

twenty in England and Wales. We have now to notice the peculiarities of certain groups within this large number, which are apt greatly to puzzle observers; the more especially as these groups are not distinct, but cut into one another, *i.e.* some boroughs have more than one of the peculiarities referred to.

POLICE BOROUGHs

As has been hinted recently, some boroughs have their own separate police forces, maintained and controlled independently of the county police force, partly out of the borough rate, partly by Treasury grants (p. 353). No borough with less than 10,000 inhabitants can have a separate police force of ordinary paid constables; and not every borough with more than 10,000 inhabitants has one.¹ Where a borough has such a force, however, it must appoint a Watch Committee of not more than one third of its own members, exclusive of the Mayor; and this committee appoints the Chief and other constables, issues regulations (which must be approved by the Home Office) for their conduct, and, generally, manages the force. Every constable, county or borough, must, however, obey the lawful orders of any Justice of the Peace (borough or county) within the limits of his (the constable's) authority, which are the borough and a radius of seven miles therefrom, and the county of which the borough forms part. A police borough may, by ancient custom, have power to levy a special 'watch rate' on certain specified buildings; but such rate may not exceed eight pence in the pound of the net annual value of the rated premises to a tenant on a repairing lease. Usually, however, the police of a borough are maintained out of the ordinary borough income, supplemented, as has been said, by Treasury grants.

¹ There is even one case (Gloucester) in which a 'county borough' (p. 374) has no separate police force.