

Newfoundland Survey, dated 27th September, 1891, that recent examination of the locality off Rich Point, and information obtained locally, tend to disprove the existence of the two rocky shoals charted as lying respectively, one mile north, and three quarters of a mile N.N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. of that point. Depths of 40 to 90 fathoms were obtained around the reported positions, and no indications of shoal water were observed. These shoals have consequently been removed from the Admiralty charts.

During this examination, a rocky bank about 2 cables in extent within the 10-fathoms line, with a least depth of 7 fathoms, was found lying with Rich Point Old Lighthouse bearing E. by S. $\frac{1}{4}$ S., distant $1\frac{1}{10}$ miles. Fishermen in the locality state, that in heavy weather the sea breaks on this bank, and on the 9 feet rock north of the point, but in no other position.

Approximate position, latitude $50^{\circ} 41' 15''$ N., longitude $57^{\circ} 26'$ W.

CAUTION.—As the locality seaward of Rich Point is imperfectly sounded, a wide berth had better be given the point.

[Variation 34° Westerly in 1891.]

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Cow Head Harbour to St. Geneviève Bay, No. 284; Port Saunders, and Keppel, &c., Harbours, No. 2918. Also, Newfoundland and Labrador Pilot, 1887, page 326.

No. 547.—AUSTRALIA AND PACIFIC STATIONS.

SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN.—TONGA OR FRIENDLY ISLANDS.—TONGATABU.

Nukualofa—Alteration in Harbour Lights.

THE Harbour Authorities of Nukualofa have given notice, dated 12th August, 1891, that the two fixed lights (red, white, and green) on the outer extreme of the Government wharf at that place have been replaced by one fixed white light, elevated about 16 feet above high water, and visible in clear weather from a distance of 7 miles.

Approximate position, lat. $21^{\circ} 8'$ S., long. $175^{\circ} 12'$ W.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Tonga or Friendly Islands, No. 2421; Tongatabu, No. 2363; Nukualofa Anchorage, on sheet, No. 1385. Also, Admiralty List of Lights in South America, &c., 1891, No. 239a; and Sailing Directions for the Pacific Islands, Vol. II, Central and Eastern Groups, 1891, page 37.

No. 548.—NORTH AMERICA AND WEST INDIES STATION.

Shipwrecks and Life-Saving Signals in American Waters.

THE following signals, recommended by the late International Marine Conference for adoption by all institutions for saving life from wrecked vessels, have been adopted by the Life-Saving Service of the United States:—

(1.) Upon the discovery of a wreck by night, the life-saving force will burn a red pyrotechnic light or a red rocket to signify, "You are seen; assistance will be given as soon as possible."

(2.) A red flag waved on shore by day, or a red light, red rocket, or red Roman candle displayed by night, will signify, "Haul away."

(3.) A white flag waved on shore by day, or a white light slowly swung back and forth, or a white rocker or white Roman candle fired by night, will signify, "Slack away."

(4.) Two flags, a white and a red, waved at the same time on shore by day, or two lights, a white and a red, slowly swung at the same time, or a

blue pyrotechnic light burned by night, will signify, "Do not attempt to land in your own boats; it is impossible."

(5.) A man on shore beckoning by day, or two torches burning near together by night, will signify, "This is the best place to land."

This notice affects Sailing Directions for the Principal Ports on the East Coast of the United States, 1882, page 1.

No. 549.—CHANNEL AND WESTERN STATIONS.

ENGLAND.—WEST COAST.

River Dee—Alterations in Buoyage.

THE Trinity House, London, has given notice, dated 24th October, 1891, that the following alterations in the buoyage of River Dee have recently been made, in consequence of changes that have taken place in the channels:—

(1.) Hoyle Spit Buoy has been moved 2 cables W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. from its former position, and now lies on the west end of Hoyle Spit in 15 feet water, with—

Talacre Lifeboat House, S.E. by S.

S.E. Middle Patch Buoy, S. $\frac{3}{4}$ W., distant 2 cables.

(2.) A new can buoy, black and white chequered, and named "South Salisbury," has been placed between Mostyn No. 1 and Mostyn No. 3 Buoys, in 12 feet water, with—

Beach Mark open its length northward of Little Hilbre Island, N.N.E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E.

Mostyn No. 1 Buoy N.N.W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W., distant 7 cables.

The depths given are at low water spring tides.

[Variation 19° Westerly in 1891.]

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Holyhead to Liverpool, No. 1170b; Liverpool Bay, No. 1951 (2). Also, Sailing Directions for the West Coast of England, 1891, pages 325, 326.

No. 550.—MEDITERRANEAN STATION.

BLACK SEA—RUSSIAN COAST.

Fixed and Flashing Light on Pitsounda Point.

THE Russian Government has given notice, that on 15th October, 1891, a light would be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on the outer extreme of Pitsounda Point:—

Pitsounda Point Light (of the third order) is a fixed white light, varied by white and red flashes alternately: the fixed white light is shown between the white and red flashes for fifteen seconds, and between the red and white flashes forty-five seconds. It is elevated 70 feet above the sea, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of about 14 miles.

The lighthouse is a circular iron tower, painted white, with dwelling attached; northward of it there is a thick clump of tall pine trees.

Approximate position on Admiralty Charts, lat. $43^{\circ} 8' 30''$ N., long. $40^{\circ} 17' 30''$ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Black Sea, No. 2214; Fort Anakria to Kertch Strait, No. 2235. Also, Admiralty List of Lights in the Mediterranean, 1891, page 166; and Black Sea Pilot, 1884, page 105.

No. 551.—MEDITERRANEAN STATION.

BLACK SEA—SEA OF AZOV.

Fog Signal at Bielosarai Spit Lighthouse.

THE Russian Government has given notice, dated 3rd October, 1891, that a fog whistle has been established at Bielosarai Spit Lighthouse, which, during thick or foggy weather, will give three short blasts in succession every minute, the blasts being separated by intervals of five seconds,