

LUXEMBURG.

Reigning Grand-duchess.—**Marie-Adelaide**, born June 14, 1894; succeeded on the death of her father, the late Grand-Duke Wilhelm, February 26, 1912. Sisters:—Princess *Charlotte*, born January 23, 1896; Princess *Hilda*, born February 15, 1897; Princess *Antoinette*, born October 7, 1899; Princess *Elisabeth*, born March 7, 1901; Princess *Sophie*, born February 14, 1902.

The Grand-duchy of Luxemburg was included from 1815 to 1866 in the dissolved Germanic Confederation. By the Treaty of London, 11 May, 1867, it is declared neutral territory, and its integrity and independence were guaranteed.

There is a Chamber of Deputies in the Grand Duchy of 53 members, elected directly by the cantons for six years, the half renewed every three years. Luxemburg has an area of 998 square miles, and a population (Dec. 1, 1910) of 259,891 (134,101 males and 125,790 females). The population is Catholic, save 4,007 Protestants, 1,270 Jews, and 303 belonging to other sects. The chief town, Luxemburg, has 20,848 (1910) inhabitants. Estimated revenue and expenditure (including extraordinary for the last five years) in francs:—

—	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Revenue . . .	17,700,805	18,497,700	18,196,137	18,101,733	22,017,781
Expenditure . . .	16,977,796	19,920,566	19,867,335	20,484,564	24,882,531

The debt consisting of loans, mainly for the construction of railways, was, in 1893, converted into a single loan of 12,000,000 francs at 3½ per cent. The annuities amount to 493,150 francs. The Savings Bank of the Grand Duchy, on Dec. 31, 1912, had 71,224 depositors with 64,628,393 francs to their credit (inclusive of interest). In 1912, the number of mines was 86; the mineral output amounted to 6,533,930 metric tons; the number of miners was 5,347. Production of iron (1912), 2,252,229 tons. For commercial purposes Luxemburg is included in the German Zollverein. There were 325 miles of railway in 1913, and 439 miles of telegraph line with 1,352 miles of wire, and 346 telegraph offices in 1913. There were also (1913) 95 telephone systems with 824 miles of line and 4,582 miles of wire. In 1913 there were 133 post-offices, through which there passed 15,951,000 letters, 7,548,600 post-cards, and 19,632,000 samples, &c.

British Envoy and Minister.—Hon. Sir A. Johnstone, G. C. V. O.

British Consul.—Norbert le Gallais.

Books of Reference.

Baedeker's Belgium and Holland, including the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. 15th ed. Leipzig, 1910.

Bonnardot (F.), Les Archives de l'État de Luxemburg. Vol. 41 of Publications of the History Section of the Luxemburg Institute. 1890.

Calmes (A.), Das Gildsystem des Grossherzogtums Luxemburg. Munich, 1907.

Eyschen, Luxemburg. In Band IV. of Marquardsen's Handbuch des öffentlichen Rechts.

Eitz (J. v. d.), Aus Luxemburgs Vergangenheit und Gegenwart. Trier, 1891.

Pasmore (T. H.), In Further Ardenne. London, 1905.

Perk (M. A.), Luxemburgiana. Bussum, 1892.—Schetsen uit Luxemburg. Haarlem, 1894.

Plüps (H.), Das luxemburger Land. Aachen, 1895.

Benwick (G.), The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg and Its People. London, 1913.