

of the C. E. T. S., and information is being constantly received of the intention of other parishes to follow suit—and from what is going on, it may reasonably be expected that the majority of the parishes will have their associations well organized and delegates chosen to attend on the 22nd of Nov. in Toronto—when the Diocesan Association of the C. E. T. S. is to be inaugurated. The Bishop, who takes the most hearty interest in the movement, tells me that the results, so far, are most encouraging. I have written about forty letters to various newspapers on the subject of organization and the work to be done, and many of these have been copied into other journals, not only in this Province, but in the other Provinces and in the United States."

"What platform have the societies adopted?"

"We have three distinct pledges—one of total abstinence; the second not to treat; and the third not to drink intoxicating liquor, except at meals. We thus secure co-operation from Christian men of various views, and as a matter of experience, we find that the members soon become total abstainers when they join, by adopting one of the other pledges."

"What is your attitude towards prohibition?"

"I am working for prohibition in the most practical way. You can never obtain a prohibitory law until you send men to Parliament in such force as to secure the passage of such a law. You cannot send such men unless you have voters who will elect them; and you cannot get the voters unless you educate them. Partyism must be put out of sight. The consciences of men must be reached; Christian men must be urged as Christians to vote for men who will legislate to stop the manufacture of intoxicants; there must be neither Grit nor Tory in the matter. The Temperance Societies which work outside the Church lines are doing a good work; but as the majority of their members are young men, or women, who do not possess the franchise, the work must be slow in its results. I believe the most direct, as well as the more correct plan, is to appeal to Church members as such; to make the temperance question a Church question; and then the result will be immediate, and you will not hear the cry of political parties raised, for men will vote, as in the sight of God, caring nothing for parties."

"Has not the time arrived, Doctor, for the organization of a third political party—a Prohibition Party—who will ignore the existing parties unless they adopt prohibition as a plank in their platform?"

"No," replied the Doctor, emphatically. "You have not yet got the voters. You may think the sentiment in a community is strong in favor of prohibition, but if you rely on the votes of men as voters simply, or as politicians, you will be disappointed. Get their co-operation as Christians, and you can rely on their votes."

"You believe, then, in making temperance a part of church life and church work?"

"I do, most certainly. I believe that church members should be taught to deny themselves for the sake of the suffering, and to exercise their franchise in the removal of the curse of the liquor traffic; and that the young should be trained into habits of abstinence. In the matter of church temperance organization I was somewhat surprised to find that the Church of England is in advance of all the others; but I have written to the *Christian Guardian*, and intend to write to the *Canada Presbyterian* and *Canadian Baptist*, urging that those denominations should take up the matter on lines similar to those of our communion, and I hope that some good may result. The success of our efforts in Toronto Diocese has led to the adoption of our Constitution by the other Dioceses, where similar branches are being organized. I have received quite a number of letters from clergymen and influential laymen in these other Dioceses asking for information and papers, and such other assistance as I could give to enable them to start their local associations or branches of the Church of England Temperance Society, and I have been asked to visit various parts of the Province and deliver addresses in connection with the work of organization. The movement is extending rapidly, and will be very important in its development, for each branch society will represent an average of seventy-five members, most of whom are voters. We have been discussing the question of an organ, and a depot for the supplying of temperance literature to these branches. There is another view of this work, added the speaker. "It means a long step in the direction of Christian union. This is a social question, not a doctrinal one, and clergymen of all denominations may sit on the same platform in discussing it. High Church, Low Church, Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians,—all have common cause here; and when the consciences of the Christians of this City and Province are thoroughly roused, we shall be able to hold a grand Union Convention, as large, as united, and as enthusiastic as the Reform Con-

vention which crowded the Horticultural Gardens Pavilion last January."

"I sincerely hope your health may be spared, Doctor, so that you may have the pleasure of such a sight," remarked the *CITIZEN* representative.

[We reprint on page 208 from the *Christian Guardian* the letter sent to that journal by Dr. Snelling.]

Selected Articles.

COFFEE-HOUSES IN TORONTO.

Our first house, East Market Square, was opened on the 15th of Feb'y, 1882, by His Honor the Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, the ceremony being preceded by a meeting in the chamber of the City Council, at which speeches were delivered by the leading clergy and some of the most distinguished laymen of the city. Among others Archbishop Lynch spoke most favourably of the movement, and (doubtless through his influence) our Roman Catholic fellow citizens have proved warm friends and patrons of our houses, and to meet their requirements special attention has been paid to providing fish on Fridays. Our stay at East Market Square was not long, as our neighbour, the proprietor of the Albion Hotel, purchased our building and offered us favourable terms for the remainder of our lease. By this step valuable service was done to the Coffee-House Movement, as our moving into the building now occupied next to the Cathedral on King Street led to a very large increase in the volume of our business, an increase that still advances. Last Autumn we opened a second house at Shaftesbury Hall, which has also done a good business, and promises splendidly for the future. The following facts with regard to the numbers supplied each week at the two houses will prove of interest:—

1883.	Customers Served	1883.	Customers Served
Week ending		Week ending	
Jan. 6.....	5295	Feb. 10.....	5295
" 13.....	5293	" 17.....	5452
" 20.....	5049	" 24.....	5435
" 27.....	5035	Mar. 3.....	5941
Feb. 3.....	5328	" 10.....	5835
Mar. 17.....	5830	June 2.....	6800
" 24.....	5300	" 9.....	6554
" 31.....	6319	" 16.....	6665
April 7.....	6046	" 23.....	6660
" 14.....	6242	" 30.....	6817
" 21.....	6386	July 7.....	6555
" 28.....	6145	" 14.....	7432
May 5.....	6542	" 21.....	7571
" 12.....	6441	" 27.....	7807
" 19.....	6510	Aug. 4.....	7838
" 26.....	6263		

As some have doubted if we were reaching the class specially before our minds when beginning this movement, I wish to give here an estimate, by the manager, of the proportion of the various classes supplied on one day at the St. Lawrence House.

Merchants, Lawyers, Judges, Bankers, &c.....	125
Clerks in stores and offices.....	200
Ladies (supposed to be shopping).....	40
Mechanics and Labourers.....	225
People from the country.....	70
Girls from stores.....	40
Lads under 15 years of age.....	50

From this list it will be seen that we are not only reaching the poorer classes but are doing a work that is calculated to have far reaching influences upon all classes of society, and to do much towards solving grave social problems which lie before us in this democratic country. During last winter we provided entertainments in the evenings for the people, charging only a ten cent refreshment ticket for admission, and we hope in the future further to develop this means of attracting the young from the many questionable entertainments to which they are enticed in our city. The question of providing smoking rooms and reading rooms is at present under consideration, and we believe these adjuncts are most important in connection with the philanthropic aspect of the movement. As to the financial results of our work I may say, that our first full year will end with this month, and that our directors are looking forward with confidence to be able to give at our annual meeting in November a good account of the condition of the Company, accompanied with a fair dividend on the invested capital. I am glad to state that the example we have set is being energetically followed in other places, that Brockville has now a flourishing Coffee House, and there is every prospect of Brantford, Peterboro and other towns following suit. We wish these enterprises all success, and our indefatigable Secretary, Mr. Baker, will always be ready to give to any friends entering upon this work the benefit of his experience and thorough knowledge of the business.—Rev. P. M. F. McLeod.