No. 369.—CANADA—NOVA SCOTIA.

Cape Sable Light—Period Altered.

The Government of the Dominion of Canada has given notice that, after 1st July, 1902, the period of the Cape Sable light (white revolving) will be altered from forty to thirty seconds, thus:—light about twelve seconds, reaching its point of maximum brilliancy in the middle of its visibility, and eclipse eighteen seconds, but in other respects it will remain as before.

Approximate position, lat. 43° 23′ N., long. 65° 37′ W.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Nova Scotia, No. 1651; Cape Sable to Cape Sambro, No. 730; Bay of Fundy, No. 352; Baccaro Point to Pubnico Harbour, No. 339. Also, List of Lights, Part VIII, 1902, No. 496, and Sailing Directions for, &c., Nova Scotia, 1894, page 216.

No. 370.—NEW ZEALAND—NORTH ISLAND, EAST COAST.

Firth of Thames, Middle Bank—Non-Existence of.

Information dated 22nd April, 1902, has been received from Commander J. W. Combe, His Majesty's surveying vessel "Penguin," that a very careful but unsuccessful search has been made for Fishing or Middle Bank, Firth of Thames, and that depths of 14 fathoms and upwards were found everywhere near the reported position; this shoal, on which there was supposed to be a depth of 3 fathoms, has therefore been expunged from the Charts.

Approximate position, lat. 36° 54¾′ S., long. 175° 21′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Tutukaka Harbour to Mayor Island, No. 2543. Also, New Zealand Pilot, 1901, page 112.

No. 371.—PHILIPPINES—LUZON, WEST COAST.

Lingayen Gulf—Shoal Reported.

The United States Government has given notice, dated 10th May, 1902, of the existence of a coral reef about one third of a mile long, and with a depth of 2½ fathoms over it in the entrance to Lingayen Gulf, situated with San Fernando Point lighthouse bearing N. 1° W., distant 2½ miles.

Approximate position, lat 16° 35½′ N., long. 120° 17′ E.

[Variation nil in 1902]

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—The Island of Luzon, No. 2454. Also, Eastern Archipelago, Part I, 1890, page 43; Revised Supplement, 1898, relating to that work, page 4; China Sea Directory, Vol. II, 1899, page 323; and Supplement, 1901, page 13.

No. 372.—NEW ZEALAND—NORTH ISLAND, EAST COAST, HAURAKI GULF.

Rakino Island—Rock Westward of.

Information, dated 31st March, 1902, has been received from Commander J. W. Combe, His Majesty's surveying vessel "Penguin," of the existence of a rock, with a depth of four feet over it at low water springs, situated with the summit (195 feet) of Rakino Island bearing S. 74° E., distant 8½ cables, and the western extremity of Tapu Island, S. 26° W.

Approximate position, on Chart No. 1896, lat. 36° 43′ S., long. 174° 55¾′ E.

[Variation 14° Easterly in 1902.]

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Tutukaka Harbour to Mayor Island, No. 2543; Entrance to Auckland Harbour, No. 1896. Also, New Zealand Pilot, 1901, page 49.

No. 373.—SPAIN, WEST COAST—AROSA BAY APPROACH.

Salvora Island Light—Irregularity of.

The Spanish Government has given notice, dated 1st April, 1902, that the period of Salvora Island Light (white fixed with red flash) varies from three and a quarter to about three and three-quarter minutes; also, that in thick weather, at a greater distance than seven miles the red flashes cannot be distinguished, the light therefore under these circumstances appears as white fixed.

Approximate position, lat. 42° 28′ N., long. 9° 0½′ W.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Cape Finisterre to Cape St. Vincent, No. 87; Cape Peñas to Pontevedra Bay, No. 1053; Vigo and Pontevedra Bays, No. 2548; Arosa and Pontevedra Bays, No. 1758. Also, List of Lights, Part IV, 1902, No. 594; and Sailing Directions for the West Coasts of France, &c., 1900, page 429.

No. 374.—ITALY—WEST COAST.

Civita Vecchia, North Entrance—Light-Buoy Established.

With reference to Notice to Mariners No. 315 of 1902:—

The Italian Government has given further notice, dated 27th May, 1902, that a light-buoy exhibiting a white fixed light has been established at the extremity of the submerged end of the breakwater extending north-westward from Marzocco Fort, Civita Vecchia, situated about 2½ cables N. 38° W. from Marzocco Fort.

Also, that the light exhibited from the south-east extremity of the ante-murale has the same characteristics as formerly, white fixed and flashing with a period of 40 seconds, thus:—flash, twelve seconds; fixed light, twenty-eight seconds.

Approximate position, lat. 42° 5¾′ N., long. 11° 47′ E.

[Variation 10° Westerly in 1902.]

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Civita Vecchia, No. 1093. Also, Mediterranean Pilot, Vol. II, 1895, pages 233, 234.

No. 375.—CANADA, BRITISH COLUMBIA—VANCOUVER HARBOUR.

Brockton Point—Beacons Removed.

The Government of the Dominion of Canada has given notice, dated 6th May, 1902, that the two white mast beacons on Brockton Point, which in line S. 72° E. led to the southward of Parthia Shoal, have been removed, as a new lighthouse is now being constructed on the point.

Approximate position, lat. 49° 18′ N., long. 123° 7′ W.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Burrard Inlet, No. 922. Also, List of Lights, Part VII, 1902, No. 413; and British Columbia Pilot, 1898, page 181.

No. 376.—CANADA—NOVA SCOTIA, BAY OF FUNDY.

Brier Island Light—Amended Description of.

With reference to Notice to Mariners No. 255 of 1902:—

Further information is given that the character of the new light it is intended to exhibit on 1st July on West Point, Brier Island, is a group revolving light with a period of one minute, and that consequently the duration of its visibility commences from the eclipse and increases in power until the maximum point of brightness is reached, and then decreases to the eclipse again.