A. G. Wright, R. Y. C.,		•	•		1808
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GENERAL RULES.

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L-NAME.

The Association shall be known as the "Lake Yacht Racing Association."

II.—OBJECTS.

The objects of the Association shall be to encourage yacht building and yacht racing, and to establish and enforce uniform rules for the government of all races in which the yachts of two or more clubs compete.

III.—MEMBERSHIP.

Any Yacht Club on the lakes, in good standing, having 50 members and 5 yachts of 16 feet load water line and upwards, shall be eligible for membership.

IV.—REPRESENTATION.

Each Club shall annually appoint from its members three representatives to the Association. These shall be appointed before the Annual General Meeting and shall hold office for one year or until their successors are appointed.

V.—MANAGEMENT.

The officers of the Association shall be a President, Vice-President and Secretary. The affairs of the Association shall be managed by a Council consisting of the officers and one representative from each Club, except those from which the officers have been chosen. The Council shall be elected by the Association at its Annual General Meeting by ballot. Vacancies occurring between the Annual General Meetings shall be filled by the Council.

VI.—DUTIES OF THE COUNCIL.

It shall be the duty of the Council to consider and act upon applications for membership in the Association; to appoint special officers, representatives and committees; to frame racing rules and arrange dates for racing events for adoption by the Association, and to determine and settle all questions and disputes relating to Yacht Racing which may be referred to them for decision. And further, to take such steps as they may consider necessary and expedient to carry into effect the objects of the Association.

VII.—MEETINGS.

The Annual General Meeting of the Association shall be held at such place as the Council shall determine on the first Saturday in November in each year. The Council may call special general meetings whenever necessary, and shall do so upon the requisition in writing of three representatives. Two weeks' notice of every general meeting shall be given to the Secretary of each Club belonging to the Association.

Six representatives from not less than three Clubs shall constitute a quorum at any general meeting of the Association.

The business of the Council shall be carried on as far as possible by correspondence, but they shall meet at such times and places as they may consider expedient and appoint. One week's notice of a meeting shall be given to each member of the Council.

Three representatives from different Clubs shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the Council.

VIII.—SUBSCRIPTION AND ASSESS-MENT.

Each Club stall pay a subscription of \$15.00

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officers, of frame racing and to disputes referred to take ary and of the

in advance on the 1st day of November in each year. Should the amount thus provided be insufficient for defraying the current expenses of the Association, the Council may assess the Clubs for such further amount as may be required. No Club which is in arrear for any subscription or assessment shall be entitled to be represented at any meeting of the Association.

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IX.-VOTING.

Each representative shall be entitled to one vote at all General Meetings of the Association.

Voting by proxy shall not be allowed except in the case of a proxy given by one representative to another representative of the same Club.

X.—AMENDMENTS.

Amendments to these rules or the Racing Rules may be adopted at any general meeting of the Association by a two-thirds vote of those present, provided that the notice of the meeting shall have contained any such proposed amendment in full.

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RACING RULES.

I.—MANAGEMENT.

1. All races and all yachts sailing therein shall be under the direction of the Regatta Committee of the Association or of the Club by which the races are given. All matters shall be subject to their approval and control, and all doubts, questions and disputes which shall arise shall be subject to their decision. Their decision shall be based upon these rules as far as they apply, but as no rules can be devised capable of meeting every incident and accident of sailing, the Regatta Committee should keep in view the ordinary customs of the sea and discourage all attempts to win a race by other means than fair sailing and superior skill and speed. The decision of the Regatta Committee shall be final, unless the Regatta Committee of a Club think fit, on the application of the parties interested, or for other reasons, to refer the questions at issue for the decision of the Council of the Association, whose decision shall be final. No member of the Regatta Committee or Council shall take part in the discussion or

decision upon any disputed question in which he is interested.

2. The Council may, in any year, appoint an officer, at such remuneration as they shall think fit, whose duty it shall be to attend all Regattas held under the auspices of the Association, and (under the direction of the Regatta Committee) superintend the laying and logging of courses and laying of buoys, colculate the time allowances in the different classes, see that the guns are fired at the proper times, and with such assistance as may be necessary, take the times of the competing yachts at the finish, correct the same and generally do such work in connection with the management of the Regattas as may be reasonably required of him. shall also send a record of the names and times of the starters in each race to the Secretary of the Association.

II. APPLICATION

1. The rules shall apply to all yachts whether sailing in the same or different races.

2. Yachts shall be amenable to the rules from the time the preparatory signal is given until the finish of the race.

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III.—MEASUREMENT.

7. Yachts (except in the 22-foot Knockabout Class) shall be rated by racing measurement, which shall be determined by adding together the load water line length, the beam, .75 of the girth, .5 of the square root of the sail area, and dividing the sum by 2.

Formula:

L.W.L. + B. + .75 G. + .5
$$\sqrt{\text{Sail Area}}$$
 = R. M

Yachts in the 22-foot Knockabout Class shall be rated for classification by racing length, which shall be determined by adding to the load water line length the square root of the sail area, and dividing the sum by 2.

Formula:

$$L.W.L. + \sqrt{\text{Sail Area.}} = R. L.$$

2. The load water line length shall be the distance in a straight line between the points furthest forward and furthest aft, where the hull, exclusive of the rudder stock, is intersected by the surface of the water, when the yacht is afloat in racing trim in smooth water, with any person or persons who may be aboard when the measurement is being taken, stationed amidships.

If any part of the stem, sternpost, or other lie part of the yacht below the load water line projects beyond the length thus measured, such me projection shall be added to the measured cre length; and a form, resulting from the cutting L. away of the fair line of the stem, sternpost, or a the ridge of the counter, for the apparent purpose of shortening the load water line, shall be me measured between fair lines.

The measurement for load water line length as and girth shall be made with the same number of persons on board as are allowed for crew in the yacht's class, whose average weight shall not be less than 150 pounds; or, at the option of the measurer, with a dead weight equivalent thereto.

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The measurer, at the time of taking his measurements, shall affix a metal plate as a distinctive, permanent mark at each end of the load water line.

3. The beam shall be taken from outside to outside of the planking on the broadest part of the yacht, and no allowance shall be made for wales, double planks or mouldings of any kind.

4. The girth shall be taken from L.W.L. to L.W.L. under the keel at a point o.6 of the

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of taking his tal plate as a ach end of the

m outside to padest part of be made for s of any kind. m L.W.L. to t o.6 of the

npost, or other distance between the outer edges of the L. W. L. water line promarks from the fore end. The girth shall be measured, such measured along the actual outline of the vertical the measured cross section at that point at right angles to the rom the cutting L.W.L. If the draught forward of that point n, sternpost, or exceeds the draught at that point, twice such e apparent pur-excess to be added to girth. In taking these er line, shall be measurements all hollows on the fore and aft under-water profile of the vessel to be treated. ter line length as filled up straight.

e same number. To the girth of centerboard yachts must be red for crew in added twice the distance between the lower e weight shall side of the keel to the center of the area of the at the option centerboard when lowered to its fullest extent. Centreboards when ballasted or solid metal centreboards exceeding in thickness that provided in the Scantling Table for the various, classes or built up metal boards, or wooden boards weighted with metal the total weight of which exceeds that of a solid steel plate of the same superficial area and of the thickness allowed by the Scantling Table or Centreboards, fitted with bulbs, to be measured as fixed keels.

DIRECTIONS TO MEASURERS.

Measurers shall mar the points for measur-

,ing the girth as follows: By fixing three metal plates on each side of the yacht not less than two inches, or more than six inches, above the L.W.L. level, and parallel thereto, and not less than three feet, or more than six feet, from end b to end, and so that the center mark of the three coincides with the distance 0.6 from the fore edge of the bow marks. The measurer shall also place a plate coinciding with this center mark under the rail or covering board, and another on the side of the keel perpendicular to the L. W. L. level. The distances between the L.W.L level and the horizontal marks to be measured when the yacht is afloat in smooth water, and deducted from the girth as obtained from center mark to center mark.

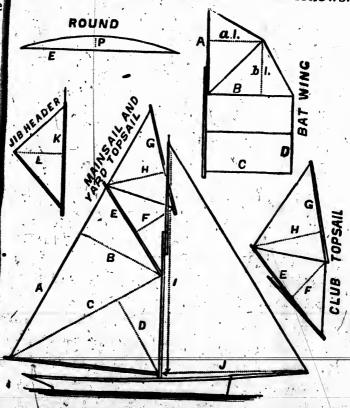
Measurers may accept for the measurement of girth the designer's written certificate or drawing, certified to as being correct by designer and builden but this shall not relieve the owner from fixing the marks heretofore described, or relieve him from the responsibility of the accuracy of the certificate and proper position of the marks. In the event of a measurement protest, the yacht must be measured as heretofore provided.

MEASUREMENT MARKS.

The perpendicular and horizontal marks shall nches, above the be brass plates 4"x2"x1/32".

The bow and stern marks shall be 1/2" (1/2 oval) x feet, from end brass at least 4 inches long.

5. The sail area shall be ascertained as follows:



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Mainsail.

A—Measured from top of boom at end to under side of gaff at end; any extension of gaff or boom to be considered part of gaff or boom, and to be extended when measured to its full limit.

B—Perpendicular to A, measured to under side of gaff close in to mast.

C—Measured from top of boom at end, or any extension thereof, when extended to its full limit to under side of gaff close in to mast.

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D—Perpendicular to C, measured in to mast in a line with top of boom, or to tack cringle of mainsail if below top of boom.

Yard Topsail or Club Topsail.

E— Measured from upper gaff age in to mast to pin of sheave for san sheet, or to lacing-hole in jackyard.

F-Perpendicular to E, measured to lacing-

G—From lacing-hole to lacing-hole in yard H—Grpendicular to G, measured to pin of sheave for topsail sheet in gaff, or to lacing-hole in jackyard.

Jib Header.

K—Measured from top of gaff close in to mast to pin of halyard sheave in topmast.

L—Perpendicular to K, measured to pin of topsail sheet sheave in gaff, of to lacing-hole in jackyard.

Headsails.

I—Measured from main boom goose-neck to shoulder of topmast, or in cases where no sails are attached to topmast-stay, or pole-stay, the measurement shall be taken from main boom goose-neck to pin of highest sheave in or on topmast or pole, or to pin of sheave of any block secured to topmast or pole, and used in either case for headsail or spinnaker. In the case of a schooner which has no fore-topmast, but has a main spinnaker, the perpendicular for the fore-triangle shall be measured from main boom goose-neck to shoulder of main topmast.

J—Measured from fore side of mast to top of cranse iron on bowsprit end, or where bowsprit is cut by line of topmast stay or pole stay; or, in cases where no sail or sails are attached to stay, the measurement shall be taken from the

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In all cases if the distance from the centre fore and aft line of the mast to the outer end of spinnaker boom (when shipped in its place and square to the keel), exceeds the distance from the heel of the spinnaker boom when shipped in its place to the cranse iron on the bowsprit end (where cut by the line of topmast stay), or pin of sheave for jib out-haul, as the case may be, the excess shall be added to the base of the triangle formed by the headsails, and the area of the headsail shall be computed accordingly.

In case of a yacht having no headsail, but carrying a spinnaker, the area for headsail shall be computed from the length of spinnaker boom and the height from main boom gooseneck to shoulder of topmast, or highest pin in sheave of polemast, as provided for in this rule.

The length of head stick or head yard to spinnaker shall not exceed one-twentieth the length of spinnaker boom. Foot yards not allowed on spinnakers.

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ad yard to entieth the yards not In the case of a yacht carrying a square sail, or square topsail, or raffee (together or separately), the actual area of the same shall be computed, and if such area exceeds the area of the fore triangle such excess shall be added thereto.

Foresail of Schooners.

A—Measured from fore side of mainmast (in a line with main boom goose-neck), to under side of gaff at end; any extension of gaff to be considered part of gaff, and to be extended when measured to its full limit.

B—Perpendicular to A, measured to under side of gaff close in to mast.

C—Measured from fore side of mainmast (in a line with main boom goose-neck), to gaff close in to mast.

D—Perpendicular to C, measured in to mast in a line with top of fore boom or tack cringle.

Area of Mainsail.

To find the area of the mainsail: Multiply A by B and C by D and add the two products together and divide by 2.

Area of Yard Topsail or Club Topsail.

To find the area of yard topsail or club topsail: Multiply E by F and G by H and add-the two products together and divide by 2.

Area of Jib Header.

To find the area of jib header: Multiply K by L and divide the product by 2.

Area of Headsails.

To find the area of headsails, jib topsail or spinnaker: Multiply I by J and divide by 2.

Area of Pole Mast Headsails.

To find the area of headsail for pole mast: Multiply I by Jand divide by 2.

Area of Bat Wing Sails.

To find the area of bat wing sails: Multiply A by ar and B by br and add the two products together and divide by 2, and multiply C by D and add the product to the others.

Area of Schooners' and Yawls' Sails.

The area of a schooner's sail or a yawl's sail would similarly be found. In the case of a yawl having a lug mizzen, the lacing-holes in the yard would be taken as the upper boundaries.

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Area of Lugsails and Headsails.

In the case of a lugsail, standing lugsail or balance lugsail being carried, the actual area of the same shall be computed; and if headsail be also carried, the measurements for computing the area of the same shall be taken from fore side mast, etc., in accordance with the method provided in the rule for headsails.

Area of Round in Sail.

To compute the area bound by the round in the head of a lugsail or the foot of a loose-footed mainsail, when extending below the boom (or leach, luff, etc., if extended by battens), multiply the base E by two-thirds of the perpendicular P (see diagram).

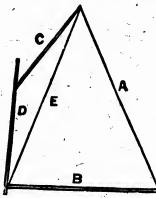
Formula.

The following formula can be used at the option of the measurer:

To find the area of any triangle of which the three sides are given—

In a triangle having sides a, b and c: Let S=Semi-Perimeter, i. c. one half the sum of the three sides of a+b+c.

Then area of triangle = $\sqrt{S(S-a)(S-b)(S-c)}$.



Example:

To find area of a mainsail having the dimensions a, b, c, d and diagonal e

If
$$a=38$$
, $b=29$, $c=18$, $d=20$ and $e=37$,
Then 1st in triangle a , b , e ,
$$S=\frac{a+b+e}{2}=\frac{38+29+37}{2}=52$$

$$=\sqrt{S(S-a)(S-b)(S-b)}$$

$$=\sqrt{52\times14\times23\times15}$$

$$=\sqrt{251160}$$

$$= 501.16$$

And 2nd in triangle c, d, e, $S = \frac{c+d+e}{2} = \frac{18+20+37}{2} = \frac{75}{2}$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{75}}{2} \left(\frac{75}{2} - 18 \right) \left(\frac{75}{2} - 20 \right) \left(\frac{75}{2} - 37 \right)$$

$$\overline{(S-b)}$$
 $\overline{(S-c)}$.

area of a mainsail e dimensions a, b, agonal e

$$\epsilon = 37$$
,

$$= \sqrt{\frac{75}{2}} \times \frac{39}{2} \times \frac{35}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{102375}{16}}$$

$$= \frac{319.96}{4} = 79.99$$

Therefore area of mainsail =501.16+79.99=581.15.

· Mode of Measuring.

In cases of disputed measurements, or if the necessary measurements cannot be obtained from the sailmaker, the sails can be measured in the manner following: Take the length of boom from mast to end and length of gaff from mast to end (any extension of gaff or boom to be considered part of gaff or boom, and to be extended when measured to its full limit), then hoist the sail with the tack fast and set the luff and peak up taut, and let go the topping lifts so that the weight of the boom comes on the leach of the sail. With a line and tape measure the leach and luff and the diagonal C. For the headsail measure the height I and the distance I, as provided for in the section deal-

ing with headsail. For topsail the sail would be hoisted and marked in a line with the gaff, then lowered and the other dimensions taken. From the measurements so taken a sail plan would be made and the areas calculated as described.

Sails of Unusual Form.

If the various methods of measuring sails as herein shown do not, in the opinion of the measurer, cover the case, he is to divide the sails into such triangles or figures as will get at accurate results, and a sail plan showing the manner in which the yacht has been measured, giving the different measurements and the points from which they have been taken, shall be furnished by the measurer to the owner of every yacht measured by him.

If a yacht, after having been officially measured, be increased in load water line length, beam, girth, or sail area, the yacht must be remeasured before starting in a race.

IV.—KNOCKABOUT CLASS.

The Cruising Knockabout Class shall have a maximum racing length of 22 feet, shall be

orm.

is to divide the rures as will get lan showing the been measured. ments and the een taken, shall to the owner of

been officially ater line length, vacht must be race.

CLASS.

lass shall have feet, shall be

ail the sail would cabin boats and shall sail without time allow ne with the gaff, ance (except as herein provided).

imensions taken. All boats built or brought to the lakes after aken a sail plan Nov. 5, 1898 for this class shall in addition to as calculated as the conditions set forth in the "Table of Scantlings" be subject to the following restrictions.

Area of Midship Section.

easuring sails as The area of the immersed midship section opinion of the shall not be less than to feet.

Freeboard

The freeboard at lowest point shall not be less than 21 inches.

Beam.

The extreme beam shall not be more than 8 feet, 3 inches for keel boats, and 9 feet 3 inches for centreboards, and shall not at any point exceed the L.W.L. beam at midship section by more than 15 per cent.

Overhangs.

Neither forward nor after overhang shall exceed 40 per cent. of the length of L.W.L.

Cabin.

Cabin shall have a height of 4 feet 6 inches measured from top of floor to underside of beams, at least for a distance fore and aft equal to one-third the L.W.L. length.

Sails.

The area of all sail abaft mainmast shall not exceed 85 per cent. of the total measured sail area.

Yachts of 22 feet R.L. or less, built prior to November 5, 1898, the area of whose midship section exceeds 6 feet may race in this class but shall give time allowance in accordance with their lack of displacement, the formula to be used in measuring such boats (for time allowance only) shall be

$$\frac{L+\sqrt{S.A.}}{2} + \frac{10}{D}$$

("D") is the area of midship section plus .4 of the difference between such area and 10 square feet.

In making the above measurements the largest transverse vertical section shall be taken as the midship section.

V.—RESTRICTION ON CONSTRUCTION.

The frame timbers, keels, planking, and other parts of all wooden yachts built after

th.

t mainmast shall e total measured

ess, built prior to ring such boats as follows: be

ection plus .4 of a and 10 square

surements the ction shall be

STRUCTION.

planking, and hts built after

fore and aft equal ovember 7, 1896, or brought to the lakes fter that date, shall be restricted to the mininum sizes fixed in the table below.

> (Note. — This table is published in a supplement, opies of which will be furnished on application to the ecretary).

VI.—CLASSIFICATION

of whose mid- 1. All yachts shall be classified by racing nay race in this measurement except the 22-foot knockabout wance in accord- class (see Rule III.), which shall be classified by splacement, the racing length and shall be divided into classes

ist Class, A-Yachts over 45 feet.

45-foot Class; B-Not over 45 feet, and over 40 feet.

40-foot Class, C-Not over 40 feet and over 35 feet.

35-foot Class, D-Not over 35 feet and over 30 feet.

30-foot Class, E-Not over 30 feet and over 25 feet.

25-foot Class, F-Not over 25 feet.

22-foot Knockabout Class, G-Not over 22 feet, (see Rule IV).

2. Each yacht shall be entitled to sail in her

own class and in no other, but any yach enrolled in one of the clubs belonging to the Association at November 5, 1898, which by reason of the change in measurement, then adopted, shall have her measurement increased beyond the upper limit of the class which has been substituted for the class in which she had sailed prior to that date, shall be permitted to sail in the same class provided she has not increased her measurement, and shall give time allowance according to the appended table upon her actual racing length.

There shall be no time allowance in the 22foot knockabout class except as is provided in Rule IV.

. VII.—RESTRICTION ON DRAFT.

The maximum draft of any yacht built after November 7, 1896, or brought to the lakes after that date, when in racing trim, shall not exceed that specified for her class in the following table, exclusive of centreboard if it be not a board weighted for ballast, or if it be not a solid metal centreboard exceeding in thickness that provided in the Scantling Table for the various classes or a built up metal board or

r, but any yach belonging to the 1898, which b easurement, then urement increased e class which has in which she had ll be permitted to ed she has not ind shall give time appended table

wance in the 22 as is provided in

N DRAFT.

treboard if it be mich she is sailing. st, or if it be not eeding in thicktling Table for metal board or

wooden board weighted with metal the total eight of which exceeds that of a solid steel ate of the same superficial area and of the ickness allowed by the Scantling Table or a intreboard fitted with a bulb.

1st Class—10 feet draft.

45-foot Class-9 feet draft. 40-foot Class-8 feet draft. 35-foot Class-7, feet draft. 30-foot Class-6 feet draft. 25-foot Class-5 feet draft.

22-foot Knockabout Class—5 feet draft.

VIII.—TIME ALLOWANCE.

Time allowance shall be calculated on R. M, cording to the appended table, but any yacht ilt or brought to the lakes after Nov. 5, 98, or any yacht the measurement of which yacht built after s been increased since that date for the purht to the lakes se of placing her in a higher class than she g trim, shall not eviously sailed in, shall be rated for time class in the fol- owance at the upper limit of the class in

IX.—ALLOWANCE FOR RIG.

In races where yachts of different rigs sail gether, schooners over 30 feet R.M. shall be rated for time allowance at 85 per cent. of their R.M.; yawls over 30 feet R.M., at 93 per cent., and all other yachts at their actual R.M.

X.—OWNERSHIP.

- 1. No person shall be the owner of more than one yacht entered for a race in the same class.
- 2. Each yacht entered for a race must be the bona fide property of the person or persons in whose name she is entered, who must be a member or members in good standing of a recognized yacht club belonging to the Association, which club must not be in arrear for any amount owing by it to the Association. A yacht chartered for the season shall be considered the property of the person or persons chartering it.

XI.—ENTRIES.

1. All entries shall be in writing, and shall be signed by the owner or his representative, giving name of yacht, racing measurement and racing number, and shall be accompanied by a certificate of measurement in the form following signed by the measurer and secretary of the club to which the owner belongs, and

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heir actual R.M. IP.

owner of more ace in the same

ace must be the n or persons in vho must be a standing of a to the Associa-

arrear for any ssociation. hall be considon or persons

ing, and shall epresentative, surement and companied by é form follow-

secretary of belongs, and

85 per cent. of must be lodged with the Regatta Committee, R.M., at 93 per or the Association Officer, not later than noon of the day before the race, exclusive of Sundays, unless otherwise ordered by theCommittee.

(Form of Certificate of Measurement).

LAKE YACHT RACING ASSOCIATION

Certificate of measurement of the rigged yacht
······································
Length over all
Load water lineft.
Beam
SAIL AREA. Mainsail
Total sail area
Total sail area sq. ft.
Total sail area
Formula :
W. L. + B. + .75 G. + .50 $\sqrt{\text{S!A.}} = \dots$.ft.
$\sqrt{8.4} =$
Racing measurement.
Date Brought to Lake Ontario

Measurement increased
ft. (see Rules VI., VIII).
lime allowance for 1 mouth 1.
Her owneris at present a
member in good standing of the
member in good standing of theis at present a Yacht Club.
Dated at

Secretary.

- 2. The Regatta Committee may refuse to accept any entry made after the time of closing.
- 3. The same yacht shall not be entitled to enter for a race under different rigs.
- 4. The Regatta Committee may, if they consider it expedient, reject any entry,

XII.—INSTRUCTIONS AND POST-PONEMENT.

- 1. Each yacht entered for a race shall at the time of entry, or as soon after as possible, be supplied with written or printed instructions as to the conditions of the race, the course to be sailed, marks, etc.
- 2. The Regatta Committee shall have power to change the courses or amend the instructions on or before the day of the race, provided

.... and is eligible ta R.M. of.....

....is at present a

Secretary.
may refuse to

time of closing.

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D POST-

ce shall at the spossible, be instructions the course to

ll have power instructions ce, provided notice of such change is given to each yacht before the preparatory signal is given.

3. The Regatta Committee shall also have power to postpone any race should such a course appear to them desirable. No race, however, in which there is a time limit, shall be postponed merely because of lack of wind if any of the competing yachts shall have sailed round the course once within the allotted time, but should such race not be finished the prizes shall be awarded in the order in which the last completed round shall have been finished. The Regatta Committee may, in their discretion, suspend this rule in the case of special races.

XIII.—SAILS.

There shall be no restriction as to sails or the manner of setting or working them, but no yacht shall carry any sail for which she has not been measured.

XIV.—FITTINGS AND BALLAST.

1. Floors shall be kept down and bulkheads and doors left standing. All yachts shall keep their fixtures on board and in their proper places. All yachts must carry one serviceable

anchor and cable on board and a life buoy on deck.

2. Trimming by dead weight shall not be allowed after the preparatory signal. Ballast shall not be taken in or discharged after noon of the day preceding the race. A race postponed or resailed shall, so far as regards this rule, be considered a new race.

XV.—CREWS.

1. The total number of persons on board a yacht shall not exceed the allowance in the following schedule:

ist Class—i person to every five feet of R.M.; or fraction thereof.

45-foot Class—9 persons.

40-foot Class—8 persons.

35-foot Class-7 persons.

30-foot Class-6 persons.

25-foot Class—4 persons.

22-foot Knockabout Class-4 persons.

2. No person shall board or leave a yacht after the starting signal has been given, except in case of accident or injury to a person on board.

3. In all races each yacht of 35 feet R.M., or

ight shall not be signal. Ballast harged after noon e. A race post-

sons on board a wance in the fol-

five feet of R.M.;

persons.

leave a yacht n given, except to a person on

5 feet R.M., or

and a life buoy on heder, must be steered by a Corinthian, who ust be a member of a yacht club belonging to e Association.

XVI.—TIME OF MAKING RACES.

There shall be no limit to the time in which a ar as regards this ce is to be sailed, except when it is otherwise ecified in the instructions.

XVII.—RESAILED RACES.

No new entries shall be received for a race sailed, but a yacht duly entered shall be titled to start though she originally failed to art, or having started was withdrawn. No cht disqualified in a race shall be entitled to art in case the race shall be resailed.

XVIII.—NUMBERS.

Each yacht shall display a number, which ll be assigned to her, on both sides of the ainsail, above the reef bands, at an equal stance from the luff and leach.

XIX.—LIGHTS AND FOG SIGNALS.

The Government regulations regarding lights d fog signals shall be observed,

XX.—PROPULSION.

- I. No means of propulsion other than sai shall be employed.
- 2. Manual power only shall be used for working a yacht.

XXI.—STARTING AND FINISHING.

- 1. All starts shall be flying, and shall be or gun starts.
- 2. Half an hour before the time of starting gun shall be fired and a flag hoisted as a signator the yachts to approach the starting line. Ten minutes before the start, a preparator gun shall be fired. At the expiration of te minutes exactly the flag shall be hauled dow and a third gun fired as a signal to start. Should the gun miss fire the lowering of the flag shall be the signal to start.
- 3. In the event of different classes starting in succession, not more than ten minutes apart the starting gun of each class shall be the preparatory gun for the next class to start. Eac yacht shall be timed from the starting signal of her class.
- 4. If any yacht, or any part of her hu or spars, be on or across the line before th

SION.

FINISHING.

, and shall be on

time of starting hoisted as a signa the starting line expiration of te l be hauled dow signal to start the lowering of start.

s to start. Eac starting signal

nal to start is given she must return and on other than said ross the line. A yacht so returning, or one brking into position from the wrong side of be used for worker line after the signal to start has been given, ist keep clear of all competing yachts.

> 5. A yacht shall be considered to have finished race, when, on completing the course, any rt of her hull or spars shall be on or across e line.

XXII.—MARKS

- 1. A mark is any vessel, boat, buoy, float or irt, a preparator her object used to indicate the course.
- 2. Should any mark be absent or moved from proper position during the race, the Regatta pmmittee shall, if possible, replace it or subtute the Committee boat with a plain red flag pisted, and call attention by gun or whistle. t classes starting ailing thus to re-establish the mark, the race en minutes apart ay be ordered to be resailed or not, at the shall be the presition of the Regatta Committee.

XXIII.—ANCHORING.

A yacht may anchor, but must weigh her part of her humanchor again and not slip. A yacht shall not e line before the arp, or kedge, or make fast to a buoy, pier,

vessel or other object, except as provided under these rules.

XXIV.—RUNNING AGROUND AND FOULING.

A yacht running aground or fouling a buo pier, vessel or other object may use her anchor warps, boats, etc., to get clear, but may no receive any assistance except from the crew the vessel fouled. Any anchor, warp or boat sused must be taken on board again before continuing the race.

XXV.--ACCIDENTS.

Every yacht shall render all possible assistance to any vessel or person in peril, and if, if the judgment of the Regatta Committee, shall thereby have impaired her chance winning, they shall order the race to be resailed between such yacht and the winner in her class

XXV.—SOUNDING.

No other means of sounding than the handlead and line shall be employed.

XXVII.-RIGHT OF WAY.

When one yacht is approaching another s

GROUND AND IG.

l'or fouling a buo nay use her anehor clear, but may no ot from the crew ior, warp or boat l'again before con

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all possible assist in peril, and if, i ta Committee, sh d her chance race to be resaile vinner in her class

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ng than the hand ed.

F WAY

ching another s

- t as provided unders to involve a risk of fouling, one of them hall keep clear of the other as follows:
 - 1. On different points of sailing.

A yacht free shall keep clear of one close auled.

2. On the same point of sailing with the wind opposite sides.

When both yachts are close hauled, or both ee, or both have the wind aft and on opposite des, the yacht with the wind on the port side all keep clear.

3. On the same point of sailing with the wind the same side.

When both yachts are free, or have the wind r and on the same side, the yacht to windard shall keep clear.

4. Wind aft.

A yacht with the wind aft is deemed to have e wind on the side opposite to that on which e is carrying her main boom. A yacht with e wind aft shall keep clear of a yacht on any her point of sailing.

5. Overtaking.

An overtaking yacht shall in every case, as

long as an overlap exists, keep clear of the yacht which is being overtaken.

6. Definition of overlap.

An overlap is established when an overtaking yacht has no longer a free choice on which side she will pass, and continues to exist as long as the leeward yacht by luffing, or the weather yacht by bearing away, is in danger of fouling.

7. Altering course.

When of two yachts one is obliged to keep clear the other shall not alter her course so as to involve risk of fouling.

8. Luffing.

A yacht may luff as she pleases in order to pervent another from passing her to windward, provided she begins to luff before an overlap is established.

9. Bearing away.

A yacht shall not bear away out of her course so as to hinder another in passing to leeward.

10. Rights on new courses.

A yacht shall not be entitled to her rights on a new course until she has filled away.

en.

vhen an overtaking loice on which side to exist as long ng, or the weather danger of fouling.

s obliged to keep her course so as

leases in order to her to windward fore an overlap is

out of her course sing to leeward.

to her rights on d away.

keep clear of the 11. Converging close-hauled.

When two yachts, both close-hauled, on the me tack are converging by reason of the eward yacht holding a better wind, and ither can claim the rights of a vacht being ertaken, then the yacht to windward shall ep clear.

12. Passing and rounding marks.

If an overlap exists between two yachts hen both of them, without tacking, are about pass a mark on the required side, then the itside yacht must give the inside yacht room pass clear of the mark. 'A yacht shall not, bwever, be justified in attempting to establish n overlap, and thus force a passage between nother yacht and the mark, after the latter has tered her helm for the purpose of rounding.

13. Obstruction to sea room.

When a yacht is approaching a shore, shoal, ck, vessel, or other dangerous obstruction nd cannot go clear by altering her course ithout fouling another yacht, then the latter hall, on being hailed by the former, at once ive room; and in case one yacht is forced to ack or bear away in order to give room, the

other shall also tack or bear away, as the cas may be, at as nearly the same time as is pos sible without danger of fouling; but should such obstruction be a designated mark of the course, a yacht shall not force another to tack ander the provisions of this rule.

XXVIII.—PROTESTS.

1. A yacht having cause during a race to protest against another yacht for a violation of these rules may display a flag in the rigging, and keep such flag flying till answered from the Regatta Committee's boat by the answering pennant.

2. Protests must be filed in writing with the Regatta Committee within twelve hours after the finish of the race, and must be signed by the owner or his representative.

3. If through protest the measurement of a yacht be called in question, the person protesting shall deposit with the Regatta Committee the sum of \$5.00, and the Regatta Committee shall thereupon direct such yacht to be remeasured by such measurer as they shall think fit, and the result as reported by him shall be final. The sum of \$5.00 shall be collected from the

ule.

ESTS.

during a race to for a violation of l answered from t by the answer

writing with the velve hours after ust be signed by

easurement of a person protestatta Committee ratta Committee ht to be remeahall think fit, and shall be final. ected from the

away, as the cas where of the yacht protested if the measurement me time as is post pe found wrong to a greater extent than one sling; but should per cent. of the R.M. stated on the certificate, nated mark of the and if the measurement be found not greater ce another to tack han one per cent. of the R.M., the person proesting shall forfeit his deposit to the Regatta committee.

-XXIX.—DISQUALIFICATION.

- 1. Every yacht must go fairly around the g in the rigging, ourse, and must not touch any mark, but shall ot be dispualified if wrongfully compelled to do o by another yacht.
 - 2. A yacht shall not, after crossing the finishng line, interfere with any yachts still in the ace so as to affect the times of such yachts at he finish. A yacht so doing shall be disqualied.
 - 3. A yacht in any way causing a mark boat shift her position to avoid being fouled by uch yacht may be disqualified.
 - 4. A yacht, which, in consequence of her eglect or violation of any of these rules shall bul another yacht or compel another yacht to oul a mark or obstruction, or run aground,

may be disqualified, and shall pay all damages, and a yacht which shall wrongfully cause another to luff or bear away in order to avoid fouling, or shall without cause compel another yacht to give room or tack as otherwise provided in these rules, or shall herself fail to tack or bear away as required, or shall in any way infringe or fail to comply with any of these rules, may be disqualified.

- 5. The Regatta Committee may, without protest, disqualify any yacht should it come to their knowledge that she has committed a breach of these rules.
- 6. A yacht whose measurement has not been filed with the Regatta Committee prior to the start of the race may be disqualified and forfeit all claim to a prize, and such yacht may, at the discretion of the Regatta Committee, be debarred from entering any other race of the Association or club until her certificate of measurement has been filed with the Regatta Committee.
- 7. If a yacht which has been officially measured makes any alteration causing an increase in her racing length, or racing measurement, and starts in a race without having been

I pay all damages, wrongfully cause n order to avoid e compel another is otherwise pronerself fail to tack shall in any way

e may, without should it come to as committed a

ith any of these

tee prior to the alified and forfeit racht may, at the ittee, be debarred of the Association neasurement has mmittee.

been officially causing an inracing measureout having been emeasured or notifying the Regatta Committee n writing previous to the start that such alteraion has been made, she shall be disqualified.

8. If a winning yacht be disqualified the next achts in order shall be awarded the prizes.

XXX.—AWARD OF PRIZES.

- I. When a prize has been offered for compeition any yacht duly entered may claim to sail wer the course, and shall be entitled to a prize of not less than one-half the value of the first prize, subject, however, to Rule XII.
- 2. Before receiving a prize, the owner of winning yacht, or, in his absence, the person epresenting him on the yacht, shall sign a leclaration that the rules governing the race have been complied with.

DEFINITIONS.

I.—CORINTHIANISM.

Corinthianism in yachting is that attribute which represents participation for sport as distinct from gain, and which also involves the acquirement of nautical experience through the



love of sport rather than through necessity of the hope of gain. It is consistent with the motive higher than mercenary found in the ranks of officers of the navy and naval architects, notwithstanding the remuneration they receive, while it is inconsistent with the trade of the fisherman, even though one following such a trade has never been a paid sailor. In this respect the following general definition is given:

No person who follows the sea as a means of livelihood, or who has accepted remuneration for services rendered in handling or serving on a yacht, or who is a professional in any other sport, shall be considered a Corinthian yachtsman.

II. -YACHTS.

A yacht shall be defined as a vessel of not less than 16 feet L.W.L., and must carry not less than 300 pounds of ballast permanently stowed under the platform or in lockers, or have a beam of not less than one-third of her L.W.L. length. She must have standing rigging, or a fixed mast, and must be kept permanently on the water during the season, and must not be

rough necessity or gaged in trade. Yachts built after Novemrough necessity or gaged in trade



a vessel of not must carry not ast permanently a lockers, or have rd of her L.W.L. ing rigging, or a permanently on and must not be

a paid sailor. In neral definition is

sea as a means of ted remuneration ing or serving on onal in any other orinthian yachts

TABLE OF TIME ALLOWANCE.

The allowances in this table are based upon the rule accepted by naval architects, that with in economic limits opportunities for speed varing different vessels as the square roots of their appective lengths. As strong winds are required however, to give to larger vessels the full extent of their advantage in size, and as such scale of allowance is not adapted to ordinal summer racing, 50 per cent. only of the allowance due to the rule is given in the table, and may be stated thus:

Time equals .5 $\left\{\frac{8600}{\sqrt{l}} - \frac{8600}{\sqrt{L}}\right\}$; 3,600 re resenting the number of seconds in an hour, l the smaller yacht and L the larger one. Practical the formula is $\frac{1800}{\sqrt{l}} - \frac{1800}{\sqrt{L}}$; 5-10ths of 3,60 being 1,800.

Rule for Using the Table.

The figures to be found in the table show seconds and hundredths of a second what

LOWANCE.

ble are based upor chitects, that with ities for speed variate roots of their a winds are required revessels the furial size, and as such lapted to ordinal only of the allow in the table, ar

 $\frac{1600}{\sqrt{L}}$; 3,600 reads in an hour, 1 there one. Practical 5-10ths of 3,60

Table.

the table show

a second what

icht of the measurement opposite to these gures would be allowed by one of 130 feet in illing one nautical mile. To find what a icht of any measurement should receive from lawer one, take the figures to be found to the smaller measurement; from ese substract the figures opposite to the easurement of the larger yacht, and the difference multiplied by the number of nautical miles the course will give the amount of the allowance due to the smaller vessel, in seconds and undredths of a second.

EXAMPLE.

130 37	***********	.38	
8.89	1		
20	b		1,
		•	

2 minutes 57 4-5 seconds.

For part of a foot use the nearest fraction at can be expressed in hundredths, and take proportion of the difference shown in the ble between the time stated opposite to the

IME ALLOWANCE FOR ONE NAUTICAL MILE In Seconds and Decimals.

is attached and the	1 10	11 14 .50	T	11	1	11 7	
ŝ.	Allow-	Measure ment.	Ailow- ance.	Measure- ment.	Allow-	Measure- ment.	Allow- arice
of 30 feet have to course of 30 nautice 196.51 195.83 195.68	2 289,42 288,08 286,73 285,39 284,05 282,70 281,36 280,02	20. .1 .2 .3 .4 .5 .6 .7 .8	244,62 243,62 242,63 241,64 240,66 239,69 238,72 237,76 236,81, 235,86	24. 1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9	209.56 208.80 208.04 207.28 206.53 205.79 205.05 204.32 208.59 202.86	28. .1 .2 .3 .4 .5 .6 .7 .8 .9	182.30 181.69 181.09 180.49 179.89 179.80 178.71 178.12 177.54 176.96
cal mile 196.1 3 170.7 5 t allows yacht 25.3 9	276.21	211 .2 .8 .4 .5 .6 .7 .8 .9	284.92 233.99 233.07 282.14 281.23 230.33 229.48 228.54 227.65 226.77	25. 1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9.	202.14 201.42, 200.70 199.99 199.29 198.59 197.20 196.51 195.88	29. 4.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9	176.38 175.81 175.24 174.67 174.10 173.54 172.98 172.42 171.87 171.32
7591 .2 .3 .4 .5 .6 .7 .8	266.34 265.21 264.08 262.95 261.82 260.69 259.56 258.43 257.30 256.17	22. .1 .2 .3 .4 .5 .6 .7 .8	225.89 225.02 224.16 223.30 222.45 221.60 220.76 219.93 219.10 218.28	261 .2 .8 .4 .5 .6 .7 .8	195.15 194.47 193.79 193.12 192.45 191.79 191.14 190.48 189.88 189.18	301 .2 .3 .4 .5 .6 .7 .8	170,77 170,22 169,68 169,14 188,60 168,06 167,58 167,00 166,48 165,96
.1 .2 .3 .4 .5 .6 .7	255.05 254.00 252.96 251.92 250.87 249.83 248.79 247.74 246.70	23. .1 .2 .3 .4 .5 .6 .7	217.46 216.65 215.84 215.04 214.24 213.45 212.66 211.88	27. .1 .2 .3 .4 .5 .6 .6	188.54 187.90 187.26 186.63 186.00 185.37 184.75 184.13	31. 1.2 8 4 .5 .6 .7	165.44 164.92 164.40 163.88 163.36 162.85 162.84 161.83
de seguina profession de la	245.66		210.33	.8	183.52 182.9		161,33 160,83

figure to which the fraction is attached and the next higher number.

EXAMPLE.

What time will a yacht of 30 feet have allow one of 25.86 feet on a course of 30 nautic miles?

 The time opposite 25.8 feet is	196.51 195.83	195.
Difference 4-10ths of difference	.68	. 2
Time for 25.86 feet for one nautical mile	••••	196.1 170.7

**	30		103		,00	. 66	• • • •
Vumber	of seco	nds	vàcht	30	foot	allows	wo obt
25.8	B feet fo	or on	e mile		icci	anows	yacın

25.3

759

Or 12 minutes 39 96-100th seconds.

52
TIME ALLOWANCE—CONTINUED.

Measure- ment.	Allow- ance.	Measure.	Allow-	Measure- ment.	Allow-	Measure- ment.	Allow
32. .1 .2 .3 .4 .5 .6 .7 .8	158.36	36. .1 .2 .3 .4 .5 .6 .7 .8 .9	142.14 141.72 141.30 140.89 140.48 140.07 139.66 189.26 188.86 138.46	.1 .2 .8 .4 .5 .6 .7 .8 .9	126.75 126.39 126.03 125.67 125.82 124.97 124.62 124.28 123.93 123.59	441 .2 .3 .4 .5 .6 .7 .8	111 113 113 113 113 114 114 114 116
.1 .2 .3 .4 .5 .6 .7 .8	155.49 155.01 154.53 154.06 158.59 158.12 152.66 152.20 151.74 151.29	37. .1 .2 .3 .4 .5 .6 .7 .8	188.06 137.66 137.26 136.86 136.46 136.07 135.68 135.29 184.90 184.52	41. .1 .2 .3 .4 .5 .6 .7 .8	123,25 122,90 122,56 122,22 121,88 121,54 121,20 120,87 120,54 120,21	45. .1 .2 .3 .4 .5 .6 .7 .8	110 110 109 109 108 108 108 108
.1 .2 .8 .4 .5 .6 .7 .8	150.84 150.38 149.98 149.48 149.08 148.58 148.14 147.70 147.26 146.83	38. .1 .2 .3 .4 .5 .6 .7 .8	184.14 188.75 183.87 182.99 182.61 182.28 181.85 181.47 181.10 180.78	42. .1 .2 .3 .4 .5 .6 .7 .8 .9	119.89 119.55 119.22 118.89 118.56 118.23 117.91 117.59 117.27 116.95	461 .2 .3 .4 .5 .6 .7 .8 .9	107 107 106 106 106 105 105 105 105
35. .1 .2 .8 .4 .5 .6 .7 .8	146,40 145,96 145,58 145,10 144,67 144,24 148,81 148,39 142,97	39. .1 .2 .3 .4 .5 .6 .7 .8	190.37 130.00 129.63 129.26 128.89 128.53 128.17 127.81 127.45	43. .1 .2 .8 .4 .5 .6 .7 .8	116,64 116.32 116.00 115.68 115.36 115.04 114.73 114.42 114.11	47. .1 .2 .3 .4 .5 .6 .7 .7	104 104 104 108 108 108 108 102 102

53
TEME ALLOWANCE—CONTINUED.

Allow- ance.	74.52 74.82 74.12 73.93 73.74 73.55 73.36 73.17 72.98 72.79	72.61 72.42 72.23 72.04 71.85 71.66 71.47 71.28 71.10 70.92	70.74 70.55 70.36 70.17 69.99 69.81 69.63 69.45 69.27 69.09	68,92 68,73 68,55 68,55 68,19 68,01 67,84 67,66 67,48 67,31
Measure- ment.	601 .2 .3 .4 .5 .6 .7 .8 .9	61. .1 .2 .3 .4 .5 .6 .7 .8	621 .2 .3 .4 .4 .5 .6 .7 .8 .9	631 .2 .3 .4 .5 .6 .7 .8 .9
Allow-	82.67 82.45 82.23 82.02 81.81 81.59 81.38 81.17 80.96 80.76	80.56 80.34 80.13 79.92 79.71 79.50 79.30 79.10 78.90 78.70	78.50 78.29 78.08 77.87 77.67 77.47 77.27 77.07 76.87 76.68	76.49 76.28 76.08 75.88 75.68 75.48 75.28 75.09 74.90 74.71.
Measure- ment.	56. .1 .2 .3 .4 .5 .6 .7 .8 .9	57. .1 .2 .3 .4 .5 .6 .7 .8 .9	58. .1 .2 .3 .4 .5 .6 .7 .8 .9	.1 .2 .8 .4 .5 .6 .7
Allow- ance.	91.76 91.51 91.51 91.03 90.79 90.55 90.81 90.08 89.85 89.62	89.39 89.15 88.91 88.68 88.45 88.22 87.99 87.76 87.53 87.31	87.09 86.86 86.63 86.40 86.18 85.95 85.78 85.57 85.57 85.29	84.85 84.63 84.41 84.19 83.96 83.75 83.53 83.81 89.09 82.88
Measure- ment.	52. .1 .2 .3 .4 .5 .6 .7 .8	.1 .2 .8 .4 .5 .6 .7 .8	541 .2 .3 .4 .5 .6 .7 .8	551 2 3 4 .5 .6 .7 .8
Allow-	101.95 101.67 101.40 101.13 100.86 100.59 100.32 100.06 99.81 99.55	99.29 99.02 98.75 98.49 98.23 97.97 97.71 97.46 97.20 96.95	96.70 96.44 96:18 95.93 95.68 95.42 95.17 94.92 94.67 94.48	94.19 93.69 93.44 93.20 92.95 92.71 92.47 92.88 92.09
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 .4 .5 .6 .7 .8	.1 .2 .8 .4 .5 .6 .7 .8
Measure- ment.	4. 11 .2 11 .3 11 .4 115 .5 111 .6 111 .7 111 .8 111 .9 110	110 .1 110 .2 109 .3 109 .4 109 .5 108 .6 108 .7 108 .8 108 .9 107	1 107/ .1 107/ .2 106/ .3 106/ .3 106/ .5 106/ .6 105/ .7 105/ .8 105/ .9 104/	.1 104. .2 104. .8 108. .4 108. .5 108. .7 102. .8 102. .9 102.
Allow- ance.	126.75 126.39 126.39 125.67 125.32 124.97 124.62 124.28 123.93 123.59	123,25 122,90 122,56 122,22 121,88 121,54 121,20 120,87 120,54 120,21	119.55 119.22 118.89 118.56 118.23 117.91 117.59 117.27 116.95	116.64 116.82 116.00 115.68 115.86 115.04 114.78 114.42 114.11
	1284 56789	Laracus		

54 Time Allowance—Continued.

Measure-	ment	Allow-	. ≥ .	Allow-	Measure	ment.	Allow	Measure- ment.	Allow
	123456789	67.14 66.96 66.78 66.66 66.48 66.26 66.08 65.91 65.74		60.44 60.22 60.03 59.93 59.77 59.61 59.45 7 59.29 59.14 58.99		123456789	54.27 54.12 58.90 53.82 56.67 53.53 53.38 53.23 53.09 52,95	76. .1 .2 .3 .4 .5 .6 .7 .8	48. 48. 48. 48. 47. 47. 47. 47.
65.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	65.40 65.22 65 05 64.88 64.71 64.54 64.37 64.20 64.03 68.87	69. .1 .2 .3 .4 .5 .6 .7 .8	58.84 58.68 58.52 58.36 58.20 58.04 57.89 57.74 57.59	73.	.1.28.4.56.7.89	52.81 52.66 52.51 52.37 52.28 52.09 51.95 51.81 51.67 51.58	771 .2 .3 .4 .5 .6 .7 .8	47.1 46.1 46.1 46.1 46.1 46.1 46.2 46.3 46.3
66.	1 2 3 4 5 5 5 7 5	63.71 63.54 63.37 63.20 63.08 62.86 62.69 62.53 62.37 62.21	70. .1 .2 .3 .4 .5 .6 .7 .8	57,29 57,13 56,97 56,81 56,66 56,51 -56,66 56,21 56,06 55,91	74.	.1 .2 .8 .4 .5 .6 .7 .8 .9	51.39 51,24 51,09 50.95 50.81 50.67 50.58 50.39 50.25 50.12	781 .2 .3 .4 .5 .6 .7 .7 .8 .9	45.9 45.8 45.6 45.5 45.4 45.2 45.1 45.0 44.9 44.7
67. .1 .2 .3 .4 .5 .6 .7 .8	1	62,05 61.88 61.71 61.54 61.38 61.22 61.06 60.90 60.74 60.58	711 .2 .3 .4 .5 .6 .7 .8	55.76 55.60 55.45 55.30 55.15 55.00 54.85 54.70 54.55	78.	2	49.99 49.85 49.71 49.57 49.43 49.29 49.15 49.01 48.87	791 .2 .3 .4 .5 .6 .7 .7	44.6 44.5 44.4 44.2 44.1 44.0 43.8 43.7 43.5

49,99 49.85 49.71 49.57 49.43 49.29 49.15 49.01 48.87 48.74

79.

123456789

44.6 44.5 44.4 44.2 44.1 44.0 43.8 43.7 43.6

NTINUED	3.3.				TIME A	LLOWAN	5 CE—CONT	INUEĎ.		
Allow	Measure- ment.	Allow	ment.	Allow-	Measure- ment.	Allow- ance.	Measure- ment.	Allow- ance.	Measure- ment.	Allow-
54.27 54.12 58.97 53.82 53.67 53.53 53.38 53.23 53.09 52,95	76. 1.2 .3 .4 .5 .6 .7 .8	48.6 48.3 48.1 48.0 47.9 47.8 47.6 47.5 47.4	1234.56.7.89	43.39 43.26 43.13 43.00 42.87 42.75 42.62 42.50 42.38	81. .1 .2 .3 .4 .5 .6 .7 .8 .9	42.14 42.01 41.88 41.76 41.63 41.51 41.39 41.27 41.15	82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 90.	40.91 39.70 38.52 37.36 36.22 35.11 34.01 32.92 31.86	92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.	29.79 28 77 27.79 26.80 25.84 24.89 23.96 28.04 22.12 21.24
52.81 52.66 52.51 52.37 52.23 52.09 51.95 51.81 51.67 51.58	77. .1 .2 .3 .4 .5 .6 .7 .8	47.3 47.1 46.3 46.3 46.4 46.4 46.3 46.2 46.0	.9.	42.26		41.08		30,82	101.	21.24
51.39 51.24 51.09 50.95 50.81 50.67 50.58 50.39 50.25 50.12	781 .2 .3 .4 .5 .6 .7 .8	45.8 45.6 45.5 45.4 45.2 45.1 45.0 44.9 44.7								





ou tillic, e prizes the last d. The cretion, aces. sails or but no has not ST. kheads all keep proper riceable

