## Morse Signalling-continued.

dashes, then the opposites, and so on, making up words with each section and combining one section with another to make words.
To memorise each letter call the dot "iddy" and the dash "umpty"-representing the sounds made by the telegraph key-thus the letter $\mathbf{K}$ manans madran would be "umpty-iddy-umpty." laying stress on the "umpty.'

## NUMERALS.

In Morse the numerals are checked back by means of the letters A to K. 1913 is checked by A I A C.

## HOW TO SEND A MESSAGE IN BOTH

 SEMAPHORE AND MORSE.The method of sending will be same for both Semaphore and Morse, except where shown in the miscellaneous special signals on next page.

Bear in mind that the "general answer" is one dash in Morse and the letter A in Semaphore. Each word is acknowledged by the "general answer." Not always necessary,

Call up by making the "preparation" come down to the "ready". position (Semaphore) or the "prepare to signal" position (Morse) after each word.

Stand directly facing the person you are signalling to. In Morse you may require to stand with your back to the wind blowing from his direction

The "caller" and "writer' should stand immediately in rear of the "sender" and "reader" respectively, so that they may be clear of the flags and yet close enough to be heard and to hear the latter distinctively

LETTERS WHICH SOUND ALIKE.
Certain letters in the alphabet being very like each other in sound have been given names, and to avoid mistakes you should always use those names.


When reading out the word STAMMPED you would say "Esses-talk-ack-emma-pip-e-don." This applies to both signalling systems.

## Special Signals. miscellaneous.



