neutral countries are collaborating in this work of replacing similar periodicals which have hitherto been published in Germany, and we note with pleasure how prompt has been the work of the abstractors; in this feature the new publication compares very favourably with its German predecessors. We anticipate a brilliant future for *Physiological Abstracts* and wish it every success.

New Inventions.

A NEW MECHANICAL STAGE.

In addition to the usual advantages of a mechanical stage, the invention here illustrated is easily fixed to, and unfixed from, any microscope. This is effected very simply. To the right on the under side of the machine is a strong

curved leaf spring, attached at its proximal end to a firm crossbar; on the left at a convenient distance are pivoted

two spring fingers. The machine is slipped over the anterior edge of the stage; the curved spring firmly presses the right edge of the stage, while the two spring fingers grip its left edge and under surface. This construction is sufficient to hold the machine immovably upon the stage, and is adapted to engage stages of different widths within the limits of stage sizes usually employed with microscopes.

The Medical Supply Association, 167-185, Gray's Inn-road, W.C., are the manufacturers.
Manor Park. K. HEANLEY, L.S.A.

A MONTHLY RECORD OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

THE returns in some instances have not been forthcoming, a number of stations having discontinued making observations owing to the reduction of staff. It is hoped that the omissions due to this cause will be made good when normal times return. The personnel of public health authorities concerned in the supervision of these examinations and of the analytical work involved remains the same as published in previous tables.

COMMITTEE FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION:

Summary of Reports for the Months ending February and March, 1916.

Place.	Rainfall in milli- metres.	Metric tons of deposit per square kilometre during month.								
		Insoluble matter.			Soluble matter.		Total solids.	Included in soluble matter.		
		Tar.	Carbonaceous other than tar.	Ash.	Loss on ignition.	Ash.		Sulphate as (SO ₃).	Chlorine (Cl).	Ammonia (NH ₃).
Month ending Feb. 29th, 1916.										
ENGLAND—										
Bolton	121	0·03	1·50	3·96	3·40	6·30	15·19	2·91	2·24	0·10
Exeter	137	0·03	2·25	2·61	1·64	5·09	11·61	1·56	0·88	0·04
Kingston-upon-Hull	75	0·11	2·24	3·23	3·28	5·03	13·89	2·37	1·09	0·07
Leicester	114	0·40	7·00	7·72	3·92	6·39	25·43	2·86	0·61	0·24
London—										
Meteorological Office	69	0·15	3·64	5·33	3·33	2·21	14·66	1·88	1·34	0·06
Embankment Gardens*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finsbury Park	68	0·13	1·35	4·24	2·02	3·47	11·21	1·81	0·57	0·06
Ravenscourt Park	75	0·17	3·27	7·62	1·38	3·63	16·07	1·91	0·18	0·11
Southwark Park	73	0·35	4·83	11·28	3·48	5·32	25·26	2·34	1·05	0·08
Wandsworth Common	75	0·23	2·41	6·97	0·59	4·61	14·81	2·26	0·90	0·06
Victoria Park	73	0·06	0·95	4·59	2·18	5·48	13·25	2·19	0·92	0·07
Golden Lane	79	0·09	3·50	4·87	2·52	5·36	16·34	2·71	1·04	0·25
Malvern	85	—	0·08	0·20	0·52	0·82	1·62	0·41	0·25	—
Manchester—										
Queen's Park	74	—	—	—	—	—	19·97	—	—	—
School of Technology	99	—	—	—	—	—	31·15	—	—	—
Newcastle-on-Tyne	68	0·35	4·25	6·52	2·97	5·53	19·62	2·38	0·96	0·13
Rochdale	—	—	—	—	—	—	45·10	—	—	—
York... ..	42	0·11	1·24	2·26	2·24	3·24	9·09	1·54	0·33	0·07
SCOTLAND—										
Coatbridge	71	0·07	1·85	3·54	1·98	5·09	12·53	1·81	1·07	0·09
Greenock	146	0·19	1·95	2·89	3·36	6·72	15·12	2·37	2·55	0·18
Leith*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Month ending March 31st, 1916.										
ENGLAND—										
Exeter	106	0·02	1·48	2·30	1·61	2·88	8·29	1·44	0·58	0·03
Leicester... ..	121	0·30	6·86	7·99	3·41	6·96	25·53	3·25	0·82	0·56
London—										
Meteorological Office	96	0·13	4·36	8·95	3·84	7·68	24·96	2·63	0·13	0·04
Embankment Gardens*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finsbury Park	78	0·15	2·18	2·31	2·34	3·54	10·52	1·93	0·91	0·09
Ravenscourt Park	101	0·16	3·58	5·85	3·84	10·66	24·08	5·83	1·25	0·14
Southwark Park	83	0·14	5·29	9·06	6·55	13·54	34·57	6·08	0·95	0·18
Wandsworth Common	39	0·02	0·47	1·48	1·20	2·52	5·70	0·93	0·69	0·16
Victoria Park	64	0·06	1·68	7·04	3·94	7·12	19·84	4·32	0·84	0·09
Golden Lane	104	0·07	3·83	5·36	4·15	6·65	20·06	3·78	1·22	0·35
Malvern	44	0·01	0·12	0·23	0·72	0·95	2·03	0·53	0·14	0·04
Manchester—										
Queen's Park	49	—	—	—	—	—	22·59	—	—	—
School of Technology	44	—	—	—	—	—	15·16	—	—	—
Newcastle-on-Tyne	86	0·37	3·93	7·25	2·40	5·65	19·60	2·61	1·52	0·18
Rochdale... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	26·10	—	—	—
York... ..	68	0·18	1·65	2·93	3·24	2·43	10·43	1·73	0·81	0·09
SCOTLAND—										
Coatbridge	41	0·08	0·97	1·97	1·91	3·73	8·66	2·00	0·32	0·10
Greenock	48	0·23	2·59	5·26	1·79	4·00	13·88	2·02	0·53	0·19
Leith	47	0·06	0·92	2·74	2·82	4·70	11·24	2·35	1·10	0·09

* Samples lost.

"Tar" includes all matter insoluble in water but soluble in CS₂. "Carbonaceous" includes all combustible matter insoluble in water and in CS₂. "Insoluble ash" includes all earthy matter, fuel, ash, &c. One metric ton per sq. kilometre is equivalent to: (a) Approx. 91b. per acre; (b) 2·56 English tons per sq. mile; (c) one gramme per sq. metre; (d) 1/1000 millimetre of rainfall.