BELGIUM  
(including Eupen-Malmédy)

GENERAL

Area ................. 30,444 sq. km.
Population (1925) ........ 7,811,876
Per sq. km. ............ 256.6
Length of land frontiers ....... 1,379 km
Length of coast-line ........ 65.5 km.
Length of railways:
1926:  
Standard gauge ............... 5,059 km.
Narrow gauge ............... 4,472 km.
9,531 km.

I.

Army.

A. SUPREME MILITARY AUTHORITY AND ITS ORGANS.

The King is the supreme head of the Army in time of war.

I. MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENCE.

The Minister of National Defence commands the Army in time of peace.

The Ministry of National Defence consists of:
The Minister’s Secretariat;
The Army General Staff;
Higher Infantry Directorate;
Higher Artillery Directorate:
  General Inspectorate of Artillery;
  Armaments and Ammunition Branch;
  Motor Transport and Motor Fuel Branch;
  Anti-Gas Branch.
Higher Medical Directorate:
  General Medical Inspectorate;
  Army Medical and Pharmaceutical Branch.
Higher Intendance Directorate:
  General Intendance Inspectorate;
  Intendance, Administration and Supplies Branch.
Military Personnel and Recruitment Branch;
Technical Engineer Branch;
Aviation Branch;
Veterinary and Remounts Branch;
Mobilisation of the Nation Branch;
General Civil Administration;
General Inspectorate of Manufactures;
General Inspectorate of Army Administration.

2. ARMY GENERAL STAFF.

The Chief of the Army General Staff is the Minister's technical adviser. He is responsible for all studies and work relating to the preparation of the country's military forces for war.

He has under his orders two Deputy Chiefs of the General Staff.

The General Staff consists of:
- 1st Section (Military Operations);
- 2nd Section (Intelligence);
- 3rd Section (Mobilisation, Organisation and Coast Defence).
  - Section A. (Training);
  - Section B. (Physical Training and Preparatory Military Instruction. Physical Training in the Army);
  - Section C. (Bibliography — Military Scientific Documentation);
  - Section D. (Historical Section).
- 4th Section (Transport, Supply and Evacuation, Lines of Communication).

3. COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENCE.

The Council of National Defence consists of the Chief of the General Staff; the Inspectors-General of the various arms; the Commander of the Army of Occupation and Army Corps Commanders and the Commander of the Cavalry Corps.

The Chief Clerk of the Ministry of National Defence acts as Secretary of the Council of National Defence. Officers or civilians possessing special competence may be called upon individually or in groups to attend meetings of the Council in an advisory capacity.

4. COMMITTEES OF THE VARIOUS ARMS.

These consist of:
- An Infantry Committee;
- A Cavalry Committee;
- An Artillery Committee;
- An Engineer Committee;
- A Higher Committee.

The composition of these Committees is prescribed by the Minister of National Defence, who presides over them.

The Chief Secretary (Chef de Cabinet) of the Minister acts as Secretary to the Committees.
The Director-General of Military Personnel and Recruiting is present in an advisory capacity at meetings of the Committees.

The Inspectors-General of Gendarmerie, Intendance Services, Administration and Supplies and Medical Service, may be called in when questions concerning their departments are under discussion.

The Committee has power to decide upon:

(a) Suitability of officers belonging to the arm it represents for promotion from the rank of captain up to and including that of lieutenant-colonel;

(b) Recommendations in regard to officers refusing promotion, or being passed over on account of age or incapacity.

The Higher Committee has similar powers in regard to applications by colonels for the rank of major-general and major-(generals for the rank of lieutenant-general and the command of higher units.

The Committees may also be asked for an opinion on any question of general or particular interest which the Minister of National Defence may think fit to submit to them.

The opinions of the Committees are purely advisory in character.
5. COMMISSIONS, COMMITTEES, CORPS, ETC.

(a) Corps of Engineer Officers for Military Factories.
This Corps supervises the technical services for the construction, repair and upkeep of Army technical material, armaments and munitions.

(b) Infantry and Cavalry Armaments Commission;
(c) Artillery Armaments Commission;
(d) Special Materials Commission for Light Troops;
(e) Committee of Enquiry on Technical Engineering Material;
(f) Committee of Enquiry on Medical Service Material;
(g) Military Aviation Commission.

These bodies submit, for the approval of the Minister, recommendations for drawing up the programme of requirements in regard to technical material for the various arms and the medical service; they also supervise the execution of the programme.

B. TERRITORIAL MILITARY AREAS.

The country is divided into three territorial areas as follows:
1. The provinces of Brabant and Hainault;
2. The provinces of West Flanders, East Flanders and Antwerp;
3. The provinces of Namur, Liege, Luxemburg and Limburg.

C. COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY ON A PEACE FOOTING.

The army on a peace footing consists of:

I. Higher Command:
   Ministry of National Defence;
   Territorial Higher Command.

II. Troops:
   Three army corps;
   One cavalry corps;
   Army and aviation artillery;
   Engineer and fortification troops;
   Tanks;
   Transport troops and services;
   Medical service troops and establishments;
   Intendance service troops and establishments;
   Schools and independent units;
   Manufacturing establishments troops;
   Territorial services;
   Special occupation troops formations.
I. Command.

Ministry of National Defence;
Territorial Command:
    Military area commands;
    Provincial commands;
    Fortress commands.

II. Troops.

Army Corps.
1 army corps headquarters;
2 infantry divisions each consisting of:
    Headquarters;
    3 regiments of infantry consisting of:
        3 battalions each of four companies (including 1 machine gun company);
        1 depot and park company;
    1 machine-gun battalion consisting of 3 companies;
    1 infantry battery;
    1 artillery regiment consisting of:
        3 gun groups of two batteries each;
        1 light howitzer group of two batteries;
        1 depot battery and park;
        1 divisional depot and park.
1 army corps artillery regiment consisting of:
    4 groups of 2 batteries each;
    1 depot battery and park.

Cavalry Corps.

Headquarters;
2 cavalry divisions each consisting of:
    Staff;
    3 cavalry regiments each consisting of:
        2 groups of 3 squadrons each (including 1 machine-gun squadron);
        1 depot squadron and park;
    1 cyclist regiment consisting of:
        2 battalions with 3 companies (including 1 machine-gun company);
        1 depot company and park;
    1 armoured car group;
    1 horse artillery regiment consisting of:
        2 gun groups of 3 batteries each;
        1 depot battery and park;
    1 cavalry school;
    1 remounts depot.
ARMY ARTILLERY AND AVIATION.

Staff;

1st army artillery brigade consisting of:

Staff;

1st Army Artillery Regiment consisting of:
   1 group of 2 batteries of light guns;
   3 heavy gun groups of 2 batteries each;
   1 howitzer group;
   1 depot battery and park;

2nd Army Artillery Regiment consisting of:
   2 gun and heavy howitzer groups of 2 batteries each;
   1 mortar group of 2 batteries;
   1 depot battery and park;
   1 park.

Anti-Aircraft Artillery Regiment consisting of:
   3 gun groups of 3 batteries each;
   1 searchlight group of 3 batteries;
   1 technical group;
   1 depot battery.

The Air Service consists of:

Headquarters;

The 1st Air Regiment with:
   1 balloon group and
   3 observers' groups;

2nd Air Regiment with:
   2 fighter-plane groups and
   1 bombardment group.

3rd Aviation Regiment with:
   1 technical group and
   1 school group;
   1 depot;

Each group consists of:
   2 squadrons and
   1 depot squadron and park.

ENGINEER AND FORTRESS TROOPS.

Headquarters.

1st Engineer and Fortress Directorate:

Headquarters;
1 engineer regiment consisting of:
   3 battalions of 2 companies each and
   1 depot company and park;
1 engineer cyclist battalion of 2 companies.

2nd Engineer and Fortress Directorate:
Headquarters;
1 engineer regiment consisting of:
3 battalions of 2 companies each and
1 depot-park company;
Railway troops consisting of:
5 railway companies and
1 depot company;
1 bridge-building battalion consisting of:
2 bridge-building companies and
1 depot-park company.

3rd Engineer and Fortifications Directorate:
Headquarters;
1 engineer regiment with:
3 battalions each consisting of:
2 companies and
1 depot-park company.

Inter-Communication troops and services consisting of:
Headquarters;
1 regiment of inter-communication troops consisting of:
1 battalion of telegraphists with four companies;
1 battalion of radio operators with four companies;
1 depot and carrier pigeons company.
A technical service consisting of:
1 civilian workers' company and park;
Signals School.

The Army Engineer Park.

TANKS.

Headquarters;
2 tank companies;
1 depot-park-workshop company.

TRANSPORT TROOPS AND SERVICES.

Headquarters:

Three corps of horse transport, each consisting of:
Three horse-drawn companies;
1 field company;
3 food and forage and civilian employee companies;
1 depot and park company.

One motor transport corps consisting of:
2 motor transport companies;
2 park companies;
1 depot company.

One motor transport service school.
MEDICAL CORPS TROOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS.

INTENDANCE SERVICE TROOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS.

3 intendance units consisting of one company.
1 administrative services school.

MILITARY TRAINING ESTABLISHMENTS.

The military training establishments in Belgium are as follows:

(a) **Staff College**, for higher military training. Officers passing the final examination are given staff rank.

(b) **Military School**, for training infantry, cavalry, artillery and engineer officers.

(c) "**Ecoles des Pupilles de l'Armée**", open to war orphans, and sons of disabled ex-service men, of soldiers serving with the colours, of civil servants and fathers of large families, etc., and consisting of:
   2. **Four "Ecoles des Pupilles"**, strictly so-called, for primary and lower secondary education. These "Ecoles" prepare for the Cadet School and supply recruits for the lower non-commissioned ranks in the army.

(d) **Central School of Science** attached to the Cadet School and intended for the training of soldiers at the Military School and for the examination for second lieutenant.

(e) **Schools for the various arms**:
   - Infantry School;
   - Artillery School;
   - Cavalry School;
   each consisting of:
     - a staff,
     - a centre for technical studies (except at the Cavalry School);
     - an advanced course for second lieutenants and a course for qualified N.C.O. instructors.

   The Cavalry School also includes a course for riding-masters and a farrier's course.

(f) **Physical Training Institute** to train army physical training instructors.

(g) **Schools for the services**:
   1. **School for Army Medical Officers** consisting of an advanced school and four sections for medical and pharmacy students.
   2. **School for Administrative Services**.
   3. **Motor Transport Service School** consisting of an advanced course for transport corps officers, a course for qualified N.C.O. instructors in the transport corps and an advanced course for N.C.O.s.

(h) **Special schools**:
   1. **A Flying School** for training pilots and air observers.
   2. **A Signals School** for N.C.O.s and technical experts belonging to these troops.
   3. **Anti-Aircraft (land) School** (D.T.C.A.) for officers, N.C.O.s, and technicians of the D.T.C.A.
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT TROOPS.

The Great Army Park consisting of:

Staff;
2 group staffs;
7 park batteries;
1 depot battery.

Arsenal administrative company.
Gun factory administrative company.
State arms factory administrative company.
Ammunition factories administrative company.
Motor transport establishments administrative company.
Motor transport repairs factory.
Motor transport supply store.

TERRITORIAL SERVICES.

25 recruiting offices.
13 depots and parks.

SPECIAL OCCUPATION TROOPS FORMATIONS.

General headquarters.
Special commands and organisations.

ARMS FACTORIES, ARSENALS, WORKSHOPS, ETC.

(a) Royal Gun Factory ........ 617 employees and workmen.
(b) Arsenal .................... 772 "
(c) State Arms Factory ....... 491 "
(d) Munitions Factory .......... 615 "
(e) Military buildings and constructions .... 572 workmen
(f) Supply depot for motor transport and repairs shop ........ 116 employees and workmen.
(g) Great field park, divisional parks, artillery range parks, searchlight group parks and workshops .... 629 employees

Total number of workmen and miscellaneous personnel: 3,812.

D. POLICE FORCE.

NATIONAL GENDARMERIE.

The National Gendarmerie is composed of:

(a) the Department of the Inspector-General of the Gendarmerie;
(b) a Corps of Gendarmerie consisting of:

- the Headquarters of the Corps;
- the Medical Service;
- the Veterinary Service;
- the Central Administration (administrative council, quartermaster, chief of the clothing store, etc.).

A staff which includes:

A mobile legion, organised in squadrons:

- 6 groups, organised in mobile detachments, companies, districts and brigades.

**Effectives (1927):**

- Officers .................. 148
- Non-commissioned officers and gendarmes 5,900
- Total .................. 6,048

**E. MATERIAL IN SERVICE IN THE UNITS (1927).**

- Rifles or carbines ............. 44,600
- Pistols or revolvers .......... 1,800
- Automatic rifles ............... 1,215
- Machine-guns .................. 618
- Guns or howitzers (calibre less than 120 mm.) .. 302
- Mortars (calibre less than 120 mm.) ........ 36
- Guns or howitzers (calibre 120 mm. and over) ... 112
- Completed bombing planes .... 47
- " battle planes .............. 47
- " observation planes ........ 152
- Captive balloons .............. 6

**F. RECRUITING SYSTEM.**

1. **FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE.**

(a) Every Belgian subject is liable to military service;
(b) No exemptions are granted except on account of physical disability;
(c) The Army is recruited by the annual calling up of recruits and by voluntary enlistment and re-enlistment.

2. **TERRITORIAL GROUPS.**

For the purposes of recruiting the country is organised in territorial groups which consist of proportionate numbers of Flemings and Walloons and of men from agricultural and industrial centres. Each group is supposed to supply the recruits required for a specified infantry division, where the men are distributed according to the exigencies of the service, regardless of their race or place of origin.

Recruits for Army Corps troops are drawn from the groups attached to the divisions composing the army corps.

Troops not shown on the establishment of an army corps are recruited from all parts of the country.
3. Recruiting Offices.

The recruiting offices are responsible for carrying out the instructions of the Minister of National Defence for recruiting.


The following categories are debarred from service and are placed at the disposal of the Minister of National Defence in case of total or partial Army mobilisation:

- Men sentenced to forfeiture of the right of service in the Army or to military degradation;
- Men sentenced for a criminal offence;
- Men sentenced to undergo one or more terms of imprisonment amounting to 6 months in all.

5. Exemptions and Postponements on Account of Physical Disability.

Men who are found unfit for any form of military service on account of their general constitution or of incurable infirmity or disease are exempt.

Men who are found temporarily unfit for military service on account of weak constitution, infirmity or disease are put back for one year.

Not more than three postponements of service can be granted.

6. Anticipation of Period of Service: Suspension.

A man entered in the recruiting reserve roll is permitted to serve as a conscript in the year when he attains his 18th or 19th year, provided he is passed fit.

Suspension for an indefinite period is granted under certain conditions to the first member called up of a family consisting of not less than 6 children.

All conscripts may obtain suspension for a year, which is renewable on the ground that a man belongs by age to one of the last 5 contingents.

Applications for suspension are granted provided that the number of such applications in each province does not exceed 12% of the number of names on the roll.

Otherwise the Recruiting Board grants suspensions to the categories of conscripts prescribed by law.

7. Posting to Arms and Services.

The following are posted ex officio to the administrative branch of the Medical Service:

1. Ministers of religion;
2. Members of a religious community domiciled in Belgium;
3. Persons engaged in missionary work abroad;

The following are posted according to requirements to the units employed on coast or river defence and similar services:

---

1 The Recruiting Board consists of:
   A Chairman, chosen from among the magistrates actually serving, deputy magistrates or honorary magistrates of a tribunal of the first instance;
   A Director, inspector or, failing either of these, a controller of taxes, and an Army officer.
Naval officers, students at navigation and fishery schools, engineers, stokers and seamen who have been trained in the Navy, the merchant service or the fishing fleet.

Conscripts whose family circumstances comply with certain conditions are permitted to choose their arm and are posted to a garrison, if possible, in the town where their family resides.

8. Military Obligations.

The duration of military obligations is 25 years, divided as follows:

(I) 15 years in the Regular Army and Reserve;
(2) 10 years in the Territorial Army.

On the outbreak of war, or if the country is threatened with invasion, men in the Territorial Army may be incorporated in the field army, except, however, married men with four children.


The recruiting reserve can only be called out for active service in case of war or if the country is threatened with invasion.

10. Annual Contingent.

The following are called up for the annual contingent each year:

(I) Men whose names are entered on the recruiting reserve roll and who were 19 years of age on December 31st in the preceding year;
(2) Men whose names are entered on the recruiting reserve roll in accordance with special provisions of the Law;
(3) Men who are permitted to be called up in anticipation of their contingent;
(4) Men who have been granted suspension of service;
(5) Men whose service has been postponed.

Conscripts accepted for military service are called to the colours on the dates fixed by the Minister of National Defence.

Military obligations commence on July 1st of the year to which the contingent belongs.

11. Duration of Military Service.

The period of service with the colours commences on the date on which a conscript enters the Army.

It must be completed in its entirety.

The period of service with the colours is as follows:

(I) Ten months for conscripts in the infantry, cyclist units (except cyclist engineers), motor transport corps, armoured cars and motor drawn artillery (except the land anti-aircraft artillery):
Twelve months for conscripts in the land anti-aircraft artillery, engineers, cyclist engineers, air force, tanks, railway troops, inter-communication troops and services, bridging engineers, artillery ranging and position-finding service, intendance and medical corps troops and services, great army park, army engineer park, and manufacturing establishments, and twelve months for conscripts intending to compete for training in the supplementary cadre.

Thirteen months for conscripts in the cavalry, horse artillery, mounted artillery and horse transport corps.

Conscripts only take the examination for commissions in the complementary cadres of officers if they apply therefor. If, however, the number laid down by the Army establishment exceeds the number of conscripts of a given contingent who apply for admission to the course for the second lieutenants of the complementary cadres, the Minister of National Defence may, on his own authority, detail young men who have certain educational qualifications determined by him to these courses, to the extent of the requirements of the service.

12. INDEFINITE FURLOUGH.

On completing their period of service with the colours men are sent on indefinite furlough.

In special circumstances, however, the Government may suspend or modify the application of this provision or may temporarily recall to the colours, either en masse or in part, any number of contingents which it may think necessary. In the latter case the decision must be immediately brought to the knowledge of the Houses of Parliament.

Men who have served a sentence of detention or imprisonment and men who have absented themselves without leave are retained with the colours for the periods mentioned below, the total duration of such retention not to exceed 100 days:

1. 2 days' retention for each day's detention or imprisonment;
2. 4 days' retention for each day's absence without leave.

Men who, on account of bad conduct, indocility or flagrant negligence, fail to complete their military training upon the expiration of their period with the colours may, subject to approval by the Minister of National Defence, be retained with the colours until they are considered to have reached a satisfactory standard of training; prolongation of service for this reason cannot, however, exceed 100 days.

No man may be retained with the colours on the above-mentioned grounds for a period exceeding 150 days.

Men of all categories who are sent on indefinite furlough are liable to be called out for an annual inspection of Army effectives under the conditions laid down by the Minister of National Defence.

13. RECALLING TO THE COLOURS.

Conscripts, except those belonging to the intendance service and medical corps troops, the horse transport corps supply companies, the great army park, the army engineer park and the manufacturing establishments, are liable, during the first ten years of their period of service, to be recalled on one or more occasions on the orders of the
Minister of National Defence for a period of not more than six weeks.

Men who are candidates for non-commissioned rank to complete establishment are also liable to be recalled as indicated above.

14. RELEASE FROM SERVICE WITH THE COLOURS.

If the number of men called up for service exceeds 44,000, the surplus in each category may be granted release from service with the colours, regard being paid to family circumstances.

15. VOLUNTARY ENLISTMENT AND RE-ENLISTMENT.

Any Belgian subject over 16 years of age may enlist voluntarily.

Any volunteer under 20 years of age must give proof of the consent of his father or (if the father is dead) mother, or (if both parents are dead) guardian.

The period of enlistment depends upon the age of the recruit; men between 16 and 17 enlist for four years, between 17 and 18 for three years, 18 and over for two years.

Men may re-engage on the following terms:

(1) For a single period of six months immediately following the first period of regular service.

(2) For a period of 1, 2, 3 or 4 years in the case of volunteers and conscripts who have completed their period of regular service, and of all men on indefinite furlough or discharged from military obligations.

Upon mobilisation, men may enlist or re-enlist upon the conditions fixed by the Minister of National Defence for the period during which the Army is maintained on a war footing; enlistment upon these terms does not exempt a man from any obligations to which he may subsequently be liable as a conscript. Further, the engagements of enlisted and re-engaged men are prolonged without further formality until the date fixed for demobilisation.

G. BUDGETARY EFFECTIVES

(1927).

I. ARMY.

(a) Officers:

Lieutenant-Generals ........................................ 18
Major-Generals ............................................ 28
Colonels ..................................................... 115
Lieutenant-Colonels ....................................... 102
Majors ......................................................... 281
Senior Captains (Acting rank) ............................. 436
Captains ....................................................... 1,436
Lieutenants and Second Lieutenants ........................ 2,431
Second Lieutenants on probation ................................

Total Officers .............................................. 4,411
(b) **Non-Commissioned Officers**:

Higher grade of pay (Appointés) .................................................. 8,415

Lower grade (Soldés) (volunteers and conscripts) .................................. 523

8,938

(c) **Other Ranks** (Corporals and Privates):

Higher grade of pay (Appointés) .................................................. 3,930

Lower grade (Soldés) (volunteers and conscripts) .................................. 47,080

Total Other ranks ................................................................. 51,010

Employed without military pay, military and civil employees .................. 2,052

Total: Officers and Other Ranks ................................................. 66,412

**Note**: The number of days of actual attendance was in 1927:

Commissioned Officers ......................................................... 190,895

Other Ranks ................................................................. 17,184,200

Total ................................................................. 17,375,095

2. **GENDARMERIE**.

Officers ................................................................. 148

N.C.O.s and Gendarmes ....................................................... 5,900

Total ................................................................. 6,048

3. **TABLE GIVING NUMBERS OF THE 1926 CONTINGENT POSTED TO THE VARIOUS CORPS AND SERVICES**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Corps</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In antry</td>
<td>20,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>3,192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>7,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force</td>
<td>1,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>1,860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>5,802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>41,860</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

H. **CADRES**.

1. **N.C.O.s**

(a) **Source of supply**.

The N.C.O.s of the Belgian army are supplied from volunteers who enter the Army as a profession and conscripts performing military service.

The various ranks are:

In the infantry, engineers and air force: corporal, sergeant, quartermaster-sergeant, 1st sergeant (Ier sergent), sergeant-major, 1st class sergeant-major (Ier sergent-major) and warrant officer (adjutant).
In the Cavalry and Artillery: corporal, sergeant (maréchal des logis), quartermaster-sergeant (maréchal des logis fourrier), three classes of sergeant-major (1er maréchal des logis, maréchal des logis chef, 2e maréchal des logis chef) and warrant officer (adjutant).

(b) **Method of promotion.**

1. Corporal (brigadier). Conscripts who have passed the prescribed examination are promoted to the rank of corporal (brigadier) up to the number of vacancies in the corps, or are given the acting rank of corporal. There is no time limit for promotion to the rank of corporal (brigadier) in the case of volunteers entering the Army as a profession.

2. Sergeant (maréchal des logis). Conscripts who are aspirants for the rank of second lieutenant in the Reserve and who have passed the examination for sous-officiers and have at least six months’ seniority in the substantive or acting rank of corporal (brigadier), may be appointed sergeant (maréchal des logis) or assimilated to that rank; regular soldiers cannot be promoted to the rank of sergeant (maréchal des logis) unless they have served as corporal or brigadier with the Colours for at least six months and have passed the examination for sous-officiers.

3. Quartermaster-Sergeant (maréchal des logis fourrier). First Sergeant (ier maréchal des logis). Sergeants with three years’ seniority in that rank may be promoted to the rank of Quartermaster-Sergeant (maréchal des logis fourrier) and First Sergeant (ier maréchal des logis) provided they have passed the tests prescribed for these ranks.

4. Sergeant-Major (maréchal des logis chef). Quartermaster-Sergeants (maréchaux des logis fourriers) who have held this rank for two years may be made Sergeant-Major (maréchal des logis fourrier chef) provided that they have passed the tests prescribed for this rank.

5. First Sergeant-Major (ier maréchal des logis chef). First Sergeants (iers maréchaux des logis) who have served in that rank for two years may be appointed First Sergeant-Major (ier maréchal des logis chef) if they have passed the tests prescribed for this rank.

6. Warrant Officer (Adjutant). Sergeant-Majors (maréchaux des logis chefs) and First Sergeant-Majors (iers maréchaux des logis chefs) who have served in this rank for three years may be promoted to the rank of Warrant Officer by seniority if they have been awarded the military decoration, second class. Nevertheless, this rank may not be given to more than two-thirds of the picked instructor sous-officiers, or to more than one-third of the picked accountancy sous-officiers (excluding Quartermaster-Sergeants (maréchaux des logis fourriers).

2. **Special Ranks.**

*Appointment and assimilation to the ranks of corporal and sergeant, N.C.O. candidates of the complementary cadres of the active regiments.*

Conscripts selected to attend courses in the special platoons are, if they possess the necessary aptitude and character, promoted or assimilated to the rank of corporal after two and a half months; they are appointed sergeants after a further period of six months if they have passed the prescribed examination. The number of promotions in the case of each rank depends on the number of vacancies available in the corps.

3. **Officers.**

I. **Active Officers.**

(a) **Source of Supply.**

Officers are supplied:

(a) from the military school;

(b) from the establishment of N.C.O.s.
To be appointed 2nd Lieutenant, a man must have

(i) completed 19 years of age in the arms and services, with the completion of 25 years of age, in the gendarmerie corps.

(ii) have served with the colours for at least 2 years as a N.C.O. in an army unit and have passed an examination implying a general literary, scientific and military knowledge; or have been at least 2 years a cadet at the military school and have satisfied the conditions required on leaving that school.

The examination to be passed by men who desire to become officers after having served in one of the Army units without having gone through the military school may be divided into two parts, the first of which, bearing solely upon literary and scientific knowledge, may be passed before the candidate has enlisted.

(b) Promotion.

The period of service in a lower rank necessary to qualify for promotion from one rank to another is as follows:

To Lieutenant 3 years;
To Captain 2 years;
To Major 5 years;
To Lieutenant-Colonel 3 years;
To Colonel 2 years;
To Major-General 3 years;
To Lieutenant-General 2 years.

In war-time the above conditions are not applicable.

In the arms and in the transport service one-third of all the commissions as second lieutenant which fall vacant are reserved for pupils of the Military School, a third to N.C.O.s. and a third at the discretion of the King.

Promotion in the subaltern ranks of officers is made by seniority from the rank immediately below.

Field officers and general officers are appointed at the discretion of the King.

Rank cannot be granted without employment; an officer cannot be promoted to a rank senior to that implied by his employment.

II. Reserve Officers.

In addition to the officers in the active Army, there are reserve officers required to complete the officering of troops called up in the event of mobilisation.

Recruiting:

Reserve officers are recruited from:

1. Officers in the active Army who have resigned;
2. " " " on the pension list;
3. Sous-officiers in the active Army who were formerly aspirants for the rank of second lieutenant in the active Army;
4. Conscripts trained in the special platoons (see 2 — Special Ranks).

Promotion:

The rules for the promotion of officers in the active Army also apply to officers in the Reserve.
The latter, however, are not promoted unless they have served in their substantive rank during a period of recall, and have shown that they possess the general and military knowledge required for promotion to the next higher rank.

No officer may be promoted to a higher rank unless all his contemporaries in the active Army have been promoted to that rank.

Second lieutenants in the Reserve may not be promoted to the rank of lieutenant unless they have served for four years as second lieutenant.

**COLONIAL FORCES.**

**Belgian Congo.**

Area ........................................... 2,385,120 sq. km.
Population ........................................ 15,000,000
Per sq. km. .......................... 6.3

(1) **Command.**

The Government forces in Belgian Congo are under the direction of the Governor-General of the Colony, who is assisted by a field officer, the Colonel commanding the Government forces, whose headquarters is at the seat of the local Government.

(2) **Organisation of the Forces — European and Native.**

The Government forces consist of the troops in cantonments and the troops on district service.

The troops in cantonments are especially organised for the defence of the colony. They take part in certain work of general utility. The troops on district service are permanently placed at the disposal of the district authorities who employ them to maintain public order and keep the peace.

The troops are divided according to provinces. A field officer commands the troops in each province.

There are no European troops.

The units and the services of the Government forces include European officers and N.C.O.s, native subordinate N.C.O.s and native rank and file.

(3) **Number of Units and Establishment.**

(1) Troops on territorial service: 1 company of variable strength in each district.

(2) Troops in cantonments: Infantry battalions (9); Artillery batteries (3); Engineer companies (4); Railway companies (2); Mechanical Transport Sections (2); centre of instruction for signal troops; instruction centres (4); depots (4).
(4) BUDGETARY EFFECTIVES FOR 1927.

Officers:
Colonel ........ 1
Lieutenant-Colonels . 4
Majors ........ 14
Captains .......... 80
Lieutenants and
Second Lieutenants. 99
Total ........ 198

N.C.O.s ........ 228

Rank and file (Natives) 16,384

II.

Navy.²

LIST OF UNITS
(1926).

14 Torpedo boats:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Built</th>
<th>Displacement</th>
<th>I.H.P.</th>
<th>Speed</th>
<th>T.T.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>A. 21 — A. 25.</td>
<td>1915–1916</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>3,300</td>
<td>25.8</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>A. 1 — A. 9.</td>
<td>1914–1915</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>1,125</td>
<td>20.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Miscellaneous: 12 units (sloops, sea-going motor launches, etc.).
Tonnage (15 units) ..................................................... 3,303
Depreciated Tonnage (January 1st, 1927) ........................... 635

III.

Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

A. NOTES ON BUDGET PROCEDURE.

1. The budget year coincides with the calendar year. In July each year the Finance Minister sends out a circular letter to the ministries, reminding them to forward to him estimates of expenditure for the coming year. The budget proposals are then prepared in the Ministry of Finance and have to be submitted to the members of the legislative chambers before the end of October. The budgets are not voted until after the beginning of the budget year, the expenditure for the intervening period being authorised by "laws for provisional credits" (lois de crédits provisoires). The credits are provided for a specified number of months (douzièmes provisoires) on the basis of the previous credits.

1 Including 6 armourers, artisans, etc.
2 A Royal Order of July 31st, 1926, abolishes the corps of seamen after March, 1927.
2. In 1924 and 1925 defence expenditure was accounted for as follows:

(a) In the Ordinary Budget of National Defence, comprising ordinary and exceptional expenditure, the latter including high-cost-of-living allowances and some expenditure resulting from the war;

(b) In the Extraordinary Budget, comprising the expenditure for construction, and

(c) In the Recoverable Expenditure Budget, which comprised reparations, costs of army of occupation and commissions on war pensions.

It should, however, be noted that the cost of the army of occupation is really included in the Ordinary Budget, the appropriation in the Recoverable Expenditure Budget only signifying a transfer of the amount to the receipts side of the Ordinary Budget. This expenditure is now (beginning with 1926) accounted for in the Ordinary Budget only.

In 1926 the Extraordinary and Recoverable Expenditure Budgets were combined and called the Extraordinary Budget; this was subdivided into extraordinary expenditure proper and expenditure on account of reparations.

### B. BUDGET EXPENDITURE ON NATIONAL DEFENCE.

#### I. Summary of Defence Expenditure (Net).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1924</th>
<th>1925</th>
<th>1926</th>
<th>1927</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of National Defence:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Ordinary Budget</td>
<td>503.2</td>
<td>573.1</td>
<td>551.9</td>
<td>588.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Extraordinary Budget</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Budget proper</td>
<td>40.1</td>
<td>133.2</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>16.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Reparation</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>546.7</td>
<td>710.5</td>
<td>570.7</td>
<td>607.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Index of Defence Expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>100</th>
<th>130</th>
<th>104</th>
<th>111</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale Price Index Number:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914 = 100</td>
<td>573</td>
<td>558</td>
<td>774</td>
<td>851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924 = 100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Index of Defence Expenditure reduced to the 1924 price level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>100</th>
<th>134</th>
<th>78</th>
<th>75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1 Arranged, so far as possible, according to the grouping in the budget for 1927.
2 Average, January to August 1927.

Notes. — (1) The defence expenditure shown in the table above includes war charges, but not debt service, pension charges, expenditure on civil aviation or expenditure for the accounts of other departments.

The cost of the Gendarmerie Corps is not included in defence expenditure.

(2) There is no special budget for the Navy. The expenses of the few torpedo boats owned by Belgium are provided for by the Defence Department under the chapter "Miscellaneous and unforeseen expenditure".

(3) According to the Treasury Statement of January 1926 the expenditure on national defence for 1924 was about 30 million francs higher than originally estimated, and that for 1925 will probably prove to be about 46 million more than estimated.
II. Analysis of Defence Expenditure.

1. The following table shows the main items of defence expenditure charged to the Ordinary Budget for 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1924</th>
<th>1925</th>
<th>1926</th>
<th>1927</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>I. Ordinary Expenditure:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central administration</td>
<td>8,233</td>
<td>10,472</td>
<td>8,721</td>
<td>6,688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and pay</td>
<td>184,645</td>
<td>210,266</td>
<td>198,086</td>
<td>201,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals and pharmacies</td>
<td>16,851</td>
<td>18,846</td>
<td>19,038</td>
<td>15,056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military academy</td>
<td>1,996</td>
<td>2,208</td>
<td>2,115</td>
<td>2,114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armaments, etc.</td>
<td>48,491</td>
<td>50,487</td>
<td>46,583</td>
<td>32,981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings and military constructions</td>
<td>13,472</td>
<td>15,629</td>
<td>13,815</td>
<td>11,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical services of engineers</td>
<td>3,185</td>
<td>3,896</td>
<td>3,486</td>
<td>3,756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force</td>
<td>18,820</td>
<td>22,325</td>
<td>26,492</td>
<td>24,405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and forage, etc.</td>
<td>132,724</td>
<td>153,327</td>
<td>155,770</td>
<td>145,506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport, etc.</td>
<td>11,395</td>
<td>14,671</td>
<td>13,540</td>
<td>10,830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torpedo boats and Naval Corps.</td>
<td>3,391</td>
<td>4,109</td>
<td>3,434</td>
<td>2,311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous and unforeseen expenditure</td>
<td>3,165</td>
<td>3,607</td>
<td>2,504</td>
<td>1,012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deduct:</strong> Services rendered to and material taken over by other departments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>446,368</td>
<td>509,752</td>
<td>493,604</td>
<td>457,377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total ordinary expenditure</strong></td>
<td>438,243</td>
<td>500,892</td>
<td>484,169</td>
<td>457,377</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1924</th>
<th>1925</th>
<th>1926</th>
<th>1927</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>II. Exceptional Expenditure:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure resulting from the war</td>
<td>14,247</td>
<td>7,428</td>
<td>5,899</td>
<td>2,748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-cost-of-living allowances</td>
<td>39,028</td>
<td>64,680</td>
<td>61,862</td>
<td>128,772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenditure</td>
<td>11,616</td>
<td>105</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total exceptional expenditure</strong></td>
<td>64,891</td>
<td>72,213</td>
<td>67,761</td>
<td>131,520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>503,134</td>
<td>573,105</td>
<td>551,930</td>
<td>588,897</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 This amount represents the incorporation of various special funds in the budget of National Defence in 1924.

**NOTES.**

(1) The above figures correspond to those indicated in the budgets of National Defence after deduction of the expenditure on civil aviation (1924 and 1925), on pensions and on services rendered to and material taken over by other departments. As regards the last-named expenditure, until 1927 this was not separated from the various items of ordinary defence expenditure proper and only the corresponding receipts in the general budget of Ways and Means showed the amount of expenditure of this description. In 1927, however, it was separated and shown under special items of the exceptional expenditure.

(2) These figures include the costs of the Army of Occupation, which have been estimated at 102,700,000 francs for 1924, 102,600,000 francs for 1925, 122,500,000 francs for 1926 and 127,500,000 francs for 1927. Under the Finance Ministers' Agreement of January 14th, 1925, regarding the distribution of annuities under the Experts' Plan (German reparations), Belgium receives 25 million gold marks per annum on account of Army of Occupation costs.

(3) The working expenses of military establishments are included in the appropriations shown in the table above.

2. The following table shows the main items of defence expenditure charged to the Extraordinary Budget proper for 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927, after deduction of the expenditure on civil aviation:
I. Capital Expenditure (Construction):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1924</th>
<th>1925</th>
<th>1926</th>
<th>1927</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Military buildings</td>
<td>6,172</td>
<td>9,210</td>
<td>852</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>3,600</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply service</td>
<td>6,060</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery establishments</td>
<td>22,462</td>
<td>92,932</td>
<td>14,345</td>
<td>12,584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering service</td>
<td>1,626</td>
<td>6,591</td>
<td>753</td>
<td>3,971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>6,800</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various services</td>
<td>2,708</td>
<td>4,050</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>40,128</td>
<td>133,183</td>
<td>17,061</td>
<td>16,805</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. The defence charges in the Budget of Recoverable Expenditure (from 1926 onward, reparation expenditure) represent, after deduction of pension charges, reconstruction of military buildings destroyed during the war and various restitutions chargeable to Germany. These defence charges amounted to 3,422,000 francs for 1924; 4,244,552 francs for 1925; 1,721,545 francs for 1926 and 1,380,200 francs for 1927.

III. Receipts in connection with Defence Expenditure.

As a rule the receipts earned by the various units of the Defence Department in the course of their administration accrue to the Treasury (see note (i) to the analysis of the Ordinary Budgets). The budget laws indicate, however, exceptions to that rule, so that certain units (Supply services, Hospitals, etc.) are authorised to utilise specific receipts (sale of disused material, etc.) as appropriations-in-aid.

IV. Expenditure referring to Previous Years.

(1) Debt Service. — No charges for interest on or redemption of public debt are included in the Defence Department appropriations.

(2) Pensions. — Expenditure on military and naval pensions is shown partly combined with civil pensions in the Budget of Public Debt and partly in the Defence Budget. For war pensions a special *Caisse nationale des Pensions de Guerre* has been established, with the right to contract its own loans, the debt service of such loans being provided for in the General Budget.

C. Supplementary Notes.

(1) The Gendarmerie is organised as a special corps with its own budget, co-ordinated both with the budget of the Defence Department and with that of the Department of the Interior. The following table shows the estimated expenditure of this corps for 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1924</th>
<th>1925</th>
<th>1926</th>
<th>1927</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary expenditure</td>
<td>53,431</td>
<td>57,665</td>
<td>57,496</td>
<td>59,615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exceptional expenditure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) High-cost-of-living allowances</td>
<td>6,292</td>
<td>14,600</td>
<td>14,700</td>
<td>32,229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Arrears of pensions</td>
<td>1,608</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>4,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>61,331</td>
<td>72,265</td>
<td>72,196</td>
<td>96,274</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It is stipulated in the Finance Laws that, in the event of war, the expenditure on account of the Gendarmerie shall be charged to the National Defence Budget under headings corresponding to the nature of the expense incurred.

(2) The budget of the Ministry of the Colonies does not include any appropriations for military or naval purposes. The budget of the Belgian Congo, which remains in force for two years, includes appropriations for a "public force", which corresponds to the Gendarmerie Corps at home. The expenditure for this force was estimated at 24,758,000 francs for 1924 and 1925 and at 38,552,495 francs for 1926 and 1927. The corresponding expenditure of Ruanda Urundi was estimated at 926,100 francs for 1926 and 1927.

IV

Production and Exchange of Goods of Importance for National Defence *.

(P = Production; I = Imports*; E = Exports*.)

I. FUEL

(A) Coal, etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1922</th>
<th>1923</th>
<th>1924</th>
<th>1925</th>
<th>1926</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>21,209</td>
<td>22,923</td>
<td>23,362</td>
<td>23,097</td>
<td>25,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>5,673</td>
<td>7,891</td>
<td>9,206</td>
<td>8,669</td>
<td>7,756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>3,145</td>
<td>2,557</td>
<td>2,138</td>
<td>2,550</td>
<td>3,735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coke</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>2,850</td>
<td>4,156</td>
<td>4,157</td>
<td>4,130</td>
<td>4,953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>1,718</td>
<td>1,082</td>
<td>2,368</td>
<td>2,339</td>
<td>2,609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>988</td>
<td>601</td>
<td>786</td>
<td>848</td>
<td>767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Briquettes, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>2,497</td>
<td>1,931</td>
<td>2,012</td>
<td>2,251</td>
<td>2,147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>452</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>453</td>
<td>712</td>
<td>807</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(B) Petroleum.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1922</th>
<th>1923</th>
<th>1924</th>
<th>1925</th>
<th>1926</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crude</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refined</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. ORES AND METALS

(A) Ores.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1922</th>
<th>1923</th>
<th>1924</th>
<th>1925</th>
<th>1926</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>166</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>3,599</td>
<td>6,512</td>
<td>9,095</td>
<td>8,887</td>
<td>10,846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>788</td>
<td>728</td>
<td>1,504</td>
<td>1,792</td>
<td>1,418</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The trade figures, from May 1st, 1922, relate to the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union.
### III. CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

#### (A) Raw Materials.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1922</th>
<th>1923</th>
<th>1924</th>
<th>1925</th>
<th>1926</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate of soda</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>75</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphur</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>9.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Crude and semi-manufactured.
2 Crude, semi-manufactured and manufactured.
3 Raw and refined.
## BELGIUM

### (B) MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>1922</th>
<th>1923</th>
<th>1924</th>
<th>1925</th>
<th>1926</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sulphate of ammonia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyanamide of calcium</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>26.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitric acid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphuric acid ¹</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soda (caustic)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits (alcohol)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>16.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### IV. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

#### (A) CEREALS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>1922</th>
<th>1923</th>
<th>1924</th>
<th>1925</th>
<th>1926</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>1,017</td>
<td>1,109</td>
<td>1,230</td>
<td>1,154</td>
<td>1,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheaten flour</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>551</td>
<td>511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>519</td>
<td>683</td>
<td>642</td>
<td>617</td>
<td>736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>404</td>
<td>483</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### (B) POTATOES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>1922</th>
<th>1923</th>
<th>1924</th>
<th>1925</th>
<th>1926</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>3,931</td>
<td>2,822</td>
<td>2,866</td>
<td>3,101</td>
<td>3,001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### V. LIVE-STOCK

(Effective Number and Trade.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>1922</th>
<th>1923</th>
<th>1924</th>
<th>1925</th>
<th>1926</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eff</td>
<td>1,517</td>
<td>1,603</td>
<td>1,628</td>
<td>1,655</td>
<td>1,712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eff</td>
<td>1,139</td>
<td>1,176</td>
<td>1,139</td>
<td>1,152</td>
<td>1,144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>20.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Sulphurous and sulphuric acid.
### BELGIUM

#### Horses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Eff</th>
<th>1922</th>
<th>1923</th>
<th>1924</th>
<th>1925</th>
<th>1926</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td></td>
<td>230</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td></td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td></td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>35.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Goats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1922</th>
<th>1923</th>
<th>1924</th>
<th>1925</th>
<th>1926</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### VI. MEAT

#### Fresh and frozen

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1922</th>
<th>1923</th>
<th>1924</th>
<th>1925</th>
<th>1926</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1922</th>
<th>1923</th>
<th>1924</th>
<th>1925</th>
<th>1926</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### VII. VARIOUS PRODUCTS

#### Cotton, raw

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1922</th>
<th>1923</th>
<th>1924</th>
<th>1925</th>
<th>1926</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>61.4</td>
<td>64.7</td>
<td>74.6</td>
<td>72.4</td>
<td>77.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Rubber, raw

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1922</th>
<th>1923</th>
<th>1924</th>
<th>1925</th>
<th>1926</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 For slaughter.
2 Not for slaughter.