

tion willing to receive them, and authorized the appointment of a special commissioner to try youthful offenders, apart from adults—the first beginning of a juvenile court law. Referring to this, Mr. Jones forwarded a book of notes with the following letter:

Toronto, Sept. 17, 1907.

My Dear Mr. Kelso:—You probably remember the first meeting we had relative to the proper methods of dealing with juvenile offenders. This was in the Fall of 1886, nineteen years ago. At that time I read a paper on the subject. The Honorable S. H. Blake was in the chair. I have just come across my original notes and as I want to leave you something, I "give, devise and bequeath" these to you, as they are pretty much the foundation of the present improved system of dealing with children. You were the instigator of that meeting, and may therefore find these notes of some interest and value.

Yours truly,

BEVERLEY JONES.

CHILDREN'S COURT.

Toronto at this time (1889) came near starting a Children's Court, with commissioners specially appointed. Three leading citizens were approached, and they agreed to serve without compensation. The following notice of motion was presented in the City Council, but it did not get any further, action being deferred: