

A considerable number who received the Allowance during the summer, while engaged on their own account, became employed in wage-earning occupations during the winter with the intention of returning to their farms in the spring.

The value of the legislation authorizing this Allowance is best shown by the number of veterans utilizing the Allowance and by the results so far produced. Of the number of veterans who, up to Feb. 28, 1948, had discontinued the use of the Allowance, about 89 p.c. had been satisfactorily established and had drawn the Allowance for an average of 29 weeks only.

Unemployment Insurance Contributions.—During the calendar year 1947 there was a great increase in the numbers of veterans established in insurable occupations and on whose behalf contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund were paid. From November, 1941, to March, 1948, contributions were paid on behalf of 314,827 veterans as follows: 1942, (November, 1941, to Mar. 31, 1942), 7; 1943, 334; 1944, 4,388; 1945, 15,289; 1946, 31,940; 1947, 84,205; and 1948, 178,664.

Temporary Incapacity Allowances.—The number of veterans who have received assistance under this provision has been relatively small compared with the numbers utilizing the other allowances. The Temporary Incapacity Allowances have rarely exceeded 120 at any one time since the end of the War. During March, 1948, they numbered only 13 cases. Up to Mar. 31, 1948, about 4,711 veterans had received this Allowance.

Subsection 2.—Vocational Training

The vocational training program, authorized under the Veterans' Rehabilitation Act, is dealt with in the Labour Chapter at pp. 654-657, and the University Training for Veterans program in the Education Chapter at pp. 321-323.

Subsection 3.—The Veterans' Land Act

The Veterans' Land Act is designed to assist the veteran who is eligible by reason of required Active Service, and qualified for the particular undertaking, in becoming established on the land in full-time farming, part-time farming (small holding), or commercial fishing. Its financial benefits enable the veteran to start off with a substantial equity, which past experience has demonstrated is essential to sound credit land-settlement operations. The Director of the Act may:—

- (a) contract with any veteran duly certified as qualified, for the sale of land and the provision of permanent improvements, live stock and farm equipment or fishing gear up to a total cost of \$6,000; or
- (b) contract with such veteran occupying suitable farm land under private agreement of sale, or lease of reasonably long duration, for the sale of land, permanent improvements, building materials, live stock and farm equipment, up to a total of \$5,800; or
- (c) loan on the security of a first mortgage, on a farm already owned by the veteran, up to \$4,400 for the consolidation of debts and improvement of farm—including the purchase of live stock and farm machinery; or
- (d) grant to such veteran up to \$2,320 to assist in his establishment on Provincial Crown land; or in the case of an Indian veteran on Indian Reserve land.

Space does not permit mention of the various financial terms other than that each settlement except item (c) above, carries with it a grant of up to \$2,320, conditional on satisfactory fulfilment of settlement contract for 10 years. The loan portion of a contract may be amortized over a period of up to 25 years with interest at 3½ p.c. Item (c) is wholly repayable, but it does not extinguish right to re-establishment credit as is the case in items (a), (b) and (d).