

The Third French zone includes the following Departments :—Alpes (Basses), Alpes (Hautes), Alpes - Maritimes, Ardèche, Ariège, Aude, Aveyron, Bouches-du-Rhône, Cantal, Corrèze, Dordogne, Drôme, Gard, Garonne (Haut), Gers, Gironde, Hérault, Landes, Loire (Haute), Lot, Lot-et-Garonne, Lozère, Pyrénées (Basses), Pyrénées (Hautes), Pyrénées-Orientales, Tarn, Tarn-et-Garonne, Var, Vaucluse.

Charges for Telephonic communications between the United Kingdom and France :—

	s. d.
For telephonic conversation between places in the British zone and places in the first French zone ..	6 0
For telephonic conversations between places in the second British zone and places in the first French zone ..	7 10
For telephonic conversations between places in the first British zone and places in the second French zone ..	7 10
For telephonic conversations between places in the first British zone and places in the third French zone ..	9 5
For telephonic conversations between places in the third British zone and places in the first French zone ..	9 5
For telephonic conversations between places in the second British zone and places in the second French zone ..	9 7
For telephonic conversations between places in the second British zone and places in the third French zone ..	11 2
For telephonic conversations between places in the third British zone and places in the second French zone ..	11 2
For telephonic conversations between places in the third British zone and places in the third French zone ..	12 10

These charges are in all cases for a telephonic conversation of three minutes between the hours of 7 a.m. and 9 p.m. during the months of March, April, May, June, July, August, September, and October, and between 8 a.m. and 9 p.m. during the months of November, December, January, and February.

The charge for calls between 9 p.m. and 7 a.m. and between 9 p.m. and 8 a.m. during the same months respectively are three-fifths of the charges shown in the above scale calculated to the nearest penny.

#### PART II.

Charge for telephonic communication between England and Wales and Belgium :—

	s. d.
For telephonic conversations between any telephonic centre in England and Wales which can communicate by telephone with Belgium and any place in Belgium .. .. .	8 0

This charge is for a telephonic conversation of three minutes.

NOTE.—In the case of a call to or from a Call Office a fee not exceeding 6d. for a period of three minutes and 1s. for a period of six minutes will be payable, in addition to the above charges.

Dated this 18th day of March 1920.

CROMPTON LLEWELYN DAVIES,  
Solicitor to the Post Office.

#### ADMIRALTY NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 466 of the year 1920.

##### REGULATIONS REGARDING DISPLAY OF VESSELS' NAMES ON ENTERING CERTAIN PORTS NO LONGER IN FORCE.

*Former Notice.*—No. 1529 of 1919; hereby cancelled.

Notice is given that the regulations regarding the display of vessels' names on entering certain ports, published in the former Notice, are no longer in force.

(Notice No. 466 of 1920.)

*Authority.*—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. (H. 266/20.)

By Command of their Lordships,

F. C. LEARMONTH,  
Hydrographer of the Navy.

Admiralty, London,  
15th March 1920.

#### ADMIRALTY NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 478 of the year 1920.

##### WIRELESS METEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION TO AND FROM SHIPS AT SEA.

###### GENERAL REMARKS.

*Former Notice.*—No. 8 of 1920; hereby cancelled.

1. It is earnestly hoped that all concerned will assist in making the wireless meteorological service a success. Negotiations are now in hand to extend and unify the system of collecting weather data by wireless from ships at sea all over the world, and at the same time to organise the free transmission of weather bulletins from a sufficient number of wireless stations to admit of ships being constantly supplied with reliable weather reports and forecasts wherever they may be.

2. It should be borne in mind that the needs of ships at sea in regard to information regarding the weather will march hand in hand with the requirements of aircraft. The importance of this service will therefore be constantly increasing, and its success or failure will largely depend upon the co-operation of ships at sea in providing the data without which accurate forecasting is impossible. The matter does not depend solely upon the efforts of the ships selected to furnish the data. The essence of success lies in rapidity in passing such data by wireless from the ship to the coast station, and thence to the central meteorological office. It follows, therefore, that all ships not taking an active part in supplying data should use the greatest care not to interfere with the transmission of the wireless messages to the shore.

3. The following particulars refer to the scheme now being undertaken by the British Meteorological Office. This Notice will, however, be subject to revision from time to time, and endeavours will be made to include in each revision all information available to date of the weather bulletins issued by the wireless stations