

administrative powers, of a Court of Petty Sessions. There are eighteen provincial stipendiary magistrates, mostly for boroughs; as well as twenty-four metropolitan, appointed under different rules (p. 231).

BOROUGH CIVIL COURTS

A borough may, in addition to its magisterial courts, have a court of civil jurisdiction, or 'borough court,' for the trial of cases arising within the borough. Since the establishment of the County Court system (p. 283), these courts have not been favoured by authority; and no new ones are created, while those which survive from ancient times are mostly regulated by modern Acts of Parliament.

COUNTIES OF CITIES AND TOWNS

A few ancient boroughs are 'counties of cities' or 'counties of towns.' This is a picturesque survival, almost the only visible result of which is the annual appointment of a sheriff (p. 355) by the borough council, to act within the borough. Formerly this class of boroughs had most of the distinctive features of the ancient county system, including special Parliamentary franchises and separate Assizes. But the latter have long ago disappeared; while the former may be abolished by the new Reform Act (p. 143). It may be mentioned, in passing, that there is no legal difference in England or Wales between a 'city' and an ordinary borough, or between a 'Lord Mayor' and a simple mayor. The title of 'city' is ancient tradition; that of 'Lord Mayor' is conferred by message from the Crown.

'COUNTY BOROUGHS'

Very important, however, is the class of 'county boroughs' created by the Local Government Act of 1888; because, in addition to their powers and duties