only the end of the shaft is inside the fan housing. Other points discussed are: the relative merits of different duct materials; heat insulation and joining methods; and small mobile refrigerator units.
-- Cond. from Bull. Hyg.

1032 Refrigeration of Deep Mine Workings in Belgium. Unnumbered communication, Institut d' Hygiene des Mines, Hasselt, Belgium. A. Houberechts, Director. 27 pp. (1951). French.

A scheme for the refrigeration of some workings in the Belgian pit is described. Wet and dry bulb temperatures are the principal factors in determining thermal stress. Continuous heavy work is distressing at an effective temperature of 93.2°F., and impossible above 95°F. In Belgium the accepted limit is 88.8°F. Below 3280 feet underground in damp coal mines, cooling by ventilation alone may be insufficient, and refrigeration may be necessary to attain the desired effective temperature. Sources of heat and effect of cooling are discussed at length, with calculations. Given reasonably good ventilation, refrigeration may be cheaper than increased ventilation. Factors determining choice of installation are listed, and the first such installation in a coal mine is described. Highly satisfactory results are claimed. -- Cond. from Bull. Hyg.

COMMUNITY AIR HYGIENE

1033 The Engineering Approach to Cleaner Air for the Community. H. P. Munger. Am. J. Pub. Health 42, 936-946 (Aug. 1952).

The author reviews methods of sampling, estimating, and eliminating various types of air contaminants. The problem confronting individual plants is inexpensive methods of air pollution control. Little of the knowledge of preventive methods is practically usable for the individual plant. Each plant presents an individual research problem, and the method must be tailored to fit the particular situation. The concentrations, properties, and composition of the contaminants, the topography, meteorology, locations of population centers, and potential market for the separated material must be known. A plant-by-plant analysis is necessary to obtain the most effective control of contaminants. Close cooperation between health and air pollution officers, industry, and research organizations is required for rapid progress.