The Sallors' Creed.

The arms of God enclose the night, The night enwrips the son, The sea surrounds the tossing ship, The ship it holdeth me.

This little metaphor of life Guides me in all I do, It reminds me of my saller's lot. And shapes my ways' thereto.

I would not let myself forget That human crafts are feall, And that a sudden storm may hish The sea on which I sail.

And by and by, when I am called To leave my faithful back By seminar's plack must falter nor To trust the trackless dark.

For this I know, that while the dark Shall swallow up the sea, around the sleat, shoreless night The arms of God will be.

A Maze of Telephones.

STOCKHOLM RETICULATED.

Probably the first thing which a visitor to Stockholm remarks after his arrival is the appulling number of telephones scattered about the hotel in the

priories scattered about the note in the corridors and rooms.

In his bedroom he will perhaps find one, and just outside the door another. He cannot move twenty steps without discovering a new one. While, when he goes out into the streets he will see little shelters, each of which holds an

little shelters, each of which holds an instrument.

If his washerwoman does not send the linen back punctually he rings her up to ask the reason. If he wants corpany at dinner or lunch he invites a friend through the telephone. It is here, there, and everywhere.

In Stockholm there are more sub-scribers to the telephone than there are in New York and Chicago together. It is used very advantageously in the rapid discharge of work by the State authori-

ties.
There are avrangements instead of made by which telegrams, instead of being sout to the house, are communicated per tele-phone to the receiver direct from the post office.

In short, the telephonic system of

communication has been carried to the

communication has been carried to the highest pitch of perfection in the Scandinavian Peninsula.

But even now it cannot be said that the system has attained its greatest dimensions if one is to judge from tast year's figures, from which it appears that no fewer than 12,000 fresh installations were made in Sweden, the majority in and around the capital.

Almost every village is connected by telephone with its nearest neighbours even in such distant parts as aspland.

At the present time there are only two really big telephone companies or Sweden, the General Telephone Com

Sweden, the General Telephone Com-

nany and the National Telephone Company, a Government concern

The former has about 33,000 subscribers, and its system is confined to a radius of seventy miles from Stockholm. Over the rest of the land the Government has a monopoly of the telephones.

Within the seventy-mile radius of the within the seventy-mile radius of the capital there are only 12,000 subscribers to the Government company, but outside the radius 50,000 more have joined the system.

A certain amount of rivalry naturally exists between the two companies in Stockholm, with the result that the cost

of the telephone is cheaper there than

of the telephone is cheaper there than in any other city in the world.

The General Telephone Company charges 11/ for the installation of the apparatus in a private dwelling, and thereafter an annual charge of £2. In

thereafter an annual charge of £2. In business houses, where more than one instrument is required, the cost varies from £3 3/ to £5 10/. The Government, on the other hand, charges £2 15/ per annum, and no installation fee, without any distinction between private dwellings and business houses.

In Stockholm itself the ..eneral Telephone Company owns no fewer than 22,000 miles of double wires, and within the seventy-mile radius it possesses 7500 miles more, most of which are haid underground in cables, each cable containing two hundred and fifty double wires.

taining two hundred and fifty double wires.

It is a fact worthy of remark that nearly all the cables are made in England or Germany, Sweden, in spite of her enormous telephone system, not having a single cable factory. But all the instruments, exchanges, etc., are manufactured by the world ramous firm of Ericesson, so well known in connection with some of the largest systems in England and other places, including New Zealand.

In the exchange room a hundred girls

New Zealand.

In the exchange room a hundred girls are always at work. They are relieved four times a day. Everything is done by the company to make the life comfortable. Two large sitting-rooms, furnished with lounges, easy, chairs, pianos, etc., are provided for them when of duty, and a large comfortable diningroom for their meals.

Lust year, the Covernment tried to

room for their meals.

Last year the Government tried to buy the General Telephone Company out. But Parliament refused to vote the necessary three-quarters of a million sterling—a course which it will yet regret, as in 1930, when the concession expires, and the Government has the next chance to buy, the price will be much higher, as the business increases tremendously every year.

De Gawk (as they conclude to sit out the rest of it): "It seems so strange. I waltzed with her only last week, and now she is dying." Miss Pert: "You should tell her doc-

ouss rert: "You should tell her doctor that. He's been very much puzzled by her case."



A CHIEFTAINESS, BY C. F. GOLDIE.



"MORNING," BY E. W. PAYTON.