

## Semaphore Signalling—

*continued.*

**Sixth Circle—W and X.** Left hand at **E**, right at **F**. Moveright hand from **F** to **G** position to make **X**.

**Seventh Circle—Z.** Left at **G**, right at **F**.

Know one circle thoroughly before you proceed to the next.

Practise making opposite letters **A** and **Q**, **M** and **S**, **H** and **Z** and so on. Four letters which have no opposites are **D**, **R**, **U** and **N**.

### NUMERALS.

The letters **A** to **I** and **K**, are used for the numerals **1** to **9** and **0**.

Before sending numerals you send the "numeral sign" and then proceed. Using **A** for **1**, **B** for **2**, **K** for **0** (not **10**), etc. When finished sending numerals, make the "Alphabetical Sign" (**J**), and go on with the message.

Figures are always checked back by the receiver—**1** is checked by **A**, **12** by **AB**, **1916** by **AIAF**, etc.

### LEARNING TO READ.

To become proficient at reading get a *good* signaller to send to you. If you can't get a *good* signaller, or if you want to practice indoors, you can't do better than get a packet of Semaphore Signalling Cards. By means of them you can, with practice, become fairly proficient at reading. The cards are easily carried in the pocket.

## Morse Signalling.

By a Signalling Instructor.

To many this system of signalling seems very difficult, but it is not so difficult as one imagines, and even if it were, it is more important and of greater use than Semaphore, and when once you know it the gain is greater.

It can be used in flag signalling at short and long distances; lamp signalling for night work; helio-

## Morse Alphabet.

DOTS.		DASHES.	
E	●	T	— — — — —
I	● ●	M	— — — — —
S	● ● ●	O	— — — — —
H	● ● ● ●		

### OPPOSITES.

A	● — — — — —	N	— — — — — ●
B	— — — — — ● ● ●	V	● ● ● — — — — —
D	— — — — — ● ● ●	U	● ● — — — — —
F	● ● — — — — —	L	● — — — — — ● ● ●
Q	— — — — — / — — — — — ●	W	● — — — — — — — — — — ●
Y	— — — — — ● — — — — —	Q	— — — — — ●

### SANDWICH LETTERS.

K	— — — — — ● — — — — —	P	— — — — — ● — — — — — ●
X	— — — — — ● ● — — — — —	R	— — — — — ● — — — — —

### LETTERS WITH NO OPPOSITES.

Z	— — — — — ● ● ● ● ●	C	— — — — — ● ● ● ● ●
J	— — — — — ● ● ● ● ●		

### LONG NUMERALS.

1	● — — — — —	6	— — — — — ● ● ● ● ●
2	● ● — — — — —	7	— — — — — ● ● ● ● ●
3	● ● ● — — — — —	8	— — — — — ● ● ● ● ●
4	● ● ● ● — — — — —	9	— — — — — ● ● ● ● ●
5	● ● ● ● ●	0	— — — — — ● ● ● ● ●

## Morse Signalling—*continued.*

graphing by means of the sun's rays; and the telegraph key for ordinary and wireless telegraphy.

The alphabet is made up of dots and dashes, the dot being equal to one unit of time and the dash three times the length of the dot. Between each letter there is a pause equal to one dash, and between words or groups of letters a pause equal to two dashes.

To learn the alphabet in the correct and easiest manner do so in sections. Learn the dots, then the