

of a city' (p. 374), two sheriffs, elected by the liverymen from among the aldermen who have not already served as such; and it appoints several important education officials for the various educational institutions (not elementary) maintained by the City. The City's annual income from its permanent property alone, independently of rates, approaches £250,000.

THE COUNTY OF LONDON

The London County Council governs an area of approximately 121 square miles, or, roughly, an area having a radius of about six miles from Charing Cross, on both sides of the Thames, cut out of the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent. It is, of course, an arbitrary, not an historic area, chosen as the result of the practical needs of the huge and dense population settled round the City centre. Its council, created by the Local Government Act of 1888, consists of a Chairman, one hundred and eighteen councillors, and nineteen ordinary aldermen, elected every three years, in the same manner as an ordinary county council (p. 359); and it has the powers within its area of an ordinary county council, with the striking exception of the maintenance and control of the police, for it is within the orbit of the Metropolitan Police, which is, as previously explained (p. 10), the one police force of the country which is under the direct control of the central government, though it is largely maintained out of local rates. In addition, the London County Council has special powers in the matter of main sewers, which are not exercised by ordinary county councils; and it is the sole authority for public elementary and other education within its area. This authority it exercises through its Education Committee (p. 263), which is, virtually, the old London School Board without a special election. Two of its best known and most important activities are