

No. 68.—CHANNEL AND WESTERN STATION.

ENGLAND—WEST COAST.

Liverpool Bay—Tide Gauge Northward of Formby Light-vessel Destroyed.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 600 of 1894:—

The Mersey Docks and Harbour Board has given further notice, dated 17th January, 1895, that the iron tide gauge perch, surmounted by a cross, situated on the southern edge of Taylor Bank, with Formby Light-vessel bearing South, distant about $4\frac{1}{2}$ cables, has been destroyed in a recent gale, and will not be replaced.

Approximate position, lat. $53^{\circ} 31' 50''$ N., long. $3^{\circ} 11' 25''$ W.

[Variation 19° Westerly in 1895.]

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Great Orme's Head to Liverpool, No. 11706; Liverpool Bay, No. 1951. Also, Sailing Directions for the West Coast of England, 1891, page 340.

No. 69.—NORTH AMERICA AND WEST INDIES STATION.

UNITED STATES—CONNECTICUT.

Long Island Sound—Alteration in Cornfield Point Light-vessel and Lights.

THE United States Government has given notice that, on 16th January, 1895, Light-vessel No. 48 would be permanently moored off Cornfield Point, in place of Light-vessel No. 51, permanently withdrawn:—

Cornfield Point Light-vessel lights have been altered from an electric occulting light to a flashing white light every thirty seconds, shown from the foremast; and a fixed red light shown from the mainmast; each light elevated 37 feet above the sea, and visible from a distance of 11 miles in clear weather.

The light-vessel is a schooner-rigged steamer with two masts and no bow-sprit; the mast-heads are black, each with a black circular cage daymark. A black funnel and the fog signal apparatus stand between the masts. The hull is painted red, with the words "Cornfield Point" in large white letters on each side, and "No. 48" in white on each bow.

Approximate position, lat. $41^{\circ} 12' 53''$ N., long. $72^{\circ} 22' 30''$ W.

Also, that during thick or foggy weather a ten-inch steam whistle on board this light-vessel will give blasts of three seconds duration, separated by silent intervals of one and thirty seconds, thus:—blast, three seconds; silence, one second; blast, three seconds; silence, thirty seconds.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Block Island to Great Egg Harbour, No. 2480; Block Island Sound, Sheet I, No. 2754. Also, List of Lights, Part VII, 1894, No. 670; and Sailing Directions for the Principal Ports on the East Coast of the United States, 1882, page 106.

No. 70.—MEDITERRANEAN STATION.

ADRIATIC—EASTERN SHORE.

Port Zara—Prohibited Anchorage near Submarine Telegraph Cable.

THE Austrian Government has given notice that a submarine telegraph cable has been recently laid from Pola to Port Zara, and in order to mark its direction from Port Zara a white rectangle with a black anchor reversed on it has been placed on the fort near the north-west extreme of Zara sea wall; and a similar rectangle on Oltre Church on the opposite shore of Zara Channel.

Vessels are prohibited from anchoring near the line adjoining the above marks.

Approximate position, fort, lat. $44^{\circ} 7' 5''$ N., long. $15^{\circ} 18' 15''$ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Grossa Island to Zirona Channel, with Plan of Port Zara, No. 2774. Also, Mediterranean Pilot, Vol. III, 1890, page 217; and Supplement, 1894, relating to Mediterranean Pilot, Vol. III, pages 11, 12.

No. 71.—ALL STATIONS.

Definitions of Occulting and Group-Occluding Lights, and Abolition of Term Intermittent Light.

IT has been decided, the Lighting Authorities of Great Britain concurring, to disuse the term "Intermittent" as applied to an occulting light when the light is uninterruptedly visible for more than thirty seconds, and to apply for the future the term "Occulting" to all lights whose characteristic is a steady light suddenly eclipsed.

A new term "Group Occulting" will be introduced.

The following are the definition of these two terms:—

Occulting Light.—A steady light with, at regular intervals, one sudden and total eclipse.

Group Occulting Light.—A steady light with, at regular intervals, groups of two or more sudden and total eclipses.

The Light Lists for 1895, which will now shortly be issued, have been arranged in accordance with this new system; and in the Admiralty Charts issued in future these terms will be introduced.

No. 72.—CHANNEL AND WESTERN, MEDITERRANEAN, CAPE, EAST INDIES, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA STATIONS.

MEDITERRANEAN.

(1.) *Strait of Messina—Alteration in Period of Cape Peloro (Faro) Provisional Light.*

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 697 of 1894:—

The Italian Government has given further notice, dated 15th January, 1895, that the period of the provisional light (fixed and flashing) on Cape Peloro has been altered to two minutes, the fixed light being of one minute and thirty seconds duration, and the flash five seconds; with an interval of darkness before and after the flash.

Approximate position on Chart No. 188, lat. $38^{\circ} 15' 45''$ N., long. $15^{\circ} 39' 30''$ E.

(2.) *Sardinia—Alteration in Light at Extremity of Cagliari Mole.*

Also, that on 16th January, 1895, the provisional light (fixed red) on the extremity of Cagliari Outer Mole would be replaced by an occulting light:—

Cagliari Mole Light is a dioptric, white occulting light with a period of five seconds, thus:—light, three and a half seconds; eclipse, one and a half seconds. It is elevated 28 feet above the sea, and visible in clear weather from a distance of 10 miles.

Approximate position, lat. $39^{\circ} 12' 25''$ N., long. $9^{\circ} 7' 10''$ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Sardinia to Malta, No. 165 (1, 2); Adriatic Sea, No. 1440 (1); Malta to Cape Malea, No. 1800 (1); Policastro to Cape Sta. Maria di Leuca, No. 198 (1); Cape Bonifati to Strait of Messina, No. 1976 (1); Catania to Cefalù, No. 188 (1); Faro or Strait of Messina,