No. 137.—NORTH SEA AND BALTIC STATIONS.

NORTH SEA. Floating Wrecks.

THE following information, relating to floating wrecks in the North Sea, has been published in

the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette:

1. The German steamer "Hinrick" reports having passed at 4h. P.M., 7th March, 1894, in lat. 56° N., long. 2° 28' E., a wooden barque, name unknown, but apparently a Norwegian vessel, loaded but not waterlogged; all the sails were blown away, except the forestaysail, which was set, and the spanker, which was furled. No boats were seen, and the port anchor was hove close up to the hawse pipe.

2. Fishermen at Ymuiden report having seen on 10th and 11th March, 1894, in lat. 55° N., long. 2° 10' E., the wreck of a large, white, iron barque; floating with the forepart under water, and the stern about 15 feet above water. The vessel had no rudder, and was dismasted, with the

rigging floating alongside.

These wrecks are dangerous to navigation.

This: Notice temporarily affects the following Admiralty Charts:—North Sea, No. 2339; No. 21826 (1); No. 2182a (2). Also, North Sea Pilot, Part IV, 1892, pages 32-35.

No. 138.—BALTIC STATION. BALTIC-RUSSIAN SHORE.

Libau Southern Approach—Reported Dangers. REPORTS having been received that the British steamers "Ferrara" and "Vernon" grounded on unknown dangers to the southward of Libau, but that owing to thick weather the Commanders of those vessels were unable to give the exact positions of the shoal ground in question; enquiries have been made of the Libau Salvage :Company, who rendered assistance to these vessels, with the result that they state that the "Ferrara," when on shore, was in lat. 56° 22' N., long. 20° 55' 30" E., and the "Vernon" in lat. 56° 22′ 45″ N., long. 20° 55′ 45″ E., near the edge of the shore bank, and about 11 miles from the land.

The ground in this vicinity is therefore evidently rocky and dangerous, and has been so shown on

the Admiralty Charts.
This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts: -Baltic Sea, No. 2842b; Memel to Libau, No. 2371. Also, Baltic Pilot, 1888, pages 186-189.

FRANCE—WEST COAST.
1. Aux Moutons and Concarneau—Alterations in Lights.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners, No.

50 of 1894 :-

The French Government has given further notice, that on 26th March, 1894, the alterations in the lights at lle aux Moutons, Batterie de la

Croix and Beuzec will be carried out :-

1. Ile aux Moutons Light will be an occulting light, showing two occultations every eight seconds, thus:-light, four seconds; eclipse, one and a third seconds; light; one and a third seconds; eclipse, one and a third seconds. The sectors of red and white light will be visible from the same bearings as heretofore, with the exception of a sector of fixed white light of much increased power, which will be visible from N. 59° W. to N. 63° W., its axis passing about one mile southward of Men an Treas, southward of Pte. de Trévignon. Approximate position, lat. 47° $46\frac{1}{2}$ ′ N., long. 4° $1\frac{1}{2}$ ′ W.

2: Batterie de la Croix Light will be increased in power, and will show a red light from the bearing of N. 7° E. to the land to the eastward, over des Soldats and Le Corven de Trévignon.

Approximate position, lat. 47° 52′ N., long. 3° 55′ W.

3. Beuzec Light will be increased in power, and its arc of light will be decreased so as to be visible only from about N. 43° E. to N. 58° E., well to the southward of Roches de Mousterlin.

Approximate position, lat. 47° 53' N., long.

3° 54½' W.

[Variation 18° Westerly in 1894.]
This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts: British Islands to Mediterranean Sea, No. 1; Bay of Biscay, No. 1104; I. de Groix to Raz de Sein, No. 2645. Also, List of Lights, Part III, 1894, Nos. 213, 216, 215; and Sailing Directions for the West Coasts of France, Spain, and Portugal, 1891, pages 58, 62, 63.

No. 140.—BALTIC STATION.

BALTIC—GERMAN SHORE.—GULF OF DANZIG. Frische Nehrung—Measured Mile Beacons and Buoys near Neukrug.

THE German Government has given notice that beacons have been erected and buoys placed, near Neukrug, Frische Nehrung, to indicate a distance of two nautical miles:

1. The north-east outer beacon is situated on the coast in approximately lat. 54° 27′ 20″ N., long. 19° 38′ 10" E.; the north-east inner beacon bears S. 31° E., distant 656 yards from the outer

2. The south-west outer beacon is situated on the coast two miles from the outer north-east beacon or approximately in lat. 54° 26′ 0″ N., long. 19° 35′20"Ê.; the south-west inner beacon bears S. 31° E., distant 629 yards from the outer beacon.

3. A red can buoy is moored with the northeast beacons in line at a distance of 21 miles from the outer beacon; and a similar buoy is moored with the south-west beacons in line, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the outer beacon. These buoys bear from each other N. 59° E. and S. 59° W., distant two miles.

Two similar buoys are also moored at the same bearing and distance from each other, with the north-east and south-west beacons in line, each buoy at a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its outer

4. The signal-mast of the Rescue Station at Neukrug stands midway between the north-east and south-west beacons, or approximately in lat. 54° 26′ 25″ N., long. 19° 37′ 10″ E.; a beacon will be erected near, which in line with the Rescue Station signal mast, will indicate exactly midway between each pair of buoys.
[Variation 8° Westerly in 1894.]

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart: - Rixhöft to Bruster Ort, No. 2369. Also, Baltic Pilot, 1888, page 174.

141.—CHANNEL AND WESTERN, AND NORTH AMERICA AND WEST INDIES STATIONS.

GULF OF MEXICO-LOUISIANA. Timbalier Bay—Temporary Light on Timbalier Island.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 84 of 1894:

The United States Government has given further notice, that on 20th March, 1894, a light would be shown from a temporary lighthouse on the north side of Timbalier Island:

Timbalier Island temporary light is a fixed white lantern light, elevated 30 feet above high