

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Kuril Islands, No. 2405; Yezo Island, No. 452; Oshima to Furbira Wan, No. 3438, Also, List of Lights, Part VI, 1904, No. 1008; and Sailing Directions for Japan, &c., 1904, page 705.

No. 1225.—CANADA, NOVA SCOTIA—BAY OF FUNDY, BRIER ISLAND.

North Point—Fog Bell Established.

The Government of the Dominion of Canada has given notice, dated 26th November, 1904, that a fog bell has been established at Grand Passage Lighthouse, north point of Brier Island, which will, during thick or foggy weather, be struck by machinery once every five seconds.

Approximate position, lat. $44^{\circ} 17\frac{1}{2}'$ N., long. $66^{\circ} 20\frac{1}{2}'$ W.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Bay of Fundy, No. 352; Brier Island to Gulliver Hole, No. 2656; Yarmouth to Petit Passage, No. 2538. Also, List of Lights, Part VIII, 1904, No. 568; and Sailing Directions for the South-East Coast of Nova Scotia, &c., 1903, page 231.

No. 1226.—PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—MIN-DANAO, ILIGAN BAY.

Iligan, Camp Overton—Light Established.

The United States Government has given notice, dated November, 1904, that a red fixed light has been established at Camp Overton, Iligan Bay. It is shown from a wooden tripod, 14 feet high, erected on Hospital Hill, south of the Officers' quarters, and is visible in clear weather from a distance of 7 miles through an arc of 180° seaward.

Its exact position is uncertain, but it has been placed on the Chart in lat. $8^{\circ} 12' 40''$ N., long. $124^{\circ} 15' 45''$ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Eastern part of the Sulu Sea, No. 2578. Also, List of Lights, Part VI, 1904, page 101; and Eastern Archipelago, Part I, 1902, page 316.

No. 1227.—DENMARK.

The Skaw—Wind and Storm Signal Station.

The Danish Government has given notice that, on 1st January, 1905, a wind semaphore and storm signal station will be established at the Skaw $1\frac{1}{2}$ cables N.N.W. from the lighthouse. The semaphore consists of a lattice-work structure 96 feet high, with a horizontal yard pointing north and south. The yard is supported on each side, half way from its centre to the end, by smaller lattice-work structures; and at the junction of the smaller structures with the yard there is a circle with a pointer to indicate the direction of the wind. On each side of the principal mast above the yard are six arms to indicate the force of the wind. On the north side of the mast above the yard an H is placed to indicate that the signals made on that side represent the conditions of the weather at Hanstholm; and on

the south side an A to indicate that the signals made on that side will represent the conditions of the weather at Anholt. On the north yard arm end is placed an \emptyset , and on the south a ∇ to assist in reading the signals when seen from behind. \emptyset signifying East or East, and ∇ signifying West or West.

Wind Signals.

The direction of the wind at Hanstholm and Anholt are indicated by the direction of the pointers in the circles on the yard arms, the tops of the circle representing the north point of the compass, and the \emptyset and ∇ on the end yard the east and west points respectively.

The force of the wind at either station is represented by the arms above the yard, each arm placed horizontally representing a force of two of the Beaufort scale. A calm is represented by the pointer and all the arms being turned downwards. If no information can be given the upper arm will be placed at an angle of 45° above the horizontal.

Storm Signals.

The storm signals are made from the yard arms of the semaphore yard, as follows:—

One black ball signifies:—Weather disturbed so that a storm may be expected.

One black cone, point upwards:—Storm from north-west.

One black cone, point downwards:—Storm from south-west.

Two black cones, points upwards:—Storm from north-east.

Two black cones, points downwards:—Storm from south-east.

Under the other yard arm the following may be hoisted:—

One red flag signifies:—Wind veering to the right.

Two red flags signifies:—Wind backing to the left.

By night these signals may be replaced by red lights, which will be obscured from the bearing of S. 22° W., through south, to S. 46° E., to avoid confusion with the auxiliary light on the north side of the lighthouse.

Approximate position, lat. $57^{\circ} 44\frac{1}{2}'$ N., long. $10^{\circ} 38\frac{1}{2}'$ E.

[Variation 10° Westerly in 1904.]

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—The Kattegat, No. 2114. Also, List of Lights, Part II, 1904, No. 568; Part III, No. 1; North Sea Pilot, Vol. IV, 1901, pages 10, 256; and Baltic Pilot, Part I, 1895, pages 19, 93.

No. 1228.—SPAIN—EAST COAST.

Rosas Bay—Works in Progress.

Information, dated 17th December, 1904, has been received through His Majesty's Vice Consul, Barcelona, that the undermentioned works are in progress on the eastern side of Rosas Bay, southward of the town.

1. The northern mole under construction commences at a position $3\frac{1}{2}$ cables N. 71° W. from the summit of Mount Murallas, and extends in a direction N. 77° W. It will be 328 yards in length and 55 yards wide. It has been com-