

The first reference to heating is in October, 1873, when the principal was authorized, whenever the temperature of the rooms fell to 60° Fahrenheit, to direct the caretaker to provide sufficient fuel to raise it to 65°, at which it should be maintained, as nearly as possible. On October 20th, sawed wood was ordered, and on October 27th the school was without either sawed wood or kindling.

On October 13th, one of the teachers informed the principal that "the girls' pump was broken."

On December 18th, 1873, the first public examination was held. Mr. Farley and Mr. W. B. McMurrich, local trustees, the Revs. Darling and Jeffreys, and about 100 others, were present. In the addresses the school was highly commended and particular reference was made to the needlework of the girls. Apparently, even in those days, many parents took a personal interest in education, and the school authorities gave opportunity to parents to show their interest at public school exercises. Apparently also in those days needlework was not regarded as a "frill."

That there were difficulties in discipline is indicated by the February and March, 1875, records of unruliness, when the same pupil was suspended twice—once for being drunk and once for bringing pipe, tobacco and matches to school.

A record of teachers' meetings also goes back until 1873. It is well kept and throws many interesting sidelights on the conduct of the schools. The prevailing difficulty every year seems to have been the securing of regular and prompt attendance. At the various meetings troublesome pupils were discussed and ways and means of improving their characters considered. Apparently the difficulties of teaching have not changed appreciably since schools were invented.

Several of the principals of the York Street School had long terms of tenure, but from September, 1918, to June, 1919, there were four principals. Such rapidity of change, especially in a school organized as the York Street School is at present, without principal's assistant or male class-room assistants, is extremely detrimental to the school.

### **The Penny Bank—A Unique Feature:**

The Toronto Penny Bank, the first of its kind in Canada, is housed on the lower floor of this building, and handles school childrens' savings from schools all over the city. The York Street School itself holds the record for per pupil deposits among all the schools in the city and, it is said, of the Dominion. Many of the deposits, while in the names of the children, are, in reality, family savings, and withdrawals during the severe winter months are often for coal and clothing. During November, 1919, the deposits per pupil were \$1.30. It is easy to see what effect the location of such an institution in the neighborhood has in relieving distress through the encouragement of thrift. Many of the boys are particularly ambitious to accumulate