NOTICES TO MARINERS.

(Nos. 635 to 644 of the year 1903.)

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

No. 635.—JAPAN—NORTH WEST COAST. Miyadsu Harbour-Rock.

The Japanese Government has given notice, dated 25th June, 1903, of the existence of a rock named Shishiguri, with a depth of $2\frac{3}{4}$ fathoms over it at low-water springs, in Miyadsu Harbour, situated with Horai Iwa bearing S. 43° W., distant $5\frac{1}{5}$ cables, and the rocky point immediately northward of Shishi village S. 66° E., distant $3\frac{3}{4}$

Approximate position, lat. 35° 34′ N., long. 135° 13½′ E.

35° 134′ E. About 130 yards to the eastward and northward of this rock there are depths of from 31 to $4\frac{1}{4}$ fathoms and from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 fathoms in other

Variation 5° Westerly in 1903.]

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Amarube Zaki to Ando Zaki, No. 2174; Miyadsu Harbour, No. 61. Also, China Sea Directory, Vol. IV, 1894, page 542.

No. 636.—CANADA, BRITISH COLUMBIA QUEEN CHARLOTTE SOUND.

Redfern Island, Cecil Rock—Existence of.

The Government of the Dominion of Canada has given notice, dated 8th July, 1903, of the existence of a rock, named Cecil Rock, about 6 cables north-westward of Redfern Island, the least depth over it being 3 feet, situated with the summit of the northernmost of the Hedley islets bearing N. 48° E., distant $11\frac{1}{2}$ cables, and Herbert Island N. 52° W.

Approximate position, lat. 50° $54\frac{3}{4}$ ′ N., long. 127° $37\frac{1}{2}$ ′ W.

This rock is 2 cables in length in a northwesterly and south-easterly direction, and one cable wide, and has depths of from 1 to 12 fathoms over it, but the water around it deepens suddenly to 20 fathoms.

Variation 25° Easterly in 1903.]

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Approaches to Fitz Hugh, &c. Sounds, No. 2448; Goletas Channel to Quatsino Sound, No. 582; Goletas Channel, No. 555. Also, British Columbia Pilot, 1898, page 308.

No. 687.—CANADA, NEW BRUNSWICK-PASSAMAQUODDY BAY.

Cherry Island—Fog Bell Established.

The Government of the Dominion of Canada has given notice that, on 16th June, 1903, a fog bell, which during thick or foggy weather will be struck by machinery twice in quick succession every six seconds, was established in a square wooden building, 17 feet high, painted white, erected on the south-west point of Cherry Island, Head Harbour passage.

Approximate position, lat. 44° 55' N., long.

66° 58′ W.

The bell is elevated 43 feet above high water. This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts: -Quoddy Head to Point Lepreau, No. 2013; Campobelio Island, No. 2020. Also, List of Lights, Part VIII, 1903, No. 620A; and Sailing Directions, &c., Bay of Fundy, 1903, page 270.

No. 638.—CANADA, NOVA SCOTIA—GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

Pictou Bar Lighthouse—Burnt Down, Temporary Light.

The Government of the Dominion of Canada has given notice, dated 3rd July, 1903, that

Pictou Bar Lighthouse has been burnt, and that a mast 48 feet high, has been erected on the site.

Two lautern lights visible from seaward are exhibited from the mast, the upper being a white fixed light, and the lower, 20 feet below it, red fixed. A lantern light showing a white fixed light over the harbour is also attached to the mast.

A spherical wooden cage, painted white, has been placed at the masthead as a day mark.

Approximate position, lat. 45° 41½' N., long. 62° 39½′ W.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:-Pictou Harbour, No. 1989. Also, List of Lights, Part VIII, 1903, No. 206; and Gulf of St. Lawrence Pilot, Vol. II, 1895, page 126.

No. 639.—COCHIN CHINA. Kam Kanh Bay-Dangers in.

The French Government has given notice, dated 18th July, 1903, of the existence of the undermentioned dangers in Kam Ranh Bay :-

1. A rock, with a depth of $2\frac{1}{4}$ fathoms over it at lowest tide in the approach to Little Pass on the north side of the entrance to the bay, situated with the southern point of Little Pass bearing S. 81° W., distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and outer rock off the south-east point of Tagne Island S. 34° W. Approximate position, lat. 11° $51\frac{1}{2}$ ′ N., long. 109° $15\frac{1}{2}$ ′ E.

2. Two coral heads, with depths of 3 feet and 13 feet, situated at distances of 4 cables S. 7° W. and $6\frac{1}{2}$ cables S. 16° E. respectively from Southwest rock off the village of Bangai.

Note.—Mariners are advised not to pass the westward of a line joining De la Prise Island and Hon Chut, as there is a ledge with a depth of only $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms over it between the latter island and the mainland.

Variation 2° Easterly in 1903.]

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Kam Ranh Bay to Vung Ro Bay, No. 1008; Kam Ranh Bay, No. 3028. Also, China Sea Directory, Vol. II, 1899, pages 397, 398.

No. 640.—COCHIN CHINA.

Nhatrang Bay Approaches, and Port Dayot--Dangers in.

The French Government has given notice, dated 18th July, 1903, of the existence of the following dangers in the approaches to Nhatrang Bay, and Port Dayot:-

Nhatrang Bay Approach.

1. A rock, with a depth of 4 feet over it at lowest tide, about 3 cables to the eastward of Séche Point

Approximate position, lat. 12° 21½' N., long. 109° 17¼′ E.

The bay between Séche Point and Cape Sec is blocked almost entirely by coral reefs, and must not be entered.

2. A rock, which has two pinnacle heads, the least water over them being 6 feet at lowest tide, is situated about 7 cables S. 12° E. from Middle Island, Van Fong Bay.

Approximate position, lat. 12° 29' N., long. 109° 183' E.

Port Dayot.

A coral reef of small extent, with a depth of 1 foot over it at lowest tide, exists in Port Dayot in lat. 12° 39′ 35″ N., long. 109° 22′ 15″ E.

Variation 2° Easterly in 1903.]

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Kam Ranh Bay to Vung Ro Bay, No. 1008. Also, China Sea Directory, Vol. II, 1899 pages 401, 403, 405.