

BOROUGH MAGISTRATES

Further, a borough may have a separate Commission of the Peace, i.e. Justices of the Peace appointed by the King to act in and for the borough; about one hundred and twenty boroughs have such separate commissions. But the mere fact of having such a commission does not exclude the jurisdiction of the county Justices, or exempt the borough from contribution to county rates; unless it is accompanied by the grant of a separate Court of Quarter Sessions (p. 276), the issue of which may be opposed by the county authorities. For the grant of a separate Court of Quarter Sessions will, practically, exempt the borough from the judicial authorities of the county, and, consequently, from contribution to their expenses, and will free the burgesses from service on county Quarter Sessions juries; though it will not, if made since 1888, and, even if made before, not if the borough has less than 10,000 inhabitants, confer on the borough council or Justices the former administrative powers of Quarter Sessions (pp. 357-358), which have now passed to the county councils. And the council of a borough having a separate Quarter Sessions must pay the salaries of a Recorder, who acts as judge in criminal matters and rating appeals, and is appointed by the Crown (p. 277), and a Clerk of the Peace (p. 358) and a Coroner (p. 356) appointed by itself; unless, in the latter case, its population is less than 10,000.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES

A Stipendiary Magistrate (p. 271) is not strictly a borough official; though he may be appointed by the Crown, on the petition of any borough, to act for a district of which the borough forms part. In such a case, the borough pays his salary; and he takes precedence of all the other Justices of the borough, having generally, as has been said (p. 271), the judicial, but not the