

Estimates of appropriations to carry out contracts.
Accounts.

Annual statement to Congress.

R. S., sec. 1665, p. 291.

and for other purposes," approved September twenty-second, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and the Secretary of War shall embrace in his estimates of appropriations for fortifications from time to time the amounts necessary to carry out all contracts made hereunder: *Provided further*, That full and accurate accounts shall be kept, showing the cost of all type and experimental manufacture of guns, and other articles, and the average cost of the several classes of guns and the other articles manufactured by the Government a statement of which account shall be laid before Congress annually in the same manner as is now required from National Armories under section sixteen hundred and sixty-five of the Revised Statutes.

Approved, August 18, 1890.

August 19, 1890.

CHAP. 801.—An act to amend the laws relative to shipping commissioners.

Shipment of crews by shipping commissioners, for American vessels in coastwise, etc., trade.

Vol. 24, sec. 2, p. 80.

Shipping articles.

Form, etc.

R. S., 4511, p. 872;
4512, pp. 872, 873.
R. S., 4522, p. 874;
4524, p. 875.
R. S., 4525, p. 875;
4526, p. 875.
R. S., 4527, p. 875;
4528, p. 875.
R. S., 4554, p. 881;
4596, p. 890.
R. S., 4597, p. 891;
4598, p. 891.
R. S., 4599, p. 891;
4601, p. 892.
R. S., 4602, p. 892;
4603, p. 892.
R. S., 4604, p. 892;
4605, p. 892.
R. S., 4610, pp. 893,
894; 4612, p. 894.

Provisions as above extended to vessels in coastwise, etc., trade.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when a crew is shipped by a shipping commissioner for any American vessel in the coastwise trade, or the trade between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, or Newfoundland, or the West Indies, or Mexico, as authorized by section two of an act approved June nineteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, entitled an act to abolish certain fees for official services to American vessels, and to amend the laws relating to shipping commissioners, seamen, and owners of vessels, and for other purposes, an agreement shall be made with each seaman engaged as one of such crew, in the same manner and form as is provided by sections forty-five hundred and eleven and forty-five hundred and twelve of the Revised Statutes for the shipment of the crews of other vessels; and the provisions of sections forty-five hundred and twenty-two, forty-five hundred and twenty-four, forty-five hundred and twenty-five, forty-five hundred and twenty-six, forty-five hundred and twenty-seven, forty-five hundred and twenty-eight, forty-five hundred and fifty-four, forty-five hundred and ninety-six, forty-five hundred and ninety-seven, forty-five hundred and ninety-eight, forty-five hundred and ninety-nine, forty-six hundred and one, forty-six hundred and two, forty-six hundred and three, forty-six hundred and four, forty-six hundred and five, forty-six hundred and ten, and forty-six hundred and twelve of the Revised Statutes shall extend to and embrace such vessels in the coastwise trade and the trade between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, or Newfoundland, or the West Indies, or Mexico, where their crews have been shipped by a shipping commissioner, to the same extent and with the same force and effect as if said vessels had been mentioned and embraced in the language and terms of said sections.

Approved, August 19, 1890.

August 19, 1890.

CHAP. 802.—An act to adopt regulations for preventing collisions at sea.

Regulations for preventing collisions at sea.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following regulations for preventing collisions at sea shall be followed by all public and private vessels of the United States upon the high seas and in all waters connected therewith, navigable by sea-going vessels.

Preliminary.

PRELIMINARY.

Meaning of terms.

"Sailing-vessel."

In the following rules every steam-vessel which is under sail and not under steam is to be considered a sailing-vessel, and every vessel

under steam, whether under sail or not, is to be considered a steam-vessel.

“Steam-vessel.”

The word “steam-vessel” shall include any vessel propelled by machinery.

What “steam-vessel” includes.

A vessel is “under way” within the meaning of these rules when she is not at anchor, or made fast to the shore, or aground.

“Under way.”

RULES CONCERNING LIGHTS, AND SO FORTH.

Rules concerning lights, etc.

The word “visible” in these rules when applied to lights shall mean visible on a dark night with a clear atmosphere.

Meaning of “visible.”

ARTICLE 1. The rules concerning lights shall be complied with in all weathers from sunset to sunrise, and during such time no other lights which may be mistaken for the prescribed lights shall be exhibited.

Period of compliance.

ART. 2. A steam-vessel when under way shall carry—(a) On or in front of the foremast, or if a vessel without a foremast, then in the fore part of the vessel, at a height above the hull of not less than twenty feet, and if the breadth of the vessel exceeds twenty feet, then at a height above the hull not less than such breadth, so, however, that the light need not be carried at a greater height above the hull than forty feet, a bright white light, so constructed as to show an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of twenty points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light ten points on each side of the vessel, namely, from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on either side, and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least five miles.

Lights of steam-vessel under way.

White light forward.

Visibility.

(b) On the starboard side a green light so constructed as to show an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of ten points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the starboard side, and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least two miles.

Green light, starboard side.

Visibility.

(c) On the port side a red light so constructed as to show an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of ten points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the port side, and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least two miles.

Red light, port side.

Visibility.

(d) The said green and red side-lights shall be fitted with inboard screens projecting at least three feet forward from the light, so as to prevent these lights from being seen across the bow.

Inboard screens for green and red lights.

(e) A steam-vessel when under way may carry an additional white light similar in construction to the light mentioned in subdivision (a). These two lights shall be so placed in line with the keel that one shall be at least fifteen feet higher than the other, and in such a position with reference to each other that the lower light shall be forward of the upper one. The vertical distance between these lights shall be less than the horizontal distance.

Additional white light.

Position and distance of two white lights.

ART. 3. A steam-vessel when towing another vessel shall, in addition to her side-lights, carry two bright white lights in a vertical line one over the other, not less than six feet apart, and when towing more than one vessel shall carry an additional bright white light six feet above or below such light, if the length of the tow measuring from the stern of the towing vessel to the stern of the last vessel towed exceeds six hundred feet. Each of these lights shall be of the same construction and character, and shall be carried in the same position as the white light mentioned in article two (a), excepting the additional light, which may be carried at a height of not less than fourteen feet above the hull.

Steam-vessel when towing another vessel. Lights.

When towing more than one. Additional light.

Character and position of lights.

Such steam-vessel may carry a small white light abaft the funnel or aftermast for the vessel towed to steer by, but such light shall not be visible forward of the beam.

Small white light abaft. Visibility restricted.

Vessel not under control.

White light.

Steam-vessel not under control.

Two red lights.

Visibility.

Day signals.

Two black balls.

Telegraph cable vessel.

Night lights.

Day signals.

Signals only to be shown when making way.

Meaning of day and night signals.

Not distress signals.

Lights for sailing vessel under way, and towed vessel.

Small vessels under way in bad weather.

Portable side lights to be ready, etc.

Portable lanterns to be painted.

Small steam-vessels, and certain vessels under oars or sails, under way.

Lieu lights they must carry.

Steam-vessels less than forty tons. Forward light.

Side lights, etc.

Combined lantern.

ART. 4. (a) A vessel which from any accident is not under command shall carry at the same height as a white light mentioned in article two (a), where they can best be seen, and if a steam-vessel in lieu of that light, two red lights, in a vertical line one over the other, not less than six feet apart, and of such a character as to be visible all around the horizon at a distance of at least two miles; and shall by day carry in a vertical line one over the other, not less than six feet apart, where they can best be seen, two black balls or shapes, each two feet in diameter.

(b) A vessel employed in laying or in picking up a telegraph cable shall carry in the same position as the white light mentioned in article two (a), and if a steam-vessel in lieu of that light, three lights in a vertical line one over the other not less than six feet apart. The highest and lowest of these lights shall be red, and the middle light shall be white, and they shall be of such a character as to be visible all around the horizon, at a distance of at least two miles. By day she shall carry in a vertical line, one over the other, not less than six feet apart, where they can best be seen, three shapes not less than two feet in diameter, of which the highest and lowest shall be globular in shape and red in color, and the middle one diamond in shape and white.

(c) The vessels referred to in this article, when not making way through the water, shall not carry the side-lights, but when making way shall carry them.

(d) The lights and shapes required to be shown by this article are to be taken by other vessels as signals that the vessel showing them is not under command and can not therefore get out of the way.

These signals are not signals of vessels in distress and requiring assistance. Such signals are contained in article thirty-one.

ART. 5. A sailing vessel under way and any vessel being towed shall carry the same lights as are prescribed by article two for a steam-vessel under way, with the exception of the white lights mentioned therein, which they shall never carry.

ART. 6. Whenever, as in the case of small vessels under way during bad weather, the green and red side-lights can not be fixed, these lights shall be kept at hand, lighted and ready for use; and shall, on the approach of or to other vessels, be exhibited on their respective sides in sufficient time to prevent collision, in such manner as to make them most visible, and so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side nor the red light on the starboard side, nor, if practicable, more than two points abaft the beam on their respective sides.

To make the use of these portable lights more certain and easy the lanterns containing them shall each be painted outside with the color of the light they respectively contain, and shall be provided with proper screens.

ART. 7. Steam-vessels of less than forty, and vessels under oars or sails of less than twenty tons, gross tonnage, respectively, when under way, shall not be obliged to carry the lights mentioned in article two (a) (b) and (c), but if they do not carry them they shall be provided with the following lights:

First. Steam-vessels of less than forty tons shall carry—

(a) In the fore part of the vessel, or on or in front of the funnel, where it can best be seen, and at a height above the gunwale of not less than nine feet, a bright white light constructed and fixed as prescribed in article two (a), and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least two miles.

(b) Green and red side-lights constructed and fixed as prescribed in article two (b) and (c), and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least one mile, or a combined lantern showing a green light and a red light from right ahead to two points abaft the

beam on their respective sides. Such lantern shall be carried not less than three feet below the white light.

Second. Small steam-boats, such as are carried by sea-going vessels, may carry the white light at a less height than nine feet above the gunwale, but it shall be carried above the combined lantern mentioned in subdivision one (b).

Small steam-boats.
Position of white light.

Third. Vessels under oars or sails, of less than twenty tons, shall have ready at hand a lantern with a green glass on one side and a red glass on the other, which, on the approach of or to other vessels, shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision, so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side nor the red light on the starboard side.

Vessels under oars or sails.
Portable green and red lantern.

The vessels referred to in this article shall not be obliged to carry the lights prescribed by article four (a) and article eleven, last paragraph.

Limitation of lights.

ART. 8. Pilot vessels when engaged on their station on pilotage duty shall not show the lights required for other vessels, but shall carry a white light at the masthead, visible all around the horizon, and shall also exhibit a flare-up light or flare-up lights at short intervals, which shall never exceed fifteen minutes.

Pilot vessels on pilotage duty.

On the near approach of or to other vessels they shall have their side-lights lighted, ready for use, and shall flash or show them at short intervals, to indicate the direction in which they are heading, but the green light shall not be shown on the port side, nor the red light on the starboard side.

Approaching other vessels.

A pilot-vessel of such a class as to be obliged to go alongside of a vessel to put a pilot on board may show the white light instead of carrying it at the masthead, and may, instead of the colored lights above mentioned, have at hand, ready for use, a lantern with a green glass on the one side and a red glass on the other, to be used as prescribed above.

Such as go alongside, etc.

Pilot-vessels when not engaged on their station on pilotage duty shall carry lights similar to those of other vessels of their tonnage.

When not on pilotage duty.

ART. 9. Fishing vessels and fishing boats when under way and when not required by this article to carry or show the lights therein named shall carry or show the lights prescribed for vessels of their tonnage under way.

Fishing vessels and fishing boats under way.

(a) Vessels and boats, when fishing with drift nets, shall exhibit two white lights from any part of the vessel where they can best be seen. Such lights shall be placed so that the vertical distance between them shall be not less than six feet and not more than ten feet, and so that the horizontal distance between them, measured in a line with the keel, shall be not less than five feet and not more than ten feet. The lower of these two lights shall be the more forward, and both of them shall be of such a character as to show all around the horizon, and to be visible at a distance of not less than three miles.

Fishing with drift nets.

(b) Vessels, when engaged in trawling, by which is meant the dragging of an apparatus along the bottom of the sea—

Trawling.

First. If steam-vessels, shall carry in the same position as the white light mentioned in article two (a) a tricolored lantern so constructed and fixed as to show a white light from right ahead to two points on each bow, and a green light and a red light over an arc of the horizon from two points on either bow to two points abaft the beam on the starboard and port sides, respectively; and, not less than six nor more than twelve feet below the tricolored lantern, a white light in a lantern, so constructed as to show a clear, uniform, and unbroken light all around the horizon

If steam-vessels.

Second. If sailing vessels, of seven tons gross tonnage and upwards, shall carry a white light in a lantern, so constructed as to show a clear, uniform, and unbroken light all around the horizon,

If sailing vessels, seven tons and upwards.

and shall also be provided with a sufficient supply of red pyrotechnic lights, which shall each burn for at least thirty seconds, and shall be shown on the approach of or to other vessels in sufficient time to prevent collision.

In Mediterranean Sea.

In the Mediterranean Sea the vessels referred to in subdivision (b) two may use a flare-up light in lieu of a pyrotechnic light.

Visibility of lights.

All lights mentioned in subdivision (b) one and two shall be visible at a distance of at least two miles.

If sailing vessels, less than seven tons.

Third. If sailing vessels of less than seven tons gross tonnage, shall not be obliged to carry the white light mentioned in subdivision (b) two of this article, but if they do not carry such light they shall have at hand, ready for use, a lantern showing a bright white light, which shall, on the approach of or to other vessels, be exhibited where it can best be seen, in sufficient time to prevent collision; and they shall also show a red pyrotechnic light, as prescribed in subdivision (b) two, or in lieu thereof a flare-up light.

Vessels and boats, line-fishing, etc.

(c) Vessels and boats when line-fishing with their lines out and attached to their lines, and when not at anchor or stationary, shall carry the same lights as vessels fishing with drift-nets.

Fishing vessels and boats.

Additional flare-up lights.

(d) Fishing vessels and fishing boats may at any time use a flare-up light in addition to the lights which they are by this article required to carry and show. All flare-up lights exhibited by a vessel when trawling or fishing with any kind of drag-net shall be shown at the after part of the vessel, excepting that if the vessel is hanging by the stern to her fishing gear, they shall be exhibited from the bow.

At anchor.

(e) Every fishing vessel and every boat when at anchor shall exhibit a white light visible all around the horizon at a distance of at least one mile.

When fishing, if fast to rock, etc.

(f) If a vessel or boat when fishing becomes stationary in consequence of her gear getting fast to a rock or other obstruction she shall show the light and make the fog-signal prescribed for a vessel at anchor, respectively. (See article fifteen (d) (e) and last paragraph.)

In fog, mist, falling snow, or heavy rain.

(g) In fog, mist, falling snow, or heavy rain-storms drift-net vessels attached to their nets, and vessels when trawling, dredging, or fishing with any kind of drag-net, and vessels line-fishing with their lines out shall, if of twenty tons gross tonnage or upwards, respectively, at intervals of not more than one minute make a blast; if steam-vessels with the whistle or siren, and if sailing-vessels with the fog-horn, each blast to be followed by ringing the bell.

Day signal.

(h) Sailing vessels or boats fishing with nets or lines or trawls, when under way, shall in day-time indicate their occupation to an approaching vessel by displaying a basket or other efficient signal, where it can best be seen.

Limitation.

The vessels referred to in this article shall not be obliged to carry the lights prescribed by article four (a) and article eleven, last paragraph.

A vessel being overtaken by another.

ART. 10. A vessel which is being overtaken by another shall show from her stern to such last-mentioned vessel a white light or a flare-up light.

Character and position of light.

The white light required to be shown by this article may be fixed and carried in a lantern, but in such case the lantern shall be so constructed, fitted, and screened that it shall throw an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of twelve points of the compass, namely, for six points from right aft on each side of the vessel, so as to be visible at a distance of at least one mile. Such light shall be carried as nearly as practicable on the same level as the side-lights.

Vessels at anchor. Under 150 feet in length.

ART. 11. A vessel under one hundred and fifty feet in length, when at anchor, shall carry forward, where it can best be seen, but at a height not exceeding twenty feet above the hull, a white light in a lantern so constructed as to show a clear, uniform, and un-

broken light visible all around the horizon at a distance of least one mile.

A vessel of one hundred and fifty feet or upwards in length, when at anchor, shall carry in the forward part of the vessel, at a height of not less than twenty and not exceeding forty feet above the hull, one such light, and at or near the stern of the vessel, and at such a height that it shall be not less than fifteen feet lower than the forward light, another such light.

150 feet or more in length.

The length of a vessel shall be deemed to be the length appearing in her certificate of registry.

Length governed by registry.

A vessel aground in or near a fair-way shall carry the above light or lights and the two red lights prescribed by article four (a).

Vessel aground in or near fair-way.

ART. 12. Every vessel may, if necessary in order to attract attention, in addition to the lights which she is by these rules required to carry, show a flare-up light or use any detonating signal that can not be mistaken for a distress signal.

Additional lights and signals when necessary.

ART. 13. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the operation of any special rules made by the Government of any nation with respect to additional station and signal-lights for two or more ships of war or for vessels sailing under convoy, or with the exhibition of recognition signals adopted by ship-owners, which have been authorized by their respective Governments and duly registered and published.

Ships of war, and convoys. Certain authorized, etc., signals, etc., of any nation, not to be interfered with by these rules.

ART. 14. A steam-vessel proceeding under sail only but having her funnel up, shall carry in day-time, forward, where it can best be seen, one black ball or shape two feet in diameter.

Steam-vessel under sail only, etc. Day signal.

SOUND SIGNALS FOR FOG, AND SO FORTH.

Sound signals for fog, etc.

ART. 15. All signals prescribed by this article for vessels under way shall be given:

1. By "steam-vessels" on the whistle or siren.
2. By "sailing vessels and vessels towed" on the fog-horn.

"Steam vessels."
"Sailing vessels and vessels towed."
Meaning of "prolonged blast."

The words "prolonged blast" used in this article shall mean a blast of from four to six seconds' duration.

A steam-vessel shall be provided with an efficient whistle or siren, sounded by steam or by some substitute for steam, so placed that the sound may not be intercepted by any obstruction, and with an efficient fog-horn, to be sounded by mechanical means, and also with an efficient bell. [In all cases where the rules require a bell to be used a drum may be substituted on board Turkish vessels, or a gong where such articles are used on board small sea-going vessels.] A sailing vessel of twenty tons gross tonnage or upward shall be provided with a similar fog-horn and bell.

Sound instruments to be provided on steam-vessels.

Substitutes on Turkish and small vessels.

Sailing vessels of 20 tons and over.

In fog, mist, falling snow, or heavy rainstorms, whether by day or night, the signals described in this article shall be used as follows, viz:

Day and night fog, etc., signals.

(a) A steam-vessel having way upon her shall sound, at intervals of not more than two minutes, a prolonged blast.

Steam-vessel having way upon her.

(b) A steam-vessel under way, but stopped, and having no way upon her, shall sound, at intervals of not more than two minutes, two prolonged blasts, with an interval of about one second between them.

Steam-vessel under way, but stopped, etc.

(c) A sailing vessel under way shall sound, at intervals of not more than one minute, when on the starboard tack one blast, when on the port tack two blasts in succession, and when with the wind abaft the beam three blasts in succession

Sailing vessel under way.

(d) A vessel when at anchor shall, at intervals of not more than one minute, ring the bell rapidly for about five seconds.

Vessel at anchor.

(e) A vessel at anchor at sea, when not in ordinary anchorage ground, and when in such a position as to be an obstruction to vessels under way, shall sound, if a steam-vessel, at intervals of not

Vessel at anchor at sea, etc.

more than two minutes, two prolonged blasts with her whistle or siren, followed by ringing her bell; or, if a sailing-vessel, at intervals of not more than one minute, two blasts with her fog-horn, followed by ringing her bell.

Vessel when towing. (f) A vessel when towing shall, instead of the signals prescribed in subdivisions (a) and (c) of this article at intervals of not more than two minutes, sound three blasts in succession, namely, one prolonged blast followed by two short blasts. A vessel towed may give this signal and she shall not give any other.

Vessel towed.
**Steam-vessel with-
out way.**
Three blasts. (g) A steam-vessel wishing to indicate to another "The way is off my vessel, you may feel your way past me," may sound three blasts in succession, namely, short, long, short, with intervals of about one second between them.

**Telegraph-cable ves-
sels.** (h) A vessel employed in laying or picking up a telegraph cable shall, on hearing the fog-signal of an approaching vessel, sound in answer three prolonged blasts in succession.

**Vessel unable to get
out of the way.** (i) A vessel under way, which is unable to get out of the way of an approaching vessel through being not under command, or unable to maneuver as required by these rules, shall, on hearing the fog-signal of an approaching vessel, sound in answer four short blasts in succession.

**Certain sailing ves-
sels and boats may
make other sound sig-
nals.** Sailing vessels and boats of less than twenty tons gross tonnage shall not be obliged to give the above-mentioned signals, but, if they do not, they shall make some other efficient sound-signal at intervals of not more than one minute.

**Speed of ships in
fog, etc.**

SPEED OF SHIPS TO BE MODERATE IN FOG, AND SO FORTH.

**Vessels must moder-
ate speed in fog, etc.**

ART. 16. Every vessel shall, in a fog, mist, falling snow, or heavy rain-storms, go at a moderate speed, having careful regard to the existing circumstances and conditions.

**Steam-vessels under
certain conditions,
stop engines, etc.**

A steam vessel hearing, apparently forward of her beam, the fog-signal of a vessel the position of which is not ascertained shall, so far as the circumstances of the case admit, stop her engines, and then navigate with caution until danger of collision is over.

**Steering and sailing
rules.**

STEERING AND SAILING RULES.

PRELIMINARY—RISK OF COLLISION.

**Ascertainment of
risk of collision.**

Risk of collision can, when circumstances permit, be ascertained by carefully watching the compass bearing of an approaching vessel. If the bearing does not appreciably change, such risk should be deemed to exist.

**Rules of avoidance
of risk.**

**Two sailing vessels
approaching one
another.**

ART. 17. When two sailing vessels are approaching one another, so as to involve risk of collision, one of them shall keep out of the way of the other, as follows, namely:

(a) A vessel which is running free shall keep out of the way of a vessel which is close-hauled.

(b) A vessel which is close-hauled on the port tack shall keep out of the way of a vessel which is close-hauled on the starboard tack.

(c) When both are running free, with the wind on different sides, the vessel which has the wind on the port side shall keep out of the way of the other.

(d) When both are running free, with the wind on the same side, the vessel which is to the windward shall keep out of the way of the vessel which is to leeward.

(e) A vessel which has the wind aft shall keep out of the way of the other vessel.

**Two steam-vessels
meeting, end on.**

ART. 18. When two steam-vessels are meeting end on, or nearly end on, so as to involve risk of collision, each shall alter her course to starboard, so that each may pass on the port side of the other.

This article only applies to cases where vessels are meeting end on, or nearly end on, in such a manner as to involve risk of collision, and does not apply to two vessels which must, if both keep on their respective courses, pass clear of each other.

Applicable cases.

The only cases to which it does apply are when each of the two vessels is end on, or nearly end on, to the other; in other words, to cases in which, by day, each vessel sees the masts of the other in a line, or nearly in a line, with her own; and by night, to cases in which each vessel is in such a position as to see both the side-lights of the other.

Non-applicable cases.

Cases where applicable by day and by night.

It does not apply by day to cases in which a vessel sees another ahead crossing her own course; or by night, to cases where the red light of one vessel is opposed to the red light of the other, or where the green light of one vessel is opposed to the green light of the other, or where a red light without a green light, or a green light without a red light, is seen ahead, or where both green and red lights are seen anywhere but ahead.

Where inapplicable day and night.

ART. 19. When two steam-vessels are crossing, so as to involve risk of collision, the vessel which has the other on her own starboard side shall keep out of the way of the other.

Two steam-vessels crossing.

ART. 20. When a steam-vessel and a sailing vessel are proceeding in such directions as to involve risk of collision, the steam-vessel shall keep out of the way of the sailing-vessel.

Steam and sailing vessels meeting.

ART. 21. Where by any of these rules one of two vessels is to keep out of the way, the other shall keep her course and speed.

What vessel shall keep her course, etc.

ART. 22. Every vessel which is directed by these rules to keep out of the way of another vessel shall, if the circumstances of the case admit, avoid crossing ahead of the other.

Crossing ahead.

ART. 23. Every steam-vessel which is directed by these rules to keep out of the way of another vessel shall, on approaching her, if necessary, slacken her speed or stop or reverse.

Certain steam-vessels to slacken speed, etc.

ART. 24. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules every vessel, overtaking any other, shall keep out of the way of the overtaken vessel.

The overtaking vessel to keep out of the way, etc.

Every vessel coming up with another vessel from any direction more than two points abaft her beam, that is, in such a position, with reference to the vessel which she is overtaking that at night she would be unable to see either of that vessel's side-lights, shall be deemed to be an overtaking vessel; and no subsequent alteration of the bearing between the two vessels shall make the overtaking vessel a crossing vessel within the meaning of these rules, or relieve her of the duty of keeping clear of the overtaken vessel until she is finally past and clear.

Definition of "overtaking vessel," etc.

At night.

As by day the overtaking vessel can not always know with certainty whether she is forward of or abaft this direction from the other vessel she should, if in doubt, assume that she is an overtaking vessel and keep out of the way.

By day.

ART. 25. In narrow channels every steam-vessel shall, when it is safe and practicable, keep to that side of the fair-way or mid-channel which lies on the starboard side of such vessel.

Steam-vessels in narrow channels.

ART. 26. Sailing vessels under way shall keep out of the way of sailing vessels or boats fishing with nets, or lines, or trawls. This rule shall not give to any vessel or boat engaged in fishing the right of obstructing a fair-way used by vessels other than fishing vessels or boats.

Sailing vessels under way must avoid fishing boats, etc.

Fishing boats not to obstruct fair-ways.

ART. 27. In obeying and construing these rules due regard shall be had to all dangers of navigation and collision, and to any special circumstances which may render a departure from the above rules necessary in order to avoid immediate danger.

Obedience to and construction of rules.

Sound signals for vessels in sight.

SOUND-SIGNALS FOR VESSELS IN SIGHT OF ONE ANOTHER.

Meaning of "short blast."

ART. 28. The words "short blast" used in this article shall mean a blast of about one second's duration.

Steam-vessel under way, to signal her course by whistle, etc.

When vessels are in sight of one another, a steam-vessel under way, in taking any course authorized or required by these rules, shall indicate that course by the following signals on her whistle or siren, namely:

Meaning of one short blast.

One short blast to mean, "I am directing my course to starboard."

Of two short blasts.

Two short blasts to mean, "I am directing my course to port."

Of three short blasts.

Three short blasts to mean, "My engines are going at full speed astern."

No vessel, under any circumstances, to neglect precautions.

NO VESSEL, UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, TO NEGLECT PROPER PRECAUTIONS.

ART. 29. Nothing in these rules shall exonerate any vessel or the owner or master or crew thereof, from the consequences of any neglect to carry lights or signals, or of any neglect to keep a proper look-out, or of the neglect of any precaution which may be required by the ordinary practice of seamen, or by the special circumstances of the case.

Reservation of rules for harbors and inland waters.

RESERVATION OF RULES FOR HARBORS AND INLAND NAVIGATION.

ART. 30. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the operation of a special rule, duly made by local authority, relative to the navigation of any harbor, river, or inland waters.

Distress signals.

DISTRESS SIGNALS.

ART. 31. When a vessel is in distress and requires assistance from other vessels or from the shore, the following shall be the signals to be used or displayed by her, either together or separately, namely:

In day time.

In the day time—

First. A gun fired at intervals of about a minute;

Second. The International Code signal of distress indicated by NC;

Third. The distance signal, consisting of a square flag, having either above or below it a ball or anything resembling a ball;

Fourth. Rockets or shells as prescribed below for use at night;

Fifth. A continuous sounding with any fog-signal apparatus.

At night.

At night—

One. A gun fired at intervals of about a minute;

Two. Flames on the vessel (as from a burning tar-barrel, oil-barrel, and so forth);

Three. Rockets or shells, bursting in the air with a loud report and throwing stars of any color or description, fired one at a time at short intervals;

Four. A continuous sounding with any fog-signal apparatus.

Repeal of conflicting laws.

R. S., secs. 4233, pp. 815-818.

Vol. 23, p. 438.

SEC. 2. That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the foregoing regulations for preventing collisions at sea for the navigation of all public and private vessels of the United States upon the high seas, and in all waters connected therewith navigable by sea-going vessels, are hereby repealed.

Operation.

SEC. 3. That this act shall take effect at a time to be fixed by the President by proclamation issued for that purpose.

Approved, August 19, 1890.