

towns into cities, and the advance of the various sciences has been so rapid, that our people scarcely realize the changed circumstances and the need of carefully directing their energies in meeting the demands of the times. I find that in very small villages even inefficient drainage, cesspools, piggeries, slaughter-houses and impure water supplies are not now tolerated. There is no paving material which possesses every quality desired in a pavement to meet all conditions and uses. The ideal pavement remains to be discovered, but the features, which belong to such an ideal pavement are so numerous and of such varying character as to render the search apparently a hopeless one. The ideal pavement should be cheap, durable, suit all classes of traffic, offer little resistance to traction, give a good footing for horses, be adapted to all grades, have a good appearance, not be pervious to water, be sanitary (that is, non-absorbent), not subject to decay, easily cleaned, not dusty and not noisy. It is the purpose of this paper to deal with the healthfulness of paving in general, and of the sanitary conditions of asphalt, stone blocks, vitrified bricks, cedar blocks and macadam, with respect to absorption, decay, ease of cleaning, dustiness and noise."

Mr. Campbell discussed first the use of cedar blocks, which proved to be not favorable. Macadam and other systems were discussed and their bad points brought out. With regard to absorption, there can be no objection to asphalt, vitrified bricks or stone blocks. Asphalt is impervious to water, while brick and stone pavements are practically perfect so far as absorption is concerned. To be sanitary a pavement should not be dusty, as it carries with it the bacteria of disease, which are part of street filth. To prevent dust, the pavement must be so perfectly cleaned that a practically harmless amount is taken up by the wind, or if perfect cleaning is not possible, dust must be subdued by sprinkling.

Toronto has a reputation of being a clean city, with a well-organized street department, yet even under these favorable conditions a walk or drive down Yonge Street is a very trying experience. Business men in offices are not safe from the attack of the dust, and it embeds itself in clothing and other articles of goods exposed. He spoke of one case where patients were ordered to leave Jarvis Street because of the dust. The streets are swept by hand and machines, and not flushed as in Ottawa and Montreal. Flushing is the only method whereby asphalt can be freed from this insanitary dustiness. Asphalt, however, is hot, and is objectionable in close business streets. Vitrified brick and stone block pavements are not so dusty in hot weather, as the surfaces are less smooth, and assist in retaining in the joints the finer particles of dust. In support of wood blocks as not the worst kind of pavement, he said that if it was considered such an illness-breeder, portions of Toronto should be hotbeds of disease.

Dr. J. J. Cassidy, in the absence of Mr. E. B. Shuttleworth, read his report on "The Influence of Street Pavements on the Occurrence