

the arrival zone is to the north of the line. The words "Arrival" and "Departure" are marked on the ground in white letters in French and English.

An aerial lighthouse, showing a white light, is installed on the south side of the aerodrome, and is in operation every evening from sunset to 1½ hours after sunset, and also by request when the arrival of machines is notified. Its characteristic signal is the letter "N" of the Morse Code every 8 seconds, thus:—

White light	3.0 sec.
Eclipse	.5 sec.
White light	.5 sec.
Eclipse	4.0 sec.

The aerodrome is also illuminated by a battery of searchlights, situated near the offices, which illuminate a landing run of about 800 yards.

There is a wireless telegraph station (see *Wireless*, para. 3 *post*) in the aerodrome, with an aerial on the eastern side. This obstacle

is in the position most favourable for machines landing.

(2) White lamps are placed on obstacles as follows:—Two on each Bessoneau hangar, one on each garage.

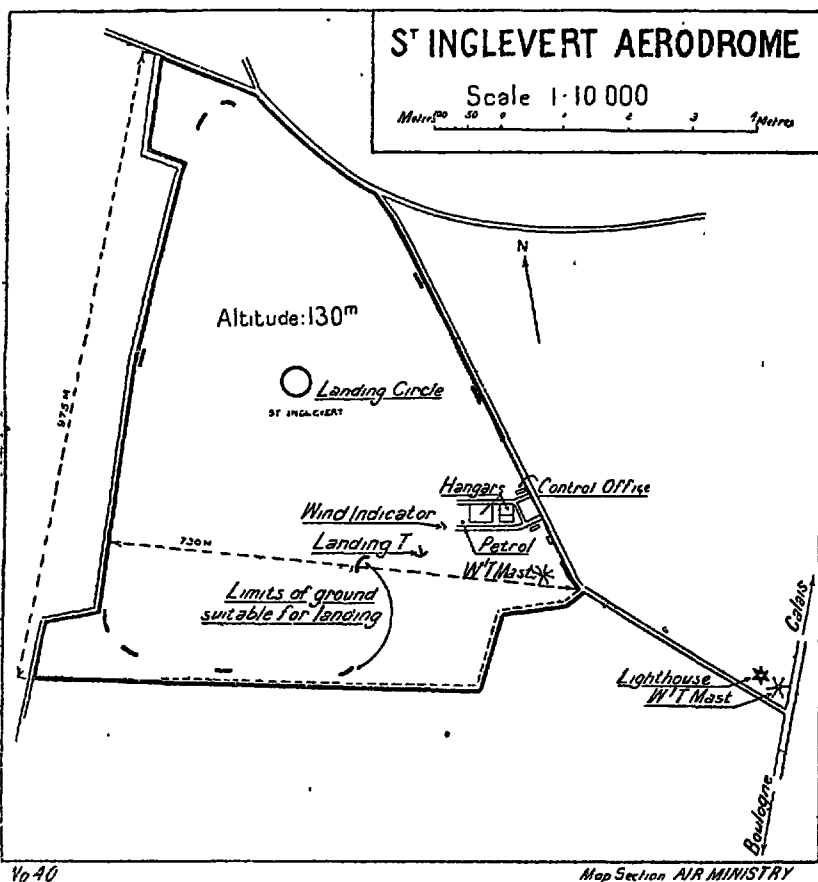
These landing lights are only exhibited when aircraft are expected.

Pilots intending to land at Bordeaux at night should therefore communicate direct with the Commandant, whose telegraphic address is:—

Commandant,
Aero Merignac,
Bordeaux.

It is not necessary to advise the Commandant beforehand when landing by day. There is a W/T station on the aerodrome with a wireless mast in the north corner. (See "*Wireless*," para. 3, *post*).

LYONS (BRON) (Lat. 45° 44' 0" N., Long. 4° 53' 0" E.) is a Military and Civil Aerodrome, about two miles S.E. of Lyons.



is marked by fabric pennons during the day and a white light at night.

BORDEAUX (TEYNAC) (Lat. 44° 50' 30" N., Long. 0° 42' 0" W.) is a French Civil Aerodrome situated six miles west of Bordeaux. Petrol, oil, and water, and hangar accommodation are available. A landing "T" is situated in the north corner of the ground. A wind sleeve is situated on the hangars near the north corner. Circuits of the aerodrome should in all cases be made in an anti-clockwise direction.

Night Landing Arrangements.—(1) Two white lights, 300 yards apart, are placed on the leeward side of the aerodrome, marking the leeward boundary of the landing and taking-off area. A third white light is placed on the windward boundary, making with the two leeward lights an isosceles triangle; a machine landing must pass over the two leeward lights, heading towards the windward light. When there is no wind the triangle of lights is placed

Three wind sleeves are installed. Two of these sleeves are red, and are situated on the western side of the aerodrome; the third is white, and is situated on the eastern side of the aerodrome. When there is no wind machines should land and take-off from South to North.

An aerial lighthouse, showing a white light, is situated at the S.E. corner of the aerodrome, which is in operation each day from sunset to one hour after sunset. Its characteristic signal is the letter "H" of the Morse Code every 7½ seconds, thus:—

White light	0.5 sec.
Eclipse	0.5 sec.
White light	0.5 sec.
Eclipse	0.5 sec.
White light	0.5 sec.
Eclipse	0.5 sec.
White light	0.5 sec.
Eclipse	4.0 secs.