

established, the opium was sold at a low rate. Finally, as it spread throughout the neighbourhood, the price was raised, and profit ensued. The effects already produced may be faintly gathered from the following extracts from the testimony of competent eye witnesses.

Mr. Gregory, of Bombay, says, "My visit to the Akyab dens, yesterday, was one of unmitigated pain of heart. The emaciated frames, the laboured breathing, the fevered pulse, the wrecked lives, the ruined souls, lay heavily upon me. Dozens of victims, thinking I was a missionary, asked me for some medicine to stop the terrible pain which accompanies the slightest cessation of the use of the drug after the first few months from the commencement of the habit. They all knew the drug was ruining them, and they all wanted to give it up, but dared not face the racking torture of the process." "There are over one thousand opium dens in this district and town, while in the town there is not one resident missionary—all this under a so-called Christian Government." "Wife, children, home, health, and life itself, are all sacrificed to this degrading passion." "It is the most imperious and relentless vice under which humanity can fall." "Reformation where opium is obtainable is almost unknown. Hence the necessity of making this pernicious drug inaccessible."

The length to which the opium policy of desolation, destruction and death, has gone in the British settlement of Shanghai, may be gathered from a letter of Mr. Alfred Dyer, who investigated the condition of things there in February, 1890. He writes: "This British settlement, covering a space no larger than an ordinary English country town, contains one thousand and sixty licensed opium shops, several of which are capable of accommodating from five hundred to a thousand persons. Adjacent to the opium shops are dens of moral leprosy. The latter places are as many in number as the opium shops."

Christian women, of North China, declare that "foreign opium