

and tried to pass his hand over his eyes, to intimate that his sight was going. He next proceeded to take a solemn and final welfare of his family, addressing his children each by name, and charging them to obey and comfort their mother, and to seek to become blessings to the church. Towards the closing scene, the violence of his pain abated, and his mind continued serene and clear until exhausted nature finally gave way, and he sweetly fell asleep in the arms of that Saviour in whom he trusted, and whom it had been his greatest happiness to preach and to exalt. He died on the 21st day of June, 1838, in the forty-sixth year of his age, and the fourteenth of his ministry. So true it was of him, that when a few years of life and labour were come, then he went the way whence there is no return.

Mr. Barry was a man of deep and consistent, yet cheerful piety—of unbending integrity—and was ever fearless and faithful in the discharge of what he believed to be his duty. He was conscientiously and warmly attached to the doctrines and discipline of Wesleyan Methodism, which he taught, enforced, and defended, with great judgment and zeal. He was a man of superior and various talents, and was esteemed as an able minister, a faithful pastor, and an affectionate colleague and friend in the different circuits in which he travelled; and in no one more so than in Montreal. As Husband and Parent, his memory will be cherished by his bereaved family, with unabated affection and respect—feeling as they do, that in his death they have sustained a loss which alone can be made up by the divine and paternal love and care of Him who is “a father to the fatherless and a judge of the widows”—and who hath said, “Leave thy fatherless children, I will preserve them alive; and let the widows trust in me.”

While, therefore, in the life and labours—the affliction and death of our beloved brother thus imperfectly sketched, we mark the frailty of man, and the faithfulness and goodness of God in sustaining his servant, and enabling him to “glory in tribulations also,”—let us remember the words of the Apostle to the Hebrews, and to us—“And we desire that every one of you do shew the same diligence to the full assurance of hope unto the end: that ye be not slothful, but followers of them who through faith and patience inherit the promises.”

SCIENTIFIC.

THE CHLORIDES OF SODA AND LIME.

(Concluded.)

M. DE LESSEPS the French Consul-general at Smyrna, had just received a few bottles of Labarraque's chloruret of oxide of sodium, when the plague broke out in the city. He secured his residence from infection by means of chloruret. At the British Consul's one member of the establishment was stricken with the disease. M. de Lesseps invited all the members of the British consulate to his residence, cured the individual attacked, and preserved all the others from contagion. A present was afterwards sent to him by the British government, accompanied by a letter of thanks from George IV.

We will give one instance more of the medicinal powers of the chloruret of Soda, which, let us further observe, has been successfully used in external can-

cerous affections. A friend of our's at Paris was shot through the thigh in a duel. After a time the wound assumed an unfavourable character, and at last gangrene began. The surgeon who attended our friend stated that his life was in imminent jeopardy, and that he had better prepare for the worst. We had just then heard of Labarraque's discovery, and, there being nothing to risk, we sent for a bottle of chloruret of oxide of sodium, and applied to the wound lint steeped in it. By the next day, the whole of the mortified parts had sloughed off, and the wound had assumed a healthy appearance. We then diluted the chloruret with water, gradually lessening the former at every dressing. In six weeks the patient was walking about Paris.

The chlorurets ought in every house to be kept in constant use. They conduce, as we have before said, to health, cleanliness, and comfort, and positively keep off infectious diseases. We shall enumerate a few of the advantages they afford, sufficient we trust to induce our readers never to be without them.

The chloruret of oxide of calcium, or chloride of lime, had better be purchased in powder. Its cost, at the retail price, is one shilling per pound. The best way to use it is to mix it with water, so as to form at first a paste, and then gradually add more water. A quarter of a pound of this powder mixed with two quarts of water, and thrown into the drains when they are offensive, will immediately make them sweet. A tablespoonful mixed with a pint of water, and put in different parts of the house, will destroy all bad smells and keep off infection. Placed in soup plates, or saucers under the beds, or in different parts of bed-rooms, it will keep them sweet; and in sick-rooms it will destroy all unpleasant smells and miasms. The same quantity in a night-pan will prevent any bad smell, as would a larger quantity thrown into a cess-pool. Chloride of lime should therefore be used for keeping dwelling-houses, sweet, clean, and healthy, and for disinfecting sick rooms.

The other chloruret, that of oxide of sodium, commonly termed chloride of soda, is of more importance as regards the person. Used as a lotion, in the proportions of about one part to forty of water, it cleanses and purifies the surface of the body, destroying all bad smells, and stopping the fermentation upon the skin, which we described in our paper on the use of the warm bath; it is therefore a most valuable addition to the toilet table. A few drops in a tumbler of water make an excellent lotion for the mouth after cleaning the teeth, and six drops in a wineglassful of water, if taken into the stomach will sweeten offensive breath, arising from flatulency or any other disturbance of the gastric organs. In wounds and ulcers its efficacy has been already explained. Those who constantly use it about their persons may consider themselves strongly guarded against infection. In crowded assemblies, at the opera, at balls, where a number of human beings are congregated in a close space and the lungs are made to breathe a fetid and unwholesome atmosphere, a small smelling bottle should be carried, filled with chloride of soda. By taking out the stopper and placing the unclosed bottle before the mouth and the nose, chlorine evolved destroys the fetor of the atmosphere, and you breathe a less pernicious air. Chloride of soda diluted in the proportion of one part to four or five of water, will expunge ink stains from linen and paper. It will also clean prints, provided they are not stained with grease; for though it discharges common ink, it has no effect upon printing ink, the vehicle of which is oil. As the chlorurets act more especially upon animal matter, the chloride of soda, which is sold in the shops at half-a-crown per quart bottle, will be found of great use in restoring tainted meat, especially game. The meat should be washed in a mixture of a small wineglassful of the chloruret added to a pint of water.