

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

(Nos. 47 to 59 of the year 1907.)

[The bearings are magnetic, and those concerning the visibility of lights are given from seaward.]

No. 47.—SOUTH AMERICA, EAST COAST—RIO DE LA PLATA.

Monte Video—Zero of River Level Signals, Meteorological Signals Altered.

With reference to Notice to Mariners No. 64 of 1905:—

Information, dated 6th December, 1906, has been received from His Britannic Majesty's

Consul-General, that the River Level Signals established near Phillimore Cove, Monte Video, indicate the number of feet and parts of a foot above or below ordinary low-water and not the mean river level, as stated in the above notice.

The accepted level of low water on the Admiralty Charts is 14½ feet below the string course or beading, running round the Custom House sea wall, about 4 feet below the parapet.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Also, that the meteorological signals shown from the Observatory semaphore or mast, 237 feet above mean water level, near Phillimore Cove, have been altered and are now as follows:—

By Day.		By Night.		Signification.
Masthead.	Yardarm.	Masthead.	Yardarm.	
Pendant, blue and white vertical stripes	White light	Fair weather
Flag, green	Green light	Changeable
Burgee, red	Red light	Bad weather
Burgee, red	Cone point downwards	Red light	3 red lights indicating triangle, point downwards	Southerly winds, strong
Burgee, red	Cone point upwards	Red light	3 red lights indicating triangle, point upwards	Northerly winds, strong
Burgee, red	Drum over cone point downwards	Red light	One red light, below 4 red lights forming a square	Southerly gale
Burgee, red	Drum below cone point upwards	Red light	One red light, over 4 red lights placed in form of a square	Northerly gale

The heights of the barometer, thermometer, and force of the wind are made by means of the International Code Signal Book. The cistern of the barometer is 80 feet above mean water level.

Approximate position, lat. 34° 54½' S., long. 56° 12¾' W.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Monte Video Bay, No. 2001. Also, South America Pilot, Part I, 1902, page 268; and Supplement, 1906, page 25.

No. 48.—UNITED STATES—CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO APPROACH.

San Francisco Light-Vessel—Replaced by Reserve Light-Vessel.

The United States Government has given notice that, on and after 1st January, 1907, San Francisco, light-vessel, exhibiting two white flashing lights, would be replaced by Relief light-vessel No. 76, exhibiting two white fixed lights (one at each masthead), elevated 46 feet above the sea, and visible in clear weather from a distance of 12 miles. During thick or foggy weather a steam whistle will give one blast every thirty seconds; thus, blast two seconds, silent interval, twenty-eight seconds.

The Relief light-vessel has two masts, and a funnel between them, but no bowsprit, with a day mark painted in red and white vertical stripes at each masthead, and another day mark painted in a similar manner, and marked "76" between them; the hull is painted red from the bow to the foremast, and from the stern to the

mainmast, the midship section being white. No. 76 is inscribed on each bow and quarter, and "Relief" on each side.

Approximate position, lat. 37° 45' N., long. 122° 41' W.

Further notice will be given when the permanent light-vessel is again in position.

This Notice temporarily affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Pinos Point to Bodega Head, No. 229; San Francisco Harbour, No. 591. Also, List of Lights, Part VII, 1906, No. 328; Sailing Directions for West Coast of Central America, &c., 1896, page 348; and Supplement, 1901, page 31.

No. 49.—AFRICA, EAST COAST—DELAGOA BAY, LORENZO MARQUES APPROACH.

Polana Channel—Buoys Marking.

The Port Authorities, Lorenzo Marques, have given notice that the deepest water across the