

From the above study it could be concluded that the three types of monumental stones are extremely vulnerable to attack by the physicochemical parameters. In particular, the red and white variety of stones have less resistance towards saline, acidic and neutral conditions. Hence utmost care should be taken to conserve the old stone monuments which are predominantly built up of the red and white stones. Keeping in view the growing urbanization at Bhubaneswar and the environmental condition in the city, regular removal of the salts from the monumental surface (by paper pulp method) and the use of protective coatings like Tegovakon V and Organo Silane are recommended. Removal of lichens and fungus can be accomplished by the use of 1% sodium salicylate solution or 4% zinc or magnesium silicofluoride solution. 5% ammonium hydroxide solution was most effective in removing moss.

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Errata

Calcutta's industrial pollution: Groundwater arsenic contamination in a residential area and sufferings of people due to industrial effluent discharge - An eight-year study report

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T. Roy Chowdhury, C. R. Chanda, B.K. Biswas,
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[*Curr. Sci.*, 1998, 74, 346-355]

In the first line of the abstract, Parin Green should read as Paris Green. The error is regretted.

Plasmid profile of *Erwinia herbicola* ATCC 21998

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[*Curr. Sci.*, 1997, 72, 876-879]

The name of one of the authors, Anand Kumar should read as Anil Kumar. The error is regretted.